"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,131. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms, cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 91¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The House of Lords advanced to a second reading Lord Strathcona's bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister, lawfully contracted in the colonies, valid in the United Kingdom. The Drexel yacht Margarita has been transferred to the British flag. She is now owned by the King of Belgium. The rebellion in China is spreading.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—According to agreement Congress adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock. Many important measures were rushed through, and signed by the President during the forenoon, among them the bill to indemnify all the States in the matter of expense in mustering volunteers for the war. In the House a question of veracity having arisen between two members as to The Congressional Record, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) became involved in it. Mr. Cannon accused Mr. Ball of lying, and great confusion, amounting almost to a riot, ensued.—Page 4.

Page 3.

President McKinley nominated Brig. Gens. Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates for Major Generals, Col. Wood of the Rough Riders for Brigadier General, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt for Colonel.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who was commissioned by Gov. Black to make an investigation of the condition of the New York troops in Southern camps, submitted his report. It criticises severely the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and declares the charges of the Rev. Dr. Peters concerning the Ninth Regiment to be unfounded. The New York State troops are highly praised.

Page 4.

Mrs. Martha Place was adjudged guilty of the murder of her stepdaughter, Miss Ida Place.

The police are puzzled over the death of Frank H. Molton, who was found dead in the area of a tenement in West Twenty-ninth Street.

Drs. Vose and Thoms of Brooklyn were arrested, charged with being responsible for the death of Miss Cornelius of Brooklyn through "culpable professional incompetency." An operation was performed on the dead girl, which, it is alleged, was not necessary.

Page 5.

Services of thanksgiving for the success of the American arms will be held in nearly all the churches and synagogues of the city to-day and to-morrow.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles were still complaining over the scarcity of tax stamps of various desired denominations. The blame is laid upon the slowness of the authorities in Washington.

The steamboat General Slocum was in collision with a lighter in the East River. It was necessary to beach the lighter on Governors Island. Passengers on the steamboat were frightened, but no one was hurt.

Page 7.

Justice Gaynor has written to Mayor Van Wyck, urging that steps be taken to acquire the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant.

The President will make a selection of Hawaiian Commissioners probably to-day. A regiment will be sent out immediately to garrison the islands.

The President has deferred the selection of Hawaiian Commissioners owing to the pressure of other matters. A regiment will be sent out immediately to garrison the islands.

Page 10.

Sydney Paget purchased Plaudit for $25,000 from John E. Madden.

Page 12.

Francisco Javier Cisneros, the distinguished Cuban patriot, died from Bright's disease at the Windsor Hotel.

Nearly all of the survivors of the wreck of La Bourgogne arrived in this city by train from Boston. Many friends of those lost watched hopelessly at the station, where there were mingled scenes of grief and joy. Members of the crew were loudly hissed when they arrived. The crew were taken on board La Touraine, and are to sail for France to-day. It was said that their statements were taken last night. Several survivors told their experiences.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is generally low east of the Mississippi River, and with a depression central in the St. Lawrence Valley. An area of high pressure covers the Missouri Valley. The pressure has fallen throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States, lower lake region, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the East Gulf States, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Valleys, and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and in the Ohio Valley. The temperature will be slightly lower in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	64	68
6 A. M.	66	68	70
9 A. M.	74	71	73
12 M.	80	79	82
3 P. M.	76	80	85
6 P. M.	74	79	84
9 P. M.	71	78	82
12 P. M.	70	74	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTED AFIRE.

She Appeared to the Sandy Hook Observer to be Two Miles Off the Jersey Shore.

A dispatch from the marine observer at Sandy Hook received at 11:30 o'clock last night says that the life-saving crew reports a steamer on fire off Cedar Creek, N. J.

The steamer is said to be about two miles from the shore, in the vicinity of Island Beach. The life-saving crew has gone to her assistance.

Dining Cars à la Carte.
[illegible]

THE PEACE PARTY STRONG IN SPAIN

Urges Direct Negotiations with This Country.

DIVISION IN THE MINISTRY

All Europe Anxious for the War to Come to an End.

Washington Officials Confidently Expecting Overtures from the Madrid Government.

MADRID, July 8.—The Ministers are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of immediate negotiations for peace.

The war party is inclined to adopt the view of Marshal Martinez Campos, who considers that the army must first by a notable victory wipe out the defeat of the navy.

The peace party urges direct negotiations with the United States rather than through powers whose selfishness has allowed Spain to be crushed by a strong enemy, and who may now intrigue for harder conditions, desiring to profit by her dismemberment.

The newspapers of this city say the moment has not arrived to seek for peace. One of them says: "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war."

MADRID NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"There are numerous evidences that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil, and the expected disturbances have not occurred. Probably this will embolden the Government to yield to the strong diplomatic pressure that is being exerted to bring the war to a termination.

"As El Nacional sensibly remarks, Spanish Ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compel the Americans to fight there. The Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Puerto Rico, and the Peninsula, and, as El Nacional says, having succeeded, they might impose still more distasteful terms.

"Discussing Capt. Aunon's reliance upon the third squadron, El Nacional criticises the vessels composing it, showing that nothing can be hoped from that quarter. The increasing difficulty of telegraphic communication with the colonies is adding to the Government's embarrassment, since it cannot ascertain what is needed for defense. The march of events and the fate of vessels sent out with provisions, with much else that it is absolutely indispensable should be known if the conflict is to be continued, is with difficulty ascertained. All this makes for peace."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The frequent Cabinet discussions of the peace question have been without result, except that the Ministers who had most strongly advocated war have assumed a slightly more conciliatory attitude and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that, owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba, the United States will probably abandon the system of storming fortified places and will adopt the plan of starving garrisons out by blockading the whole island.

"The Government would probably prefer suing for peace to suffering an indefinite blockade; but it fears the large body of patriotic opinion in favor of resisting to the bitter end if Cuba is blockaded.

"It is to be hoped that the Americans will find some means of controlling the ferocity of their savage allies. A profound impression has been made here by the rumors that the Americans had handed over Spanish prisoners to Cuban insurgents, who beheaded them."

The report that our troops at Santiago handed over Spanish prisoners to Cuban insurgents has been denied by Gen. Shafter and shown to be absolutely false.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch from Madrid, reviewing the situation, says:

"All Spain now knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. The Conservative press exhorts good citizens to maintain peace. An important circular has been sent to all the Republican organizations, signed by the leaders and bearing the motto 'Prepare.' In the meanwhile extraordinary military precautions have been taken to quell any internal troubles.

"Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, and his Secretaries are working day and night. A second call has been issued for the Canary Island reserves and additional forces of home infantry and cavalry are being raised, while the artillery is being augmented by two pieces to each battery. The peninsula armies will total up 220,000 men by July 15. The railroads are preparing war trains on all lines, and carriages are in readiness at all the garrison stations.

"A high authority, however, expresses the opinion that the rank and file of the soldiery are inclined to condemn the war, and feel they are being driven to bloodshed for unjust causes by scheming politicians, and he therefore doubts the army's attitude in the event of civil troubles.

"The officers, too, while anxious for war, are divided on the question of loyalty to the various claimants to the throne. This question of succession is an important factor in a terribly tense situation.

"It is believed the Government is anxious to find a pretext to arrest Gen. Weyler, fearing the part he might play in the event of troubles breaking out."

The officials of the Spanish Embassy here say they have no knowledge of any peace negotiations being on foot at present.

PEACE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

Our Government Expecting Spain to Ask for a Cessation of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a continuation of peace talk to-day. Evidences that Spain contemplates suing for peace are coming to the surface. Such, for instance, is the construction [illegible] the State Department of the report that the Cadiz fleet is returning to Spain, since it is hardly conceivable that the Spanish Government would doom this last remnant of its navy to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which, in all probability, could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. The assumption is that the Spanish Government expects that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain.

An unusually definite report was in circulation that the United States had been sounded in the interest of peace by the British Ambassador, but when it was brought to Sir Julian Pauncefote's attention he authorized an explicit denial, and said he had not communicated with the Government in any way regarding the termination of the war.

Cabinet members look upon the situation as having many factors conducive to peace. It would be no surprise if peace overtures came to the Government any moment, either direct from Spain or through some intermediary. This is felt to be so imminent that it leads to numerous rumors that actual overtures have assumed shape, but these reports are premature, and are based on expectations rather than anything tangible.

This not only is in accord with the official statements of Government authorities, but is the view taken at the British, French, German, and other foreign embassies and legations, where it is stated that, though the peace movement has not assumed definite form, all circumstances tend in the direction of a desire by Spain to terminate the conflict.

CONGRESS AND PEACE ISSUES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a bit of interesting discussion in the Senate today before the resolution was passed providing for the adjournment at 2 o'clock. It was based on the expectation of an early peace with Spain.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for Congress to take a recess until the first Monday in September. Mr. Morgan said: "There is absolutely no necessity for an adjournment at this time. It is a hasty, improvident, and dangerous step. Thus far the President has not indicated to Congress, so far as I know, that he desires to be rid of us, and until he has manifested such a desire we ought to remain here.

"It seems to me that the war with Spain is drawing to a conclusion. The ending of the war will bring to Congress questions of the highest importance, of the gravest consequences in our history. I should not be satisfied to go away in the circumstances, leaving the President without our support. We do not know what emergencies confront us, what dangers lie just ahead. If the army in the intense heat of a tropical sun can stay in the field, we, in the midst of comfort, can remain here. It would be a reproach to the Government if, after we had gone away, the President in thirty or forty days should call us back, and I do not doubt that he will do so."

In response to a question by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) as to whether it was not likely that peace negotiations, in view of the dispatches published this morning, might not require the attention of Congress soon, Mr. Morgan said the suggestion was correct and apt. "The very moment," said he, "that the treaty of peace is signed by the President and the Government of Spain the military power of the President will cease and the legislative branch of the Government must provide a government for any territory we may acquire by the war. The power of Congress comes immediately into effect, and we ought to be here to exercise it."

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, July 8.—Most of the weekly papers think the moment opportune for Spain to sue for peace, and they advise her to do so.

The Saturday Review says: "The United States is in a position to act chivalrously toward an honorable opponent, who, if defeated, is not disgraced."

The Spectator has little faith in talk of peace, and does not believe Spain will make peace until literally compelled. It thinks the Americans' terms will be too hard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their ideas of what in the way of resistance is demanded of them by national honor.

The Times says: "Spain should make peace before America has hardened her heart.

"Later on they may be less complaisant, and, what is even more serious, they may find it impossible, even if they wished it, to leave the islands to Spain.

"If peace were concluded now, Spain could transport the Cuban Army to the Philippines. If she elects to stand a reduction of Cuba by blockade, she will lose that army; and it would then be impossible to leave the Philippines in Spanish hands. The inhabitants of the Philippines are in revolt and are seemingly as ready to resist the Americans as to fight the Spanish. To return them to Spain in such circumstances would be simply to perpetuate anarchy and invite the interference of other powers.

"The Americans cannot afford to do this. Thus a persistence in war will deprive Spain of the Philippines as well as of the West Indies. It is foolish to pursue a suicidal policy from mere vindictiveness, especially as the Spaniards may console themselves with the thought that they are handing over to the United States a tangled skein, which it will tax American statesmanship to unravel."

RUSSIA URGES PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The Russian officials and the general public are strongly in favor of speedy peace as the only salvation for Spain, and the newspapers recommend the intervention of Europe to compel a cessation of hostilities.

It is asserted that if any power directly interested in the fate of Spain or the United States proposed mediation or initiated intervention she certainly would have Russia's approval.

INFANTA ISABELLA AS REGENT.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: Current gossip credits the Infanta Isabella with a wish to assume the Regency. She has visited the barracks and addressed inspiriting words to the officers and men. It is rumored that the Queen Regent would not be adverse to such a change, on the ground that Isabella, being a Spaniard, could better sign a disastrous peace than herself, (Maria Cristina,) who is often taxed with being a foreigner.

SPANISH CABLEGRAM DELAYS.

MADRID, July 8.—The refusal of the Cuban cable companies to transmit dispatches franked by the Spanish Government, in spite of the conditions of the concessions, occasions the liveliest discontent here. The Spaniards believe this action is

Continued on Page 2.

EVANS'S STORY OF THE FIGHT

Fighting Bob Describes the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet as Seen from the Iowa.

SHELL PASSES NEAR HIS HEAD

He Tries to Ram Some of the Spanish Ships, but Fails to Catch Them—Two Six-Inch Shells from the Colon Hit His Vessel.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—Capt. Evans's account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, as told in the cabin of the Iowa to a correspondent of The Associated Press, is intensely interesting. He said:

"At the time 'general quarters' was sounded, the engine bell rang full speed ahead, I put the helm to starboard, and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first ship out. As the Spanish Admiral swung to the westward the twelve-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fair in the bow.

"As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to thirteen knots, it was superb.

"The Iowa, from this moment, kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Teresa on her starboard bow and hoping to ram one of the leading ships. In the meantime the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn, and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns.

"In a very short space of time the enemy's ships were all clear of the harbor mouth, and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or second ship, on account of their speed.

Spanish Shells Go Wild.

"The range at this time was 2,000 yards from the leading ship. The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard, and the entire starboard broadside was poured into the Infanta Maria Teresa. The helm was then quickly shifted to port, and the ship headed across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Almirante Oquendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over the smokestacks and superstructure, but none struck the ship.

"The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa the Colon placed two six-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the waterline with the cofferdam, where it still remains.

"As it was now obviously impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard, and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a distance of 1,100 yards, the Iowa's entire battery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on the Oquendo.

Oquendo Badly Punished.

"The punishment was terrific. Many twelve and eight-inch shells were seen to explode inside of her, and smoke came out through her hatches. Two twelve-inch shells from the Iowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same moment, one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway; but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the Iowa and came under the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas.

"At this moment the alarm of 'Torpedo boats!' was sounded, and two torpedo-boat destroyers were discovered on the Iowa's starboard quarter, at a distance of 4,000 yards. Fire was at once opened on them with the after battery, and a twelve-inch shell cut the stem of one destroyer squarely off. As this shell struck, a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers, 'That little chap has got a lot of cheek.' Rogers shouted back, 'He shoots very well, all the same.'

"Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and then at another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at a cruiser and then at a torpedo boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. The marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells.

Duel with the Viscaya.

"In the meantime the Vizcaya was slowly drawing abeam of the Iowa, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was give and take between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot striking the Iowa, while the shells from the Iowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passed ahead of the Iowa she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this time the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column, were seen to be heading for the beach and in flames. The Texas, Oregon, and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They ceased to reply to the fire, and in a few moments the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks, with their colors down, the Teresa flying a white flag at the fore.

Mercy Follows Slaughter.

"As it was apparent that the Iowa could not possibly catch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and, as the fast New York was also on her trail, I decided that the calls of humanity should be answered and attention given to the twelve or fifteen hundred Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admiral Sampson. I therefore headed for the wreck of the Vizcaya, now burning furiously fore and aft. When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit, I lowered all my boats and sent them at once to the assistance of the unfortunate men, who were being drowned by dozens or roasted on the decks.

"I soon discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks inside the reef. These creatures had become excited by the blood from the wounded mixing in the water.

"My boats' crews worked manfully and succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship.

Sailor Saves Three Spaniards.

"One man who will be recommended for promotion clambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud effects. The boats were coming alongside in a steady string, and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on to the Iowa's quarterdeck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. I found the Gloucester, with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers aboard, and also a large number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans.

Cervera's Courage Praised.

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish Admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope. That was that the Cristobal Colon would steam faster than the Brooklyn. The spectacle of two torpedo-boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming out in broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battleship can only be described in one way: It was Spanish, and it was ordered by Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate Yankee work. The American squadron was without sentiment apparently. The ships went at their Spanish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans, not among the Spaniards.

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the Iowa from the Gloucester, which had rescued him from the dead, and received him with a full Admiral's guard. The crew of the Iowa crowded aft over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bareheaded. Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel borrowed from Lieut. Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera is every inch an Admiral, even if he had not any hat. He submitted to the fortunes of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred."

Horrors on the Viscaya.

The officers of the Vizcaya said they simply could not hold their crews at the guns on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose, and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies floated in this along the gun deck. Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havoc. One of the twelve-inch shells from the Iowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty men against the deck above and dropping them, dead and mangled, into the fire which at once started below.

The torpedo-boat Ericsson was sent by the flagship to help the Iowa rescue the Viscaya's crew. Her men saw a terrible sight. The flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Viscaya's sides, licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wounded, who were lying there shrieking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came the awful cries and groans from the men penned in below.

"This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity of the Americans' fire. Corp. Smith, on the Iowa, fired 135 aimed shots in fifty minutes from a four-inch gun. Two shells struck within ten feet of Smith and started a small fire, but the Corporal went on pumping shots into the enemy, only stopping to say 'They've got it in for this gun, Sir.'

"Up in the tops the marines banged away with one-pounders, too excited to stop to duck as the shells whistled over them. One gunner of a secondary battery, under a twelve-inch gun, was blinded by smoke and saltpetre from the turret and his crew were driven off, but, sticking a wet handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes, he stuck to his gun.

"Finally, as the six-pounders were so close to the eight-inch turret as to make it impossible to stay there with safety, the men were ordered away before the big gun was fired, but they refused to leave. When the eight-inch gun was fired the concussion blew two men of the smaller guns' crews ten feet from their guns, and threw them to the deck as deaf as posts. Back they went again, however, and were again blown away, and finally had to be dragged away from their stations. Such bravery and such dogged determination under the heavy fire were of frequent occurrence on all the ships engaged."

GUNBOATS ENGAGE SPANIARDS.

Scorpion and Osceola Have a Battle in the Harbor of Manzanillo with Several of the Enemy's Vessels.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The report of the engagement on July 1 at Manzanillo between the Scorpion and the Osceola and some Spanish gunboats was received here to-day. The American gunboats entered the harbor and found one gunboat of 1,000 tons, two of about 300 tons, one very small boat, and a receiving ship made into a floating battery. Two shore batteries and a force of soldiers kept up a fire of musketry on the Osceola and Scorpion. On account of the shallow water, the commander of the Scorpion says, the American boats could not go close in shore.

For twenty minutes the fight was kept up, the Gatling guns on the Osceola mowing the soldiers down, and the Scorpion's heavy armament damaging the gunboats. Then the Osceola and Scorpion left the harbor and lay outside, close to the entrance; but the Spanish gunboats did not come out.

The Scorpion was hit twelve times and her deck was somewhat torn up. The Osceola was hit several times. There were no casualties, however, on the American boats.

HOPES TO SAVE THE COLON.

Commander of the Wrecking Expedition Sent After Cervera's Flagship Confident of Success.

Capt. Frederick Sharp, an expert diver and the chief of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company forces, left last evening for Norfolk. A wrecking outfit of the Merritt-Chapman Company is to go from Norfolk to-day to the coast of Cuba to endeavor to save some of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet, and Capt. Sharp is to be in command of the expedition. He will sail on the wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, which is lying at Norfolk.

The wreckers, from published reports, are confident of saving the Cristobal Colon, Admiral Cervera's flagship. Capt. Sharp thinks he will have no trouble in floating her off the beach and towing her to Key West.

Capt. Sharp had charge of the forces which went to Havana Harbor to make an effort to raise the United States battleship Maine.

KIND TREATMENT FOR CERVERA.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. It has been proposed that he be released on parole, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the Admiral technically within the limits of the Naval Academy reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined there save the Surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavey's Island, Portsmouth Harbor.

NAVY MUST USE BLACK POWDER

Government Will Be Unable to Supply the Smokeless Variety for Some Time to Come.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Later stories from Santiago about the engagement between the fleets of Sampson and Cervera dwell with particular stress on the inconvenience and distress caused the American gunners by the use of the old-fashioned smoking powder. It is not doubted by ordnance experts that the winging of the flying Spanish ships would have been accomplished even more promptly than it was had our guns been fired with smokeless powder. As it was, in the mad race and swift succession of shots fired after the Spanish ships our vessels were so enveloped in the smoke of their own guns that many a shot went wild that otherwise would have struck home.

Inquiry at the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to-day as to the prospects of our warships being supplied with smokeless powder elicited the information that there is no probability of this being done, generally, for a considerable time to come. Commodore O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, said that the bureau had placed very large orders with private manufacturers for smokeless powder for the use of the fleet, and that large consignments of it were being received and forwarded to the ships off Santiago. It would take a long time, however, the Commodore said, to supply all the ships, and in view of the quantities of ammunition likely to be used there it would be difficult with the present facilities for manufacturing the powder in this country to keep them supplied. He was not prepared to hold out the hope that the navy would be able to use smokeless powder generally at an early date.

The cruisers New Orleans and Marblehead are supplied with the improved powder, but the other vessels of the fleet are still stocked to a large extent with black powder.

It appears that the chief reason the navy was not supplied with smokeless powder at the beginning of the war was that its ordnance experts were not satisfied with the powder used by other nations, and they were experimenting with a powder of their own, which had not been perfected at the time the war began. A powder of American invention has been made by the navy on an experimental scale which is believed to be superior to that made abroad.

PRAISE FOR OUR NAVY.

LONDON, July 8.—The weeklies pay high tribute to the American Navy. The Speaker says:

"The Santiago fight proves that, so far as the fleet is concerned, the United States need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

The Spectator draws as a conclusion from the battle the conviction that the American fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says:

"So far as the German and American Navies go, there would be no comparison. A struggle between them would be very short and very complete; it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but his self-confidence cannot alter history."

LOSS OF THE ALFONSO XII.

Riddled by the Hawk, Castine, and Prairie After the Shore Batteries Were Silenced.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—Additional details of the sinking of the Spanish steamer supposed to be the Alfonso XII. off Mariel were brought in to-night. These show that she was totally destroyed. Shortly before midnight Tuesday, the Hawk was cruising about two miles off shore, six miles west of Morro Castle, when she sighted the Spaniard heading toward Havana under slow steam and with all her lights out. The Hawk gave chase, but the stranger ran in toward the Harbor of Mariel and grounded on a sand bar just west of the entrance. It was a bright moonlight night, and the Hawk sent in two small boatloads of men, who were driven back by a heavy rifle fire from the steamer. The men returned to the Hawk, which lay outside until daybreak, keeping watch. She then returned to the blockade lines and asked for help. The Castine accompanied her back, but as both ships approached the shore the five-inch guns on Martello Tower, at the east side of Mariel Harbor, a sand battery on the west, and two gunboats in the harbor opened a brisk fire.

The American ships' guns were not sufficiently strong to contest with this, and the Hawk again ran back, returning with the Prairie, with her six-inch guns. The latter sent thirty-eight shells crashing into the fortifications and gunboats, and silenced them after a lively engagement.

The three ships then turned on the steamer and literally riddled her, the Castine alone firing over 200 shots.

The fight lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Spaniard was left burning on the beach. The American ships could not get close enough to learn her name. None of the three American ships was struck.

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST AT SEA.

They Were Needed to Get Supplies from the Transports to the Troops at the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department was advised to-night that during a severe storm off the coast of Cuba eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs were swamped and lost. So far as known no lives were lost. The lighters were from Mobile, New Orleans, and Charleston, and were intended for the use of Gen. Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to shore. Their assistance was essential to the prompt forwarding of all military necessaries to the front before Santiago. The War Department upon receipt of this information immediately began efforts to replace the lost lighters at once.

SHAFTER TO GIVE BATTLE AT NOON

Siege Guns Are to Begin the Attack on Santiago.

REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED

Spaniards, Discouraged by Cervera's Defeat, May Yield.

NAVY TO TAKE A HAND

Every Energy Bent to the Task of Starting the Puerto Rico Expedition—Transports Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gen. Shafter will be at liberty and ready to-morrow at noon to resume operations against the Spanish forces in and about Santiago. Since the great fight of Friday last he has been hastening forward all preparations for an attack. The siege guns that had been landed at Daiquiri and not brought forward to the front are now in position to command the Spanish lines and the city, and when it is decided to be wise and desirable to order the infantry forward, they will advance under the protection of the largest guns taken out from Tampa.

The dispatches from Gen. Shafter upon which are based the announcement that the bombardment is to begin to-morrow, state that the truce is to end at that time and that active operations, including bombardment, will begin promptly.

The evacuation of the city by thousands of non-combatants continues, and the fact that so many of the escaping people are at once put upon Red Cross rations seems proof to the War Department that there is a bad condition of things in the city as to food, and that there is scarcity of water has been stated by all the refugees.

The anxiety that was manifested at the War Department and at the White House has been dispelled by the news of the arrival of reinforcements for Shafter, the departure of Gen. Miles, and the expectation that he will be at Santiago before Monday night. It is just possible that he will arrive after Santiago has surrendered. Some of Gen. Shafter's dispatches intimate that he would be not at all surprised to hear at any moment from the city that the forces were ready to give up. The destruction of the fleet of Cervera and the capture of so many of his men have depressed the Spaniards deeply, and in the next engagement the absence of the big guns of his vessels will be felt.

Navy Expected to Help.

The Navy Department does not say just what part Admiral Sampson is to play in the attack upon Santiago, but it is evident that the department expects a full compliance with the desire of the President that the utmost possible assistance shall be rendered to the army. Sampson has not sent word that he will force the defenses at the entrance to the harbor, but there would be little surprise at the Navy Department if he should try it, defying torpedoes, to prove that the navy is not afraid of them. Still, it is maintained by naval officers that the chief business for which Sampson went to Santiago has been performed, and that the capture of the fortifications and the city is properly the business of a land force.

The dropping of a six-inch shell from on high through the deck of the Indiana three days ago during the trifling engagement with the forts when the Mercedes was sunk strikingly verified the predictions of naval experts as to the dangerous effect of elevated fire upon war ships at close range.

The President is determined that the navy shall not be sacrificed for a small stake such as Santiago. To his Cabinet officers he has pointed out the extremely dangerous position that the United States would occupy among nations if left exposed by the loss of its navy; the arm of the service which has evoked the unwilling admiration and respect of the greatest powers of Europe. Without a navy it might be concluded that we should no longer be as safe as we feel ourselves to be at present, from the arbitrary interference of European powers in the settlement of our difficulties with Spain.

What Sampson's Guns Can Do.

Attention has been directed to the range of the guns on our ships, for on this depends whether the bombardment will be confined to the outer forts or whether it will be effective upon Santiago itself. There are five battleships and two armored cruisers besides the lesser ships to open this fire, namely, the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas, and armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn. The Oregon and Iowa are to be rushed with the Eastern Squadron to the coast of Spain, and therefore may not take part in the bombardment to-morrow. The three battleships and two armored cruisers combined have twenty-six huge thirteen-inch, twelve-inch, and eight-inch guns, having a range of ten or eleven miles on an acute elevation, and a range of over six miles on the elevation which can be given in turrets. This is an elevation which can clear Morro Castle and the harbor batteries and can about reach the City of Santiago. The maximum elevation on shipboard is 17 degrees, which limits the full range of the heavy guns about one-half. It is only the large guns above mentioned that have a range which could get anywhere near the city, as the six-pounders and under have a range of not over three or four miles, while the Gatling guns are for close range, usually not exceeding 1,000 yards.

Naval experts say that the bombardment of to-morrow will be confined mainly to the forts and batteries, for, while the big guns can about reach Santiago, when the ships are standing off a mile or so from the harbor, yet the most effective work can be done against Morro, Cayo Smith, the Socapa, and other fortifications leading up to the city. Once these are reduced, the way is clear to Santiago.

Shafter Short of Provisions.

The most distressing thing confronting the War Department to-night is the news from Shafter, that he is running short of provisions because the subsistence on board the transports at Daiquiri cannot be landed and sent to the front. The army was fortunate in landing when the surf was very low, but since that date the storms have increased, and now prevent the landing of small boats. Through accident or mismanagement there is but one lighter at the service of the army at Daiquiri. Gen. Corbin has endeavored to supply this deficiency, and to-night was in consultation with Col. Hecker, with the view to having large and seaworthy lighters hurried to Santiago as quickly as possible to meet the immediate wants of the army. There is great abundance of provision for the army, but not in reach of the men. The Government has ordered many of the transports back, to be used in conveying troops for Santiago and Puerto Rico, but it seems that they are detained because they still have the loads on board carried out from Tampa. In the meantime the charter cost of the vessels runs, and the Government gets no use of them except as storehouses.

This being the hurricane season and the wind setting straight on the southern coast, the masters of the transports have become alarmed and taken their ships many miles out to sea, necessitating long journeys by the ship's boats, which make their landings through the surf with the greatest difficulty and danger. So slow and tedious has been the service under these conditions that Secretary Alger has ordered Gen. Shafter to seize the transports one and all and place them as near the coast as he chooses without regard to the fears of their masters.

Puerto Rico Not Forgotten.

While every effort appears to be devoted to strengthening Shafter and rendering his undertaking successful, the Puerto Rico expedition is not dropped or forgotten. The fine executive ability of Gen. Brooke, who has been relieved of the care of the Chickamauga camp, is directed to the making ready of that expedition. Spain may hurry as fast as it pleases the European movement for peace, but it will not be heeded soon enough to prevent the Administration from taking possession of Puerto Rico. Just what the policy of the President would be if Spain should bring about friendly intervention through the powers no one pretends to disclose, but it is learned that no representation of the powers will prevent the Administration from insisting that Spain shall surrender control of Cuba to the Cubans and that the United States shall be allowed to take possession of Puerto Rico.

TROOPS LEAVE CHARLESTON.

Gen. Miles Was There and Visited the Yale to Confer with the Officers in Command.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—The cruisers Yale and Columbia with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard to-night lie off the lightship at the entrance of the harbor, and probably will sail before daybreak for Cuba. The embarkation of the troops began at midday. They were marched to the wharf, where the steamers Commodore Perry and Planter were in waiting. The men went on board, and amid the cheers of the spectators and the men of other regiments steamed down the harbor in the face of a heavy rainstorm. The work of transshipping the soldiers was accomplished without mishap. By some mistake one company of the Sixth Massachusetts was left on the wharves when the steamers started. Adjt. Butler Ames promptly chartered a tug and took them out to the transports.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 6:30 P. M. At 8 o'clock Gen. Miles boarded the lighthouse tender Wistaria and went out to the Yale. This was in accordance with previously arranged plans. It was stated positively that the two ships would sail south to-night. The Sixth Massachusetts is quartered on the Yale, while the Illinois men are on the Columbia. The expedition numbers in all 1,720 men. There are still in the city 4,000 troops, and others are expected here from Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—With some delays and conflicts of orders, the reinforcements for the American army before Santiago are getting away from these shores by degrees. According to advices received at the War Department to-day, Brig. Gen. Garretson will sail from Charleston to-morrow morning with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and a battalion of the Sixth Illinois on board the cruiser Columbia and the auxiliary cruiser Yale. He had to leave two battalions of 800 men from the Sixth Illinois behind for lack of room on the two cruisers. These will follow on one of the other transports scheduled to touch at Charleston, probably the Grand Duchess. When they reach Santiago Gen. Garretson's brigade will be complete, the Eighth Ohio having gone ahead by the St. Paul. The strength of the brigade, as it goes to Cuba, is as follows: Sixth Massachusetts, 40 officers and 1,262 men; Sixth Illinois, 49 officers and 1,247 men; Eighth Ohio, 48 officers and 1,267 men; hospital corps, 1 officer and 34 men; total, 138 officers and 3,810 men; grand total, 3,948 men.

Gen. Garretson reported to the War Department that he would have gotten away sooner but for the failure to secure travel rations. There was also a delay in the shipment of the ammunition for the Springfield rifles, with which the volunteers are armed. There is some comment over the fact that Garretson's brigade was hurried to Cuba ahead of Ernst's, which was waiting at Charleston at the same time, and which is said by competent military judges who saw the two commands there to be far superior in efficiency and discipline. Major Gen. Wilson, who is at Charleston, is known to have considered Ernst's command much better prepared to go to the front, and the fact that it was left while Garretson's was chosen is accounted for only by the fact that Gen. Garretson was stationed at Camp Alger and had the ear of the powers that be in the war administration.

The Resolute, Grand Duchess, and Obdam will call at Charleston in succession to receive Gens. Ernst and Haines' brigades, now understood to be waiting there, together with the two battalions of the Illinois left there by Garretson. The remaining troops of Gen. Snyder's division at Tampa will be taken on by the Mohawk and Mississippi and the transports to return from Santiago for that purpose.

OUR TROOPS NOW WELL PLACED

Armistice Has Afforded Opportunity to Strengthen American Position in Front of Santiago.

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MAJOR GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 7.—The armistice has been extended until noon on Saturday, in order to allow Gen. Linares to communicate with Capt. Gen. Blanco and with Madrid.

Gen. Linares informed Gen. Shafter that he had no telegraph operator, so one was sent into the city, accompanied by the British Consul, F. W. Ramsden, under the British flag.

Not a shot has been fired recently on either side, but work is being pushed on the batteries and intrenchments. Our position has been greatly strengthened during the last forty-eight hours, the American lines advancing to within 300 yards of the enemy's. Our hillside batteries command the city.

Last night Gen. Lawton's division advanced 500 yards, to the enemy's great surprise. The dynamite gun in charge of Hallett Alsopp Borrowe has been well placed, hidden in a snug pit. The streams have been bridged, allowing the movement of heavy artillery. The roads have been improved greatly.

The armistice is affording a long-needed rest for our men, and they are now in good condition to resume fighting.

Gen. Linares is evidently weakening, and the mediation of the Bishop of Santiago and the Consular Corps may persuade him to surrender. In case hostilities are resumed the plan of assault is for Rear Admiral Sampson to bombard the forts at the mouth of the harbor, driving the men away from the guns, and then land a thousand men to occupy the forts, while launches countermine the harbor. The fleet will then enter and bombard the city, supporting the land assault.

Gen. Garcia, the insurgent commander, received orders yesterday not to attack the Spaniards while the negotiations were on foot.

The wrecked Spanish cruisers are still filled with charred bodies, and the buzzards are devouring the remains. The Cubans, by Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, have buried the bodies of over 100 Spaniards which were washed ashore.

SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING.

Captives Declare There Is No Food in Guantanamo and Baracoa—Rations for Reconcentrados.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Cuba, July 8.—A Spanish soldier, greatly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis to-day at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo are starving.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

A Captain and three privates from Baracoa came into the bay to-day in a small sailboat, and were picked up by the cruiser Marblehead. Ostensibly they were greatly surprised, and claimed not to have known that the bay was in the possession of the Americans. They report that there is a great scarcity of food at Baracoa and that the Spanish troops there are in bad condition.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, and the half-starved Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

SPANIARDS TALK DEFIANTLY.

MADRID, July 8.—A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged Gen. Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would recommence at noon. The dispatch gives no date for the time of resumption, which is believed to be noon to-morrow. It concludes by saying that although Santiago lacks provisions, the troops will fight until the end.

Says We Can't Take Santiago.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from the United States, declaring the Americans are unable to capture Santiago de Cuba, and that "the perpetual strain has broken the men's nerves and constitutions, and will bring them to the verge of disaster" unless reinforced, is published conspicuously here, and has also been telegraphed to Madrid.

Volunteers Leave Newport News.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—The advance guard of the Rhode Island troops, about 400 in number, 1,400 of which will embark to-morrow at Hampton Roads for Santiago on the magnificant transport the Grand Duchess, arrived at Newport News at 11 o'clock to-day. As everything was in readiness for their reception, they at once went aboard the vessel. Two more batches will arrive this afternoon. The Grand Duchess has a large amount of stores aboard, which will be landed near Santiago and be distributed among Duffield's men, who, it is reported, are very much in need of them. She should sail to-morrow night.

COL. WOOD PRAISES HIS MEN.

He Tells Secretary Alger They Behaved Like Veterans and Showed Contempt for Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following graphic account of the battle of La Quasina has been received at the War Department:

Camp First United States Volunteer
Cavalry, six miles out Santiago,
June 27, 1898.

Dear General: We are all getting along very comfortably thus far, and find the climate much better than we expected. Also the country, which, aside from being awful rough and full of undergrowth, is rather picturesque and attractive.

We commenced our advance from our first landing place on the 23d, and that night Col. Young and I, as second in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, had a long talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road to Santiago. We decided that he would make a feint on their front, while I was to make a detour and take them in flank. Our plan worked. I located the Spanish outposts and deployed silently, and when in position fired on them. Shortly after I opened I could hear Young on the right down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours, and was hot at close range. The Spanish used the volley a great deal, while my men fired as individuals. We soon found that instead of 1,500 men we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousand. However, to cut a long story short, we drove them steadily but slowly, and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all accounts coming out of Santiago report a great many dead and wounded, and that they—Spanish—had 4,000 men and two machine guns, (these we saw,) and were under two general officers, and that the Spanish dead and wounded were being brought in for six hours; also that the garrison was expecting an assault that night; that the defeated troops reported that they had fought the entire American army for four hours, but, compelled by greatly superior numbers, had retreated.

My men conducted themselves splendidly and behaved like veterans, going up against the heavy Spanish line as though they had the greatest contempt for them. Yours sincerely,

LEONARD WOOD.

To Gen. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

Relief at Playa del Este.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received information from Playa del Este of the arrival there to-day of the hospital ship Relief, which sailed last Saturday from New York. Mrs. John Addison Porter, wife of the secretary to the President, is one of the nurses on board the Relief. The floating hospital has accommodations for 500.

Government Buys City of Berlin.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Quartermaster's Department to-day acquired a new transport. The new purchase is the fine passenger ship the City of Berlin, bought in New York. The City of Berlin will be equipped at once for transport purposes, and will be sent to Charleston to take on troops for Santiago. Her capacity is a full regiment of troops and equipment.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday inspected the American Line steamer Berlin. It was said that she would be purchased by the Government. The Berlin is scheduled to sail this morning for Queenstown and Southampton. Manager Griscom of the American Line when asked if the vessel had been purchased declared that he knew nothing about it.

CARRYING AID TO SHAFTER.

The Obdam Sails South and the Port Victor Is to Follow Tuesday.

The steamer formerly known as the Obdam, but now Transport No. 30, United States Army, Quartermaster's Department, sailed last night for Charleston. She was to have left early in the afternoon, but was delayed through having to take on board 13,000 tents for Gen. Shafter's army. In addition to the tents, the transport carried 20,000 blankets, 30 tons of intrenching tools, 10,000 ponchos, 60 kegs of horse-shoe nails, 60 kegs of horse shoes, 100 barrels of cabbage, 100 barrels of potatoes, 50 cases of soap, 70 tons of ice, and several tons of food, tea, &c. The vessel is commanded by Capt. J. F. Airey, C. F. Bond is first officer, C. C. McCarthy is second officer, and B. Gableson third officer. She has a crew of 75 men. She will stop at Charleston and take on board heavy artillery for Santiago.

The Port Victor, which is to be used as a refrigerating ship, arrived at the Mallory Line Pier from the Erie Basin yesterday morning. She will be ready to leave for the South next Tuesday.

To Use the Panama Against Spain.

The first of the Spanish prizes to be used against Spain will be ready to leave the Erie Basin on Tuesday. It is the steamer Panama, one of the first vessels captured by Admiral Sampson's fleet. She will be used as a transport, and her new name will be "No. 1, U. S. A., Q. M. Dept." The vessel has been thoroughly overhauled, and will make a good transport. She is 300 feet long.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Shafter says:

"Perfect quiet to-day. At the request of the Spanish General, employes of English cable company were sent to him to enable him to telegraph his Government as to surrendering.

"Men are in good spirits, and are making themselves more secure every hour. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar wounds made with calibre .45 bullets. Among the large number wounded there are few amputations. Perhaps ten will cover it. General health of the command is good. There are 150 cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days, but is not serious. I am feeling much better."

SPANIARDS UNJUSTLY BLAMED.

They Do Not Use Cartridges to Cause Blood Poisoning—No Explosive Bullets Used.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Officials of the Ordnance Department of the army say that injustice evidently is being done to the Spaniards by the charges repeatedly made by American correspondents to the effect that the enemy at Santiago are using explosive bullets and cartridges with brass jackets, which cause blood poisoning when they lodge in a wound.

These officials declare that the shells of any high-pressure smokeless powder cartridges, like those in the Mauser rifle, are liable to burst sometimes, but they have no idea that those employed by the Spanish were intended to be explosive. When the bullets strike at close or at very long range, at which time their motion is irregular, they produce a wound which has the appearance of resulting from an explosion. This, it is asserted, is likely to be the case with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by our regulars as well as with the Mauser.

It is related by an army officer here that a soldier was shot by a fellow-soldier at Fort Wayne several years ago by a Krag-Jorgensen gun, with the result that his whole head was burst open exactly as a watermelon might have been burst with a blow of the fist. This effect, however, is not noticeable when the bullet is going straight, as it does at normal range. Then, one of the problems is to cause it to make a wound large enough to stop the man it hits. The calibre being small, when one of these bullets strikes an object at a fair range it goes straight through, making a clean perforation. To make its effects more deadly, the experiment has been tried in many countries of softening or "nicking" the point of the bullet so as to cause it to spread or "mushroom" when it strikes.

The Spaniards have been accused of doing this as if it were an inhumane or barbarous act. Ordnance experts here pronounce this absurd. The aim of the bullet is to kill, they say, and there is nothing cruel in making a bullet that will do so promptly. They say that efforts have been made in this country to devise a bullet that would do exactly that thing, but so far they have never met with success. The trouble has been that anything added to the missile to cause it to mushroom detracts from the accuracy of its movement. As accuracy of aim is the chief thing to be desired the effort to secure the mushrooming effect has been abandoned.

As to the alleged use of brass cartridges, it is stated that when the modern rifle first came into use the cartridge shell was made of brass or copper, which was likely, of course, to cause blood poisoning if it split. The cartridge used by our troops was formerly, it is stated, made with copper jackets. That was abandoned for a shell of amalgamated metals, which was adopted not becuse it was any more humane, but because it makes a better cartridge. It is not believed that the case is any wise different with the Spanish ammunition.

SPANIARDS FEARED MASSACRE.

That Is Why They Fought So Desperately, but They Know More About the Americans Now.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 7.—One secret of the determination of the Spanish soldiery in Santiago to fight to the death was the belief, which prevailed generally among them, that prisoners taken by the Americans would be put to the sword.

It is now known that after the fall of El Caney, on July 1, the Spanish soldiers who escaped along the foothills marched directly into Gen. Garcia's men, posted to the north of Santiago. They fought desperately, but were shown no mercy by the Cubans, and were machetted to the last man. Gen. Delryno, who was in command, was brutally mutilated. The knowledge of this massacre found its way into Santiago, and caused the Spanish to resolve to die rather than surrender.

The voluntary surrender of some of the wounded Spanish officers and men has dispelled the delusion, and is helping to induce Gen. Toral to consider the proposition to capitulate. After the fall of El Caney the Cubans sacked the town. Information of the two outrages was promptly conveyed to Gen. Shafter, who issued orders that any Cuban found rifling the body of dead or wounded Spanish should be promptly dealt with.

To prevent the possibility of the Cubans plundering Santiago when it capitulates it has been decided to forbid the Cubans entering the town. Owing to the danger of yellow fever none of the soldiers will be allowed to go in.

Lieut. Brooks says that during the assault upon Santiago 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition were used.

It was Sergt. McKinnery of Company B, Ninth Infantry, who shot and disabled Gen. Linares, the commander of the Spanish forces in Santiago. The Spanish General was hit about an hour after San Juan hill was taken, during the first day's fighting. Our men saw a Spanish officer, evidently a General, followed by his staff, riding frantically about the Spanish position, rallying his men.

Sergt. McKinnery asked Lieut. Wiser's permission to try a shot at the officer, and greatly regretted to find the request refused. Major Bole was consulted. He acquiesced, with the injunction that no one else should fire.

Sergt. McKinnery went for a shell, slid it into a rifle, adjusted the sights for 1,000 yards, and fired. It fell short. Then he put in another, raised the sights for another 1,000 yards, took careful aim, and let her go. The officer on the white horse threw up his arms and fell forward.

"That is for Corp. Joyce," said McKinnery, as he saw that his ball had reached the mark. The officer on the white horse was Gen. Linares. It was afterward learned that he was shot in the left shoulder. He immediately relinquished the command to Gen. Toral.

SHAFTER REPORTS THE LOSSES

Returns from Each Division, Except Gen. Wheeler's, of the Army Engaged at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department has received from Gen. Shafter the following dispatch, giving, as far as he finds practicable up to this time, a statement of the total casualties in each division (except Gen. Wheeler's) of the army under his command as a result of the recent fighting:

Playa del Este, July 7.
In Camp Near Santiago, July 6.

Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospital at Siboney 1,052 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here. In Lawton's division there were killed 4 officers and 74 men; wounded, 14 officers and 317 men; missing, 1 man.

In Kent's division—Killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 662 men; missing, 62 men.

In Bates's brigade—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers, 26 men; missing, 5 men.

Signal Corps—Killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.

Gen. Wheeler's report not yet received.

SHAFTER, Major General.

Gen. Lawton's division was made up of the Eighth, Twenty-second, Sixteenth, Fourth, Twenty-fifth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry and the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Gen. Kent's division was composed of the Sixteenth, Sixth, Second, Tenth Twenty-first, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments of United States Infantry and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Gen. Bates commanded the Second Brigade of Kent's division, made up of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Regiments of United States Infantry.

NINTH INFANTRY'S CASUALTIES.

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HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. KENT'S DIVISION, July 6, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 7, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 7—5 P. M.—The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded of the Ninth United States Infantry, Gen. Ewen's brigade, Gen. Kent's division, in the fighting on July 1 and 2:

Killed.

Lieut. L. H. LEWIS, Corp. JOHN JOYCE, Company H; Private R. WALKER, Company A; —— LONGWAY, Company B.

Wounded.

Company B—Corp. O'REILLY, Private CAULFIELD.

Company C—Lieut. LATTIMORE, Privates HENRY, LEARY, McCALLISTER, TRYON, DUNFORD, and QUICK.

Company D—Corps. ADAMS and CONMAT, Privates SCHEMERHORN, MILLER, and MORCHERT.

Company E—Privates CONNOVER and CRAIG.

Company F—Corp. WINTER, Private FARGO.

Company G—Sergt. WELCH, Privates KELBOR, GUIMAN, and REGAN.

Company H—Corp. GARDNER, Privates SMITH, COLLITON, WEAVER, and ISARBER.

Missing.

Private SPICER, Company A.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S CASUALTIES.

Michael Daly.

Private Michael Daly of Company M, whose body has been found in the bushes near Santiago, was thirty-two years old. He was a coachmen employed by M. S. Durrell of Cedarhurst, Queens Borough, and he enlisted from Cedarhurst.

Frank Dinham.

Private Frank Dinham of Company C, reported missing, was a resident of White Plains, living with his family at 51 Grove Street. He was employed as a clerk in Cowan's grocery store. He was twenty-eight.

Thomas H. Fitzgerald.

Private Thomas H. Fitzgerald of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, who is reported as among the missing at Santiago, was a resident of White Plains. He resided with his mother and sisters, and was about twenty-two years of age. Fitzgerald was a well-known law clerk and stenographer.

William Patterson.

William Patterson of Company C, reported as missing, is a son of William Patterson of Tarrytown. He was about twenty-two and single. He was employed in the car accountant's office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and resigned to enlist.

William G. Valentine.

William G. Valentine of Company C, reported missing at Santiago, was a son of Justice of the Peace W. G. Valentine of Sing Sing. He was twenty-six years old, and before enlisting was employed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in its Fiftieth Street yards.

John E. Mercer.

John E. Mercer of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who was injured at Santiago, is twenty-two, and lived with his father, Frederick F. Mercer, at 218 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J. He is a grandson of the late Dr. William T. Mercer.

Clifford Brown.

Clifford Brown of East Orange, N. J., a private in Company E, who was wounded in Santiago, is a grandson of the Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, with whom he lived. Brown is only twenty-one. He is a member of the Triton Boat Club, and rowed in several races, and is also connected with the Orange Athletic Club. He forfeited a position in the Postal Telegraph Company's main office, New York City, to enlist with the Seventy-first. His father, William Brown, fought in the civil war, his grandfather in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather in the Revolution.

Harry W. Gardener.

Harry W. Gardener, aged twenty-three years, of Roselle, N. J., is one of the reported missing members of Company M (color company) of the Seventy-first. His father is a veteran of the civil war, and is Assistant Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Harry was a member of Pastor Greenleaf's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York, who is also Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Harry's mother, who moved to Roselle, N. J., three days after her son's departure, said the last letter she received from him was dated Siboney, Cuba, June 25, in which he described his trip on the transport from Key West to Cuba. Mrs. Gardener said that her son was born in St. Louis, and that his birthday was on June 23, and that he celebrated it on board ship. Mrs. Gardener stated that she dreamed a week ago that she saw her son in battle and that a shell had burst and blown his head off.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

THE GORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
direct special attention to their large collection of
CUPS AND TROPHIES
The assortment this year is larger than ever and includes many Unique Pieces suitable for Prizes in Golf, Yachting and other athletic contests.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

G. A. Rowlandson.

George A. Rowlandson of Company H, reported missing, is twenty-two. He lived in Mount Vernon with his parents and three sisters. He was a clerk before joining the Seventy-first.

Lieut. E. C. Carey Not Killed.

Lieut. Edward C. Carey of the Sixteenth Regular United States Infantry, who was reported as killed in the charge on San Juan, Santiago, has sent a cablegram to his father, Col. A. B. Carey, United States Army, now stationed at St. Paul, Minn., that he is safe and well. Frederick A. Stokes, the publisher of 29 West Twenty-third Street, is an uncle of Lieut. Carey, and he received this news from St. Paul yesterday.

Lieut. Col. Mosher Will Recover.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Information has been received at the War Department regarding the condition of Theodore Mosher, Captain in the Twenty-second Infantry, who has just been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry in recognition of his gallant services in the attack on Santiago last Friday. Gen. Shafter wired that Lieut. Col. Mosher was wounded in the abdomen, but was doing fairly well. The attending Surgeon, Dr. M. W. Wood, says he probably will recover.

News from Worth and Gilman.

Mrs. Worth, the wife of Lieut. Col. Worth, and Mrs. Gilman, wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, both of the Thirteenth Infantry, received dispatches from Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, that both of those officers are doing well. Capt. Gilman has so far recovered that he has been able to go to the front again. These two officers were wounded before Santiago.

TRANSPORTS WITH WOUNDED.

Four Vessels Turned from Key West for Tampa Because of the Lack of Accommodations.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—Four transports, carrying wounded from Santiago, entered the lower harbor this afternoon with the intention of landing the most serious cases here. A Government tug went out to them and gave some information which resulted in the hospital ships proceeding to Tampa.

Key West is having all it can do in the attempt to minister to the 300 soldiers brought by the Iroquois Tuesday. The local facilities are limited, and the town just now, during the hottest spell of the year, is suffering from an ice famine in consequence of the breakdown of the only plant in the place.

Probably these considerations influenced a change of plans with regard to the latest cargoes of wounded. It is also said that the Olivette passed here last night, bound for Tampa, with other wounded men.

CAREFUL QUARANTINE AT TAMPA.

A House to House Inspection to be Made as a Precaution.

TAMPA, Fla., July 8.—The arrival of a few of the survivors of the battle of Santiago has resurrected the quarantine question. The President of the State Board of Health said to-day that the Government had agreed to abide by all the Florida rules and regulations.

It was left to the discretion of the physicians in charge of the quarantine station whether to pass any of the returning transports or not. He said that if the boats were in good sanitary condition they probably would be permitted to come up the bay and land the wounded.

Dr. Porter, the State Health Officer, by special order went to Key West last night to look after the situation there. The Government has asked that a house to house sanitary inspection be made of Tampa by the local authorities. This inspection will be begun Monday. The step is taken to prevent any visit of sickness during the Summer months.

Flight of a Big Meteor.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Globe, July 6.

Thousands of Toronto people witnessed the flight of a meteor through the sky over the city at 8:50 o'clock last evening. The brilliant visitor traveled at a rapid rate, though much slower than the average "shooting" star, and left a milky glow in its wake to mark its brief career across the heavens. It appeared to observers to be the size of a football, and crossed from the east toward the northwest.

The meteor was witnessed in many other places in Central Ontario. A Whitby dispatch says: "A meteor shot through the northwestern sky to-night, arousing great interest in many citizens, who observed the brilliant celestial visitor because of a zigzag streak that looked like steam in the track of its passage about half way between the zenith and the horizon. This wonderful sight lasted for many minutes, and was observed by hundreds of people. The meteor itself was an unusually brilliant one."

Advices from Collingwood state that the meteor fell in the immediate vicinity of the town. Every one out of doors was startled by a sudden blaze of light, which crossed the sky with lightning rapidity. After the flash followed a train of smoke. The appearance was attended by a loud roar as of thunder, and many felt, or thought they felt, a slight shock as the aerial visitant reached the ground.

Queer Action of the Tides.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

SAYBROOK, Conn., July 5.—A very peculiar thing happened last evening which might afford an illustration of a tidal wave. About 6 o'clock, when the tide was near the low water mark, and during a heavy thunderstorm, the water rose suddenly, entirely covering the flats at Oyster River Beach. It is said by those who saw the phenomenon that the tide rose as much in three minutes as it naturally would in as many hours. After a little the water receded as suddenly as it had risen. Half an hour later the same thing happened a second time. No explanation can be given for the phenomenon, and it is said that no such case was ever known in this vicinity before.

In Honor of ex-Secretary Whitney.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

Beyond all doubt, the name of a war vessel, even though it be a small torpedo boat, should be in honor of William C. Whitney. This idea has taken such firm hold of some prominent Savannah men that a movement is on foot to start a popular subscription for a war vessel, the gift of citizens to the United States Government, to bear the name of William C. Whitney.

THE PEACE PARTY STRONG IN SPAIN

Continued from Page 1.

due to the orders of the British Government, which, according to the newspapers of Madrid, is raising constant difficulties in the way of Spain, and is giving frequent proofs of its partiality for the United States. Spain, it appears, has complained to the cable companies, whose offices are in London, but without any result.

Blanco Wants the War to Go On.

MADRID, July 8.—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, Captain General Blanco openly urges the continuation of the war.

SPANISH PRIVATEER STORY.

Pilot at Victoria Leaves a Job to Help an Alleged Vessel in a Raid on Klondike Ships.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8.—United States Consul Smith notified the Department at Washington that Pilot Westerley, who has been engaged to take the steamer Alpha north, has abandoned the engagement, having received a contract to take a tugboat to a privateer lying hidden in Queen Charlotte Sound, and to act as pilot. The pilot has been paid $2,000 cash, the contract price being $8,000. Consul Smith is very reticent.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has been informed that a Spanish privateer, carrying five guns, is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte Sound and Dixon's Entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the Northwest coast to prepare for a visitation.

The report of the appearance of a Spanish privateer off the coast of British Columbia, which appears to have created such a commotion on the northwestern coast, came from a Government agent in that section of the world. Moreover, the same person said that two vessels were taking on coal at a British Columbian port which it was presumed was intended for the Spanish fleet should it have made its way into the Pacific Ocean through the Suez Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The report from Washington that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid asking for letters of marque to fit out a privateer and prey upon the treasure ships coming from the Klondike. At the time this was thought to be merely an advertising scheme to revive the waning interest in the Klondike gold fields, and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off British Columbia she will have rich picking. The steamers Roanoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michael with big shipments of treasure to the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. The steamer Lelanaw is also due with returning prospectors and their clean-ups. The Roanoke and Lelanaw are bound for Seattle and the St. Paul for San Francisco.

Leon Sloss of the Alaska Commercial Company, when told of the alleged privateer, said that of course such a thing was possible, but he did not believe it. He placed the rumor on a par with last season's story that Chinese pirates contemplated an attack on the Klondike fleet, which caused the Government to send a revenue cutter north to escort a treasure boat down.

The United States gunboat Wheeling is the only Government vessel at present in Alaskan waters, and she is convoying a surveying expedition to the Yukon.

CANARIES VERGING ON PANIC.

Troops Called Out for a British Merchant Vessel—Defenses of Las Palmas Weak.

LONDON, July 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a letter from Las Palmas, capital of the Canary Islands, in which the writer says, under date of July 1:

"In view of the prospective visit of the Americans the Spaniards are busy at their defenses. At the present moment the means of repelling an attack and preventing a landing are miserably inadequate. They consist of a battery of mixed smooth-bore and rifle muzzle loaders on the heights overlooking the harbor, six obsolete field guns north of the mole, a six-gun battery in the artillery barracks within the town, and a small saluting battery. With modern long-range guns the Americans could quickly wreck the batteries from outside the zone of the Spanish fire.

"The Spaniards boast of 11,000 infantry here, but it is improbable that they will be able to muster over 5,000. The soldiers are drilling incessantly, and fatigue parties are throwing up earthworks and intrenching the heights. The troops are armed with the new long-range rifle. Several camps are visible from the harbor, but persons not connected with the service are not allowed to approach them.

"The slightest incident causes excitement among the soldiers and citizens. Vessels approaching are closely inspected, and if there are any doubts as to their identity the troops are called out.

"When the British steamer Garth Castle last arrived here on her way to the Cape of Good Hope the Spaniards thought she was an American warship, the troops were called out to repel an attack, and a torpedo boat was sent to reconnoitre."

COLWELL IN A FALSE LIGHT.

Diplomats Criticise Him, Thinking He Sent News to Washington.

LONDON, July 8.—The publication of the telegram alleged to have come from Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, and said to have been addressed to the Navy Department at Washington, in which the Naval Attaché was placed in the position of giving important information from Madrid to the authorities at Washington, has caused a sensation among the diplomats here, who deem it remarkable that a Naval Attaché should communicate to his Government matters considered as wholly belonging to the domain of diplomatic representatives, and it is freely predicted that if the reports of Lieut. Colwell's alleged activity in securing information from Spain can be proved, the Spanish Ambassador will be instructed to protest against his remaining here, on the same grounds as the protests against Señor Dubosc and Lieut. Carranza, formerly of the Spanish Legation at Washington, remaining in Montreal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The London reports concerning Lieut. Colwell are based on a misapprehension arising out of erroneous published reports that it was Colwell who gave the United States Government information that Spain would sue for peace this week. The Government, as stated by The Associated Press, did receive such information, but the inference subsequently drawn by certain newspapers that Colwell sent the dispatch was not warranted.

B. Altman & Co.
GLOVES FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN CHAMOIS, SILK, SUEDE LISLE, TAFFETA, ETC.

CAMARA STARTS FOR HOME.

Spanish Fleet for Manila Ordered Back Through the Suez Canal to Spain.

CAIRO, Egypt, July 8.—Admiral Camara, the Commander of the Spanish fleet which was bound for the Philippine Islands, and which recently passed through the Suez Canal, has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to Spain. Therefore his ships will go through the canal immediately and will proceed westward. The Spanish warships will now be allowed to coal, as they are returning home.

LONDON, July 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Italian Government has given permission to Admiral Camara's squadron to take two days' supply of coal at Massowah to enable the ships to reach Aden, Arabia."

PARIS, July 8.—A dispatch received here from Ismailia says Admiral Camara's squadron has re-entered the Suez Canal and is returning to Spain.

SPAIN AFRAID OF WATSON.

MADRID, July 8.—La Correspondencia de España says there is a feeling of alarm due to a belief that the United States warships Oregon, Texas, and New York are now on their way to Spain, and that precautions are being taken at all the seaports to avoid a surprise.

The Cabinet Council this evening considered the question of new cables and of military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"There is no relaxation in the work of strengthening the coast defenses. Even the heavy artillery at the formidable French frontier forts has been withdrawn and sent to the seaports.

"The papers report that a long artillery train left Jaca a few days ago for Barcelona, where four additional thirty-centimeter guns had already been placed. Twenty long-range modern guns will be sent to Bilbao. In fact, all the ports are being very strongly defended and mined.

"The War Office Gazette announces a royal decree appropriating 10,000,000 pesetas for the artillery."

The Justin's New Commander.

Commander Wells L. Field, who has been in charge of the Third District of the coast-defense fleet, yesterday received orders from the Navy Department appointing him to the command of the collier Justin, now at Norfolk, Va. He is delighted with the change, and will leave as soon as possible to assume his new command. The Justin is one of the colliers that is to accompany Commodore Watson's fleet.

PEACE STORY IN ROME.

ROME, July 8.—Italie says that negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace.

The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid Cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace.

Corn Bread and Bacon.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The mountaineers in Capt. Shelley's company at Lexington have the proper idea of food for soldiers. They objected to the rations given to them, but instead of an appeal for pies and cake asked for corn bread and bacon. Such fare as that will give strength for the most arduous toil in the hottest climate, as the experience of millions of Southern farmers and laborers the whole year round will testify.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:15 A. M.—329 Spring Street; M. Schobel; damage, $20.
9:20 A. M.—25 Gold Street; Independent Press Company; damage, $200.
12:35 P. M.—80 Clinton Street; Albert Brothers; damage, $100.
1:40 P. M.—1,001 First Avenue; N. Doelger; no damage.
4:15 P. M.—76 Eldridge Street; unknown; no damage.
6:20 P. M.—450 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; John Tegman; no damage.
6:30 P. M.—1,021 Avenue A; Charles Frank; damage, $500.
7:10 P. M.—60 Courlandt Street; Henry O. Alces; damage, $4,000.
7:25 P. M.—256 Delancey Street; Jacob Pener; no damage.
8:00 P. M.—324 East Thirty-fourth Street; Picker & Co.; damage slight.
9:10 P. M.—213 St. Ann's Avenue; C. S. Lonos; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Fire at the Buffalo Co-operative Brewing Company's plant this afternoon caused a loss of $125,000, covered by insurance.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 8.—Fire this morning in the lumber yards of the Muskoka Lumber Company and Dodge, Bliss & Co., caused a loss of about $15,000; partially insured.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 8.—The entire business portion of Corning, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
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REPORT OF GEN. CARROLL

Result of His Investigation of the Condition of New York Troops in Southern Camps.

SUBMITTED TO GOV. BLACK

The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments Severely Criticised—The Rev. Dr. Peters's Charges Unfounded.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who was commissioned by Gov. Black to make an investigation of the condition of the New York troops in Southern camps, yesterday handed in his report to the Governor. In his work he was assisted by Major Theodore L. Poole, veteran of the civil war, the value of whose experience and knowledge Gen. Carroll fittingly recognizes in his report. A general outline of the report was given in the published interview with Gen. Carroll which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, July 2.

The camps visited were Camp Alger, near Washington, and the camps at Tampa, Fla., and Chickamauga, Ga. Generally favorable conditions were found at Camp Alger, but at Tampa the Sixty-ninth and the Second Regiments were found to be in uncomfortable positions and cramped for room. Their arms, clothing, and general equipments were in good order, as they were when they left the State of New York.

Referring to the matter of food, Gen. Carroll in his report says: "I have no hesitation in saying most emphatically that the Government is issuing to the men rations which, if properly drawn and prepared, are ample, healthful, varied, and appetizing. When the camps were first established, it is admitted on all sides, these favorable conditions did not exist. Indeed, the exact reverse was the fact. The rations issued consisted entirely of pork, beans, hardtack, and, worst of all, green and unground coffee. The fact of the matter is that the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of the United States Army, to use an officer's expression, 'fell down and fell down badly.' The men in charge of these departments, being in most cases regular army officers of advanced age, bound up with red tape, and accustomed to supply the wants of small posts of a few companies each, were utterly unprepared for the magnitude of the task which confronted them when scores of thousands of men were congregated at the great Southern camps. At Camp Alger, at Tampa, and at Chickamauga there was at first 'confusion worse confounded,' and our men, together with other troops, suffered, possibly not from lack of food, but from the continuance of a never-varying diet of fat pork, hardtack, and green coffee, resembling nothing so much as musty leather soakings.

"It is to be noted that much of this trouble was due to the fact that many of the volunteer commissary officers were unaware of just what they might draw from the Commissary Department of the army. The company commanders were equally ignorant, and there was no one to instruct them in this most essential duty of an officer having charge of troops. Fortunately, through the herculean efforts of the President and other proper authorities at Washington, directed with wisdom and energy, together with the proverbial ability of the American to adapt himself to circumstances, and not a little because of the excellent service in this direction which was rendered by volunteer officers not tied down by army restrictions—in some cases men of large affairs, who were accustomed in their homes to manage extensive enterprises—these difficulties have now been, in a very large degree, overcome, and it can be said emphatically and without fear of successful contradiction that if proper care is taken by the officers in authority our troops can be supplied with a daily ration which is not only healthful and strengthening, but varied and palatable.

"In connection with this it is to be particularly noted that, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Peters, the Ninth Regiment has been held up as an awful example of wretched condition, slipshod management, and poor fare. For this reason I was particularly careful in my investigation of this regiment's condition, both Major Poole and I talking not only with the commanding officers, but with the non-commissioned officers and with very many of the men; and without exception they all stated that they came into the field better equipped, better provisioned, better armed, and generally in better condition than any of the troops from other States with whom they came in contact."

The report then makes reference to minor complaints, such as lack of rifle practice, poor freight transportation, the use of green coffee, unintentional discrimination in regard to rank, and other such matters. "All these," says Gen. Carroll in conclusion, "should be easily remedied, and I mention them only to give emphasis to the broad fact that the New York troops in the Southern camps went from their State better equipped than those from any other part of the country, save only Massachusetts, and that they were as well equipped as those from that State. Our men are in excellent health and in fine spirits, are well provisioned and cared for by the Government, and, as far as careful investigation could reveal, are burdened with but one anxiety, and that an ever-constant desire to be sent to the front to demonstrate to their comrades from other parts of the country not only that they are American soldiers, but representatives of New York and proud of their State."

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Jersey City Militiamen Wishing to Join New Regiment Are Examined.

Surgeon John J. Broderick of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, yesterday began the examination of volunteers at the Jersey City armory. He expects to conclude the work to-day, or by Monday at the latest. Very few of the applicants were rejected.

SEA GIRT, July 8.—With the departure this afternoon of the 191 recruits for the two battalions of the Third Regiment, stationed at Sandy Hook, Camp Voorhees is practically deserted, and will be until the arrival of the twelve companies for the provisional regiment, which is set down for Monday or Tuesday of next week. The recruits for Col. Lee's regiment left for Fort Hancock at 1:30 P. M., in charge of Capt. Gillimore of the regular army.

Engineer Companies Mustered.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 8.—The work of getting the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, mustered in at Camp Townsend is proceeding rapidly. The men are in good shape and working hard. Company L was mustered into the service this morning. Company K was mustered in in the afternoon, and the regiment in a few days will be able to parade with almost full ranks. The sentries this morning carried rifles for the first time.

ARMY'S MAIL FACILITIES.

Secretary Alger and the Postmaster General Working Together.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Alger has approved a number of suggestions made by the Postmaster General regarding the establishment of a more complete system for the military mail service. These have been embodied in the form of a general order and published for the information of the army. Under the system outlined the Post Office Department is to keep the supervision and management of the mails; the Quartermaster's Department of the army is to undertake their transportation within the camp to and from point of departure and arrival, and the battalion and regimental Adjutants are to be responsible for the correct distribution of the mail. A Post Office or branch Post Office is to be established at every military post or camp created during the present war to be under the immediate charge of a Postal Superintendent. The Post Office Department will detail for each camp an expert Money Order Clerk, who is to be fully supplied with all postal requisites. Whenever any military expedition is to be made, the Postmaster General will detail [illegible] the Postal [illegible] to accompany it and [illegible] military [illegible].

MORE NURSES FOR TAMPA.

Twenty-five of Them Left This City Last Night—Many Supplies Being Sent by the Red Cross.

Twenty-five more nurses of the American National Red Cross Society left the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8 o'clock last night, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Tampa. They will do duty at Tampa and Key West at the Red Cross hospitals.

The headquarters, at 552 Broadway, yesterday shipped a large amount of supplies, in response to the demands which had been made by troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The First Division of the Second Corps has had sent fourteen cases of hammocks, medical and surgical supplies, foot-tubs, Poland water, and general supplies. To the Third Corps, Second Division, were sent several cases of corn starch, tapioca, arrowroot, and malted milk. Three cases of hammocks, handkerchiefs, and general supplies were sent to the Rev. Alexander Kent, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Fla.

Lieut. Brownson, Quartermaster of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which is the first New York Regiment to go to Manila, has ordered sixty-three dozen abdominal bands. They will be sent immediately, and will reach San Francisco in time to catch the regiment before leaving for the Philippines.

Many supplies were received yesterday at 552 Broadway. They included 3 cases from Auxiliary 4 and 1 case from Auxiliary 8, of general supplies; 82 cases of groceries from Auxiliary 22, New Rochelle; 6 cases of sheets from the Connecticut Relief Association, 1 case from Auxiliary 17, and 1 case from Auxiliary 25, of general supplies; 17 uniforms for ambulance tenders from the Ambulance Equipment Corps, and 1,000 war songs and 20 cases of soup from two New York firms.

Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen yesterday received $6,424.78 in contributions, as follows: Red Cross Auxiliary, Norwich, Conn., $2,000; D. Willis James, $1,000; W. E. Dodge, $1,000; William G. Low, $1,000; Cleveland H. Dodge, $500; Probst, Wetzler & Co., $250; War Emergency Relief Board, Cleveland, Ohio, $150; Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., $100; Julien T. Davies, $100; St. Paul Red Cross Aid Auxiliary, $100; Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $50; John B. Lawrence, Jr., $50; First Aid to the Injured Society, Hartford, Conn., $50, and smaller contributions, $84.78.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

That of the Gallant Seventy-first Regiment Met Yesterday.

The Seventy-first Regiment Women's Relief Corps held a well-attended meeting at the armory yesterday afternoon. During the last week many of the members have suffered fearful suspense and anxiety, and several of them are prostrated by the news received of the loss of sons and relatives. Two women have borne their grief with fortitude and were present yesterday. They are Miss Booth, sister of John Booth of Company L, who is reported killed, and Mrs. Cutting of East Orange, N. J., whose son is reported seriously wounded. Both women persist in the belief that their relatives are not dead, but have been captured and will not give up hope until the official reports verify the present statements.

Last Saturday, through the courtesy of Major Forney, three boxes of supplies were sent by the Government steamer Relief to the regiment, and on Wednesday, through Capt. Sigsbee, five boxes were shipped by the St. Paul. The women are in need of contributions of cheap material to be made into surgical pajamas. The corps has collected $1,500, of which $49.85 has been expended for relief of destitute families of the regiment, and $215 for general supplies for the front. Each woman has pledged herself to raise $1 in ten-cent contributions, which will net about $150 more for the fund. Mrs. George R. Vanderwater, wife of the Chaplain of the Seventy-first, has given $223, which she personally collected.

OVER $4,000 CLEARED.

Gratifying Result of the Recent Concert in Carnegie Hall.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association made $4,049.50 at the entertainment in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night. During the last month $6,885.45 has been received, which, together with the $10,031.25 previously acknowledged, makes $16,916.70. The list of contributions is as follows:

Violet White, $5; the Right Rev. John M. Farley, $50; J. W. Coulston & Co., $5; Thomas Barrett, $25; H. F. Voss, $3; Joseph Loth & Co., $100; "A Friend," $5; Charles A. Dards, $25; Charles Schaffer, $5; Joseph Lejeune, $5; E. B. Levy, $5; H. P. Rose, $5; A. B. Ansbacher & Co., $50; S. B. Dutcher, $50; H. Marquardt & Co., $25; Thomas Morgan, $50; Whitall, Tatum & Co., $50; Daniel L. Tompkins, $25; Clarence M. Hyde, $100; T. C. Van Santvoord, $20; Typewriter Inspection Company, $5; Grieff & Co., $25; R. A. C. Smith, $25; "H.," (monthly,) $1,000; H. Harris, $5; "Back Yard" Fair, $13.50; Samuel Wilde's Sons, $25; A. Eisler & Co., $5; C. F. Hoffman, Jr., $100; C. Tay, $25; Haven's Relief Fund Society, $600; J. C. Parsons, (monthly,) $10; Silverman & Kauffman, $2; J. R. Smith, $25; Employes of Conduit Wiring Company, $6.45; I. F. Marsden, $5; Pupils of C. H. McNair, $1; Mrs. John F. Barry, $1; John W. Masury & Son, $25; Elizabeth G. Russell, $5; James Thompson & Co., $50; George F. Morgan, $50; "I. H. N.," (monthly,) $10; Mabel R. Sherman, $50; E. Ilgen, $20; E. A. Roome, $10; B. Klein, Jr., $5; Brooklyn and North River Ferry Company, $100; L. Blumenthal, $5; boxes Lincoln National Bank, $8; H. E. Parkhurst, $5.

Plans have been finished for the Summer home at Mohican Lake which was donated by Mrs. Zinsser. It is to be named Marion Cottage, and for the first few weeks will be in charge of Miss Lillian Stevens of Columbus, Ohio, a graduate of Vassar. The home will be used entirely for outings for destitute families of soldiers in the field.

Newark May Create a Special Fund.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Mayor Seymour of this city has written to Gov. Voorhees asking that a special session of the Legislature be called at once to provide some means by which the families of the soldiers in the field can be supported or relieved, while the soldiers are serving in the field. Mayor Seymour says there are many cases in this city where the families of soldiers need relief. He believes they should not be treated as paupers, but that a special fund for their use should be created and that this city and every other city and town should have the right to either bond itself or raise money by direct taxation for the support of the wives and children of the volunteers.

Many Contributions in Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., July 8.—The increase in letters at the Post Office here has been at the rate of several hundred a day, and if the present rate should keep up, 5,000 letters a day are looked for. The surplus is not owing to increased correspondence between residents and outsiders, but it is due to an endless chain started by Summer residents to raise funds for the Red Cross Society, to be used in maintaining nurses during the war. The scheme was started by one of the Summer residents writing to a friend asking that a small amount be forwarded, and requesting the friend to write another friend requesting the same thing to be done. The responses have been very generous.

Bale of Cotton to be Sold.

The bale of cotton given by the citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the benefit of the army hospital fund arrived here yesterday. It had been wrapped in an American flag when it was shipped, but the flag had become badly torn. R. S. Thorpe & Co. offered to furnish a new flag, and the offer was accepted by Col. Kimball. The bale was turned over to the Cotton Exchange and will be sold at auction some day next week. It is expected that $5,000 will be realized from the bale.

North American Trust Company.

With a view of assisting the families of the soldiers and sailors, the North American Trust Company is taking subscriptions for the new 3 per cent. war loan bonds from members of the families of the men who are in service at home or abroad, and advances on their behalf the full amount necessary to make payment for the bonds, carrying the loan for them until the return of the soldiers or until they desire to sell the bonds. When sold, the full proceeds of the bonds, after deducting advances and interest, will be paid to the owners of the bonds.

An Appeal from Jacksonville.

Through the newspapers of Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. [illegible], Surgeon in command of the hospitals of the Seventh Army Corps, has made an appeal for sick soldiers of his corps. A committee consisting of Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]

THE YANKEE'S JOLLY TARS

Port Watch Has Shore Leave and Goes in for Fun.

HORNPIPE IN NEW STREET

Brokers Form a Circle and One Yankee Man Shows Them the Step—Cruiser May Sail To-morrow.

The amateur sailors who are on the Yankee soon learned their duties at sea, and Commander Brownson, who is in command of the Yankee, says he has the best crew of any vessel in the fleet. The sailors are proud of the record they have made, and since the vessel has been in port the members of the crew have been kept busy narrating stories of their experiences.

For two days the officers had to refuse shore leave, because there was so much to be done on board, and it was not known how long the Yankee was to remain in port. Yesterday, however, Commander Brownson decided to allow his men a little liberty, and the port watch was given shore leave for twenty-four hours. They are to report on board this morning at 11 o'clock, and then the starboard watch will be allowed twenty-four hours on shore, so that it is not probable that the Yankee will leave port before to-morrow unless urgent orders are received from Washington this morning.

As soon as liberty was given the men they hurried ashore and took the first boat they could get for this city, and yesterday afternoon they were visiting their friends in all parts of the town. Some of them went home and spent their time with their relatives, but many were seen down town visiting their old haunts, and many a small bottle was cracked by the men they visited, and some by the sailors themselves.

It seemed odd to go into a café and see a sailor dressed in the regulation dress, with the regular band on his cap bearing the words, "U. S. S. Yankee," hobnobbing with some of the best-known men on the Street and drinking champagne and smoking cigars. A few of them smoked imported gold-tipped cigarettes. Sailors usually call for beer, and their favorite smoke is a pipe.

It has taken the Naval Militiamen about as long to learn a sailor's habits ashore as it did to acquire a knowledge of his duties at sea. The men were spending their money freely wherever they went yesterday, and having all the fun they could crowd into a small space of time. One man was seen in the centre of an admiring ring of brokers in New Street. The brokers had formed a circle around the sailor, and he was trying to show them how he could dance a hornpipe.

Those who were left on board yesterday were busy stowing away supplies for the cruise the Yankee is to make across the Atlantic with Commodore Watson's squadron.

The mount of the five-inch gun, No. 4, on the starboard side, cracked during the last action of the vessel, and is now being replaced. This work will be completed to-day, and by to-night the Yankee will be ready for any orders that may be received from Washington.

A MARINE A SUICIDE.

One of the Yankee's Detail Shoots Himself with the Captain's Revolver.

Orderly William Smith of the United States Marine Corps committed suicide on board the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, off Tompkinsville, yesterday afternoon. The ship was crowded with visitors at the time. Shore leave had been given one-half of the ship's crew. The division remaining on board was entertaining its friends, who had the liberty of the ship.

Smith went to Capt. Brownson's cabin while no one else was there and, taking one of the Captain's revolvers, stepped outside of the cabin and, standing in front of the door, shot himself. The bullet entered his brain and he died almost instantly. Both of the ship's surgeons were ashore at the time, and Dr. O'Connor of Brooklyn, a visitor, examined the marine, but could do nothing. Immediately after the shooting Capt. Brownson ordered the ship cleared of visitors. Smith had served twenty-four years in the Marine Corps. No reason for his act is known. The body will be taken to the navy yard for interment to-day.

News from the Navy Yard.

The converted steel yacht Stranger will sail to-day from the Navy Yard for Key West. The Stranger's battery consists of 1 fourteen-pounder, 2 six-pounders, and 2 machine guns. Several bags of mail matter for the officers and men in the fleet off Santiago will be taken by the Stranger. The Siren is under orders to sail South, and will leave to-morrow. The yacht Elfrida will take a trip up the Sound to-morrow to try her engines, and will then leave for Key West. The steamship Evelyn arrived at the yard yesterday, but it is said that she will not be wanted by the Government, and that her charter will be canceled.

The White Court-Martial.

At the court-martial of Civil Engineer White at the Navy Yard yesterday Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles was the chief witness examined. He testified that the work done in the pile driving on the big dock was poor, and produced photographs to explain his testimony.

OVERHAULING THE BUFFALO.

Dynamite Vessel to be Made the Most Effective Auxiliary Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen said to-day that the department practically has accepted the auxiliary vessel Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, purchased from the Brazilian Republic, to be converted into a cruiser. This is taken to mean that only the mere formality of acceptance remains to be gone through with, and that to all intents and purposes the ship is now the property of the Government.

The Buffalo recently had a trial trip which is understood to have been perfectly satisfactory. She is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be taken in hand by the construction and repair department and equipped as a fighting ship. The purpose of the bureau is to make the job a very thorough one, as there is no need of haste, and the Buffalo, when she comes out of the yard, will be the most effective of all the auxiliary navy both in point of armament and of armor. This work is expected to take about six weeks.

Recruits for Cruiser Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Two hundred and fourteen men, recruited here for the cruiser Buffalo, left this morning for Norfolk, via the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. Thousands of people witnessed their departure, and men and women cheered themselves hoarse.

Revenue Cutters from the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The revenue cutters Algonquin and Gresham, which have been brought to the Atlantic Coast from the Great Lakes, to be added to the mosquito fleet, have been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to be put in shape for their new service. These boats were cut in two in order to enable them to pass the canals on their way to the sea.

FLAG FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Presentation to be Made To-day by the Daughters of Syria.

An unusual incident will occur this afternoon at 4 o'clock on Governors Island, when the Daughters of Syria will present to the Twenty-second Regiment the National colors. The members of the society take this means to show their love for their adopted country and their allegiance to its laws. The flag is of regulation size, 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, and has been beautifully embroidered by the women of the society. The material is silk.

Mackay Joins the Army.

Alfred E. Mackay, Assistant Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and formerly Sergeant in Squadron A, New York [illegible] [illegible]

PRISONERS GO TO PORTSMOUTH

Auxiliary Cruiser Harvard Sails from Cuba with the Last Detachment of Captured Spaniards.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., with the rest of the prisoners. The total is now 1,750.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The prisoners on the steamer St. Louis are expected to arrive at Portsmouth, N. H., to-morrow. Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has just returned to Washington, having prepared quarters in Portsmouth for the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. He succeeded in having erected in forty-eight hours eight buildings, 100 feet long by 18 feet broad, for the accommodation of the prisoners. The site is at Seavey's Island, in Portsmouth Harbor. There is a hospital, marine barracks for the guards, and a complete system of sewerage and water works. The Spanish officers will be taken to Annapolis. On the St. Louis there are 40 Spanish officers and 800 men.

TO RELEASE RIUS RIVERA.

Cubans Suggest the Exchange of a Spanish Prisoner for Him.

In view of the talk as to the disposition of Spanish prisoners and exchange of prisoners, the Cubans of the city are discussing the prospects of the United States securing the release of some Cuban prisoners with their surplus captive Spaniards. It was said at the Junta yesterday that if an exchange could be made to secure the release of Rius Rivera, not only would it be very gratifying to the Cubans, but the United States would secure services that would be valuable in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Rivera was a Major General in the Cuban Army, and at the time of his capture, early in 1897, was in command of the Cuban troops in Pinar del Rio, to which command he succeeded after the death of Antonio Maceo. He is a native of Puerto Rico and thoroughly familiar with the country. He is now held at Barcelona.

LIEUT. COL. COTTLE APPOINTED

The Former Head of the 74th Regiment Will Assume Command of the 201st Regiment.

Recruiting for the Two Hundred and First Regiment is progressing steadily at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Edmund Petrice Cottle of Buffalo, Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has been appointed by the Governor as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and, it is expected, will begin work at once. The full complement of 106 enlisted men for Company C was obtained yesterday, and the first company drill was held. Recruiting for Company A was begun last night by Capt. W. H. Blackman, formerly Captain of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment. The Lieutenants for this company have not yet been assigned. When the surgeons stopped work last night fifty men for Company A had been passed.

Lieut. Irwin of the Fifth Artillery, the mustering officer appointed by the War Department, said last night that he would swear in the men comprising the companies as soon as things were in shape at Camp Black. He had a conference yesterday with Lieut. Wiegel, the Quartermaster at Camp Black, who said that the requisitions for equipments had been made, but that several days would elapse before these equipments would be received. Lieut. Irwin's orders are not to muster in men until they can be immediately sent to camp. The men are quartered in the armory, and the officers say they are a fine lot and enthusiastically anxious to get into service.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first formally closed his recruiting office last night, and took leave of Col. Francis, with whom he has had so many rows. A new danger now menaces the One Hundred and Seventy-first, as Col. Francis says many of his men will leave to join the Two Hundred and First.

"My men want to get into service," said Col. Francis, "and their leaving this regiment that we have worked so hard to form, is the inevitable result of the orders from Albany keeping the command at home."

It is said also that there will be quite as many defections from the other provisional regiments.

Major Wham's Rank Restored.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President has signed the bill unanimously adopted by the House and Senate to restore Major Wham to his former rank and pay in the army. The President offered a year ago to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence, but Major Wham declined it on the ground that it partook of the nature of a pardon.

THE HARBOR REGULATIONS.

Petitions Praying that They Be Suspended Sent to Washington.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch, Supervisor of the harbor, has received petitions from Du Bois Brothers, a firm of dredgers of 19 Whitehall Street, and William H. Taylor and Thomas Potter, contractors, of Jersey City, asking that the present harbor regulations be suspended and that vessels be allowed to pass in and out at all hours. The petitions were referred to Admiral Erben, who in turn sent them to Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the mines. Major Adams has forwarded the petitions to the Secretary of War, who issued the orders regarding the mines and the closing of the harbor after sunset. Mr. Adams will wait until he hears from Washington before taking any action. He says that the order to take up the mines or to modify the harbor regulations can come only from Washington. Shipping men generally would like to see the harbor again open to commerce at all hours, but do not care to criticise the action of the War Department, thinking that the officials are competent to judge of the military necessities of the situation, and will not needlessly prolong the rigid harbor rules which now seriously incommode shipping.

Lieut. Commander N. J. K. Patch has been ordered to the St. Louis, and expects to leave shortly. The work of the Supervisor will be turned over to Lieut. E. Berwind, who was appointed Assistant Supervisor about a month ago.

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

Peace Rumors Prove an Incentive for Active Buying.

LONDON, July 8.—Spanish fours opened at 33⅞. Yesterday's closing price was 33. They closed at 34½.

Spanish fours went up in Paris and in London to-day on the report that negotiations are proceeding between Madrid and Washington with the view of bringing about peace between Spain and the United States. The Stock Exchange rumor had it that the peace negotiations were being conducted through British intermediaries. This, however, is denied at the Foreign Office here, where the officials add that there are no indications anywhere that peace is being negotiated.

PARIS, July 8.—Spanish fours opened at 33.65. Yesterday's closing price was 32.97½. They closed at 34.60.

During the first hours of business on the Bourse here to-day favorable news influenced a sharp rise in Spanish fours, and fresh peace rumors proved an incentive for active buying. Later the firmness was accentuated and the market closed strong.

MADRID, July 8.—Spanish fours 50.

BARCELONA, July 8.—Spanish fours 55.30.

First American Built Tramp Steamer.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton of this city received a dispatch yesterday from Bath, Me., saying that their new steamer Winifred, built by the Bath Iron Works, was successfully launched there [illegible]. The Winifred is a steel screw steamer of [illegible] net tonnage and [illegible] gross tonnage. She is the first tramp steamer built in America [illegible]

ARMY OFFICERS REWARDED

President Nominates Many of the Men Who Fought at Santiago for Promotion.

ROOSEVELT TO BE A COLONEL

Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates for Major Generals, and Col. Wood of the Rough Riders for a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Among the nominations of army officers for promotion which the President sent to the Senate today were those of a number who distinguished themselves in the fighting before Santiago. The list follows:

Major Generals of Volunteers—Brig. Gens. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates.

Brigadier Generals—Col. Leonard Wood, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first Infantry.

First Regiment, Volunteer Cavalry—Colonel—Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Inspector General, with rank of Major—Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major—Capt. William A. Simpson, Seventh Artillery.

Quartermaster of Volunteers, with rank of Colonel—Frank J. Hooker of Michigan.

Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—James L. Betsford of Ohio.

Chief Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, United States Army.

Division Surgeons, with rank of Major—Nelson H. Henry, Assistant Surgeon General of New York; Victor C. Vaughan of Michigan, Surgeon Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Charles M. Robertson of Iowa, Surgeon Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Brigade Surgeons, with rank of Major—Royce Bay Fry of Ohio, Elmer E. Hogg of Washington, Charles R. Parke of Pennsylvania, Surgeon Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Jabez N. Jackson of Missouri, Surgeon Third Missouri Volunteers; Wallace Hoff of Ohio, George F. Shields of California, William S. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; William F. Deniedeman, Assistant Surgeon Twenty-second Kansas Volunteers; Francis C. Ford of Texas, and Lawrence C. Carr of Ohio.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains—Harry W. Miller, Stephen O. Fogua, John Ernest Morris, Edwin S. Bronssard, Irvin Mather, Charles A. McCoy, Frank J. Looney, and G. Floyd Smith of Louisiana, and Marshall S. Swain, James B. Massie, Elias B. Wilcox, and Anthony E. Fatjo of Texas; First Lieutenants—Louis Shallers, Vivian Gwin Bell, George M. G. Stafford, and Michael Pickard of Louisiana; Edwin T. Rockwell of Ohio, Thomas A. Bagnal and Charles E. Jones of Texas, John M. Gregory, Jr., of Florida, Sergeant Company B, Second Volunteer Infantry; John M. Cunningham and Sydney Smith of Louisiana, Dudley Tobin of Texas, and James H. Hicks of Louisiana, First Sergeant Company I, Second United States Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieutenants—John B. Lobdell, Pierre W. Woodlief, John B. Mangun, and Joshua A. Tratti of Louisiana; John E. Nichols of Texas, Musician Company G, Second Volunteer Infantry; William F. Champlin of Mississippi, Lloyd Parkinson of Louisiana, First Sergeant Company B, Second Volunteer Infantry; Walker W. Hamner of Louisiana, private Company D, Second Volunteer Infantry; Jesse W. Smith of Louisiana, Sergeant Company H, Second Volunteer Infantry, and Harry H. Gregory of Florida, First Sergeant Company L, Second Volunteer Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants, infantry arm—Corp. John W. French, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, and Sergt. Cromwell Stacey, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Baen Street, United States Army, will proceed from Sheridan Point to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin DeWitt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Capt. R. A. Thompson, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that corps.

First Lieut. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits during the current month and two visits during the month of August from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to the points hereinafter named, on public business pertaining to the inspection of small arm ammunition: Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., and the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Otway W. Rashu, United States Army, will proceed from Madisonville, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that place for duty.

Capt. Carl K. Mower, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of the First Army Corps.

Capt. George B. McCallum, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of one of the brigade commanders of that corps.

Leave of absence for one month from July 31 is granted Capt. H. W. Coning, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieuts. Francis S. Parker and Lester Leland, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aides de camp.

First Lieut. Charles A. Clark, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Camp Alger, Virginia, for the purpose of making a careful inspection into, and report upon, the sanitary condition of that post, giving special attention to the water supply and to the etiology of cases of typhoid fever occurring in that camp.

Lieuts. Louis M. Greer, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and John D. Holland, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aides de camp, as already directed by telegraph.

Second Lieut. Francis Creighton, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report for duty under Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer, First Army Corps, and will report to Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal officer, Third Army Corps, for duty.

Major Edward Davis, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (Captain Third United States Artillery,) in order that he may perform the duties of his present volunteer rank, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of the Major General commanding the army, and will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the Third Army Corps for assignment to duty as Adjutant General of the First Division of that corps.

First Lieut. Alvar G. Thompson, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report upon arrival, by letter, to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, will take permanent station at Sandy Hook, N. J., and report to Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of disability, is granted Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry.

The resignation of Cadet Earl A. Nelson, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States general hospital at that post, and there await transportation by the steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place they will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty: John D. Thomas, Edward J. Meyer, Charles Brewer, Joseph L. Sanford, John W. Wright.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to Capt. J. B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster [illegible] [illegible] will be under the orders of the commanding officer thereof.

Major Frank E. Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties as purchasing and depot Commissary at Chattanooga, Tenn., is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster for the shipment of subsistence stores from Nashville, Tenn.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cline, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, and there await transportation by the steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place he will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding United States troops, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, Chief of Artillery, for temporary duty with the siege train.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers are relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, and will report for duty to the Senior Paymaster at Jacksonville, Fla., and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf: Major Frederick Bostwick, Major James B. Kenner, Major George Vandegrift, and Major S. Heth Tyler.

First Lieut. Charles Riche, Corps of Engineers, orders revoked, to report for examination for promotion before the board at the Army Building, New York City, of which Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, is President.

Capt. William M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. H. R. Newbold, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial convened at Willets Point, N. Y.

Additional Second Lieut. E. I. Brown, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of said court and appointed Judge Advocate thereof.

First Lieut. George H. Tilly, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once from Helena, Mont., to San Francisco, and report to Capt. Edgar Russell, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ezequiel De La Calle, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, and there await transportation by the steamer Grand Duchess to Santiago de Cuba, upon arrival at which place he will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, United States Army, ordered to pay the troops at certain points indicated, assisted by Majors George W. Fishback, Daniel W. Arnold, Fred T. Jones, and George W. Moses, additional paymasters, United States Volunteers, will make payments at the following additional points: Hawkins Point, Md.; North Point, Md.; Montchanin, near Wilmington, Del., and Pine Grove, N. J.

Leave of absence, until further orders, is granted First Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, to take effect upon the completion of his present duties in connection with the muster of Wisconsin Volunteers, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The retirement from active service of Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, is announced.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Seventh Artillery, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will, upon his arrival at Santiago de Cuba, report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that point, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that command.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk J. A. Kelly is ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., and return.

Surgeon R. C. Persons, after having complied with his order to report to the Navy Department, is ordered to take charge of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth.

Surgeon E. Z. Derr is relieved of temporary duty at the Portsmouth Hospital.

Past Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr is detached as Inspector of Machinery at Morris Heights, N. Y., and ordered immediately to the Armeria.

Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, retired, is detached as Assistant Inspector of Machinery at the Quintard Iron Works and the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., and ordered to Morris Heights.

Lieut. B. T. Walling is authorized to delay proceeding home in obedience to his order of June 4.

Paymaster J. P. Loomis is ordered to additional duty as Purchasing Pay Officer and Commissary of prisoners at Portsmouth.

Capt. P. H. Cooper is ordered to the New York Navy Yard with the Chicago.

McCormick Lippitt, Berryville, Va., is appointed Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. John Schouler, Annapolis, Md., is appointed Captain from June 5.

Lieut. Charles F. Hughes is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, from April 27.

Medical Director Joseph B. Parker is appointed Medical Director with the relative rank of Captain, from June 18.

Henry E. Betts, 65 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas H. Gignilliat, 1,359 Yale Street, Washington, are appointed Lieutenants, junior grade.

George W. Perkins, 297 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, is appointed Passed Assistant Engineer.

Erskine H. Cox, 1,219 Locust Street, Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

R. H. Fauntleroy, Beverly C. Mosby, J. F. McGill, F. H. Delano, C. A. Taussig, and J. C. Breckenridge are appointed Second Lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps.

Lieut. John S. Watters is detached from connection with the Eighth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Tacoma.

Ensign Charles M. Newman is detached from the Apache and ordered immediately to the Ajax.

Ensign Julius M. Dashiell and Lieut. A. Burnstine are ordered to the Apache immediately.

Lieut. George H. Elswald is ordered to the Jason immediately.

Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee is ordered to the headquarters of the coast signal service at Washington.

Carpenter George Dale is ordered to the Harvard.

Lieut. A. H. Dutton is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Franklin immediately.

Lieut. R. P. Carroll is detached from the Newark and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Ensign William C. Bliss is ordered to the Aileen immediately.

Ensigns Erskine H. Dickson and Henry H. Smith are ordered to Iceboat No. 3.

Ensigns Laurie H. Talbot and William H. Carry are ordered to the Restless immediately.

Passed Assistant Paymaster William H. Fulper is ordered to the Resolute.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Hinsley is ordered to the Harvard immediately.

Passed Assistant Paymaster William G. Barritt is ordered to the Yale.

Lieut. E. Geer is detached from the command of the Apache and ordered immediately to command the Ajax.

Lieut. William S. Belden and Ensign D. F. Mallory are detached from the Apache and ordered to the Ajax.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Charles Irwin, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Congressman F. H. Gillette, Massachusetts; Congressman William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Congressman F. W. McCall, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—Col. J. Meredith Read, Albany; Capts. Newman and Murphy, Albany.

HOFFMAN—R. M. Ransom, Kidderminster, England.

IMPERIAL—Judge L. M. Hubbard, Wallingford, Conn.; Chief of Police Roger O'Mara, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Judge John M. Hall, New Haven.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count Cassini, Washington; P. Kogestvensky, Attaché Russian Embassy, Washington; W. Sandover, Richmond Hill, England.

WINDSOR—Abner McKinley, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brown, S. B., & Co., Albany, Ga.; S. B. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. Hardie, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Arky, L. H., Meridian, Miss.; clothing; Stuart House.

Chenery Manufacturing Company, The, Portland, Me.; W. Chenery, notions, white goods, hosiery, and linens; Hotel Manhattan.

Davison Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; R. F. Kilgour, boots and shoes; 79 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Chatman, Kendall & Daniel, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; N. E. Stoner, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Lesem, I. H., & Co., Quincy, Ill.; I. H. Lesem, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Klee, J., Sons, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. J. Klee, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Adler, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Flint, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Faulkner, Price, Company, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Price, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; T. M. Holm, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, dress goods and linens; 57 White Street.

August, L. & A., Fort Worth, Texas; L. August, clothing; Stuart House.

Barron, B. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; H. [illegible], upholstery goods and carpets; Stuart House.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

[illegible] Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. E. McAlister, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel [illegible].

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. [illegible], infants' wear, and corsets; [illegible]

[illegible]

Golf.

Trophies, Prizes and Emblems; Score Cards with solid silver mountings; Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases decorated with golf sticks and flags; Cigar Lighters, Penholders in imitation of golf sticks. Special designs submitted for Large Trophies.

Our Book, "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," mailed upon receipt of 2 cents in stamps.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
Electro Gold and Silver Plate,
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:32	Moon rises	10:51

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	…	Gov. Isl'd	…	H. Gate	…
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:04	Gov. Isl'd	12:35	H. Gate	2:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Queenstown and Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JULY 12.		
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Arizona, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 7; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 18, and Honolulu, June 29, arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio Janeiro and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 9.

El Paso, New Orleans, July 4.
Hindoo, Hull, June 25.
Liverno, Hamburg, June 24.
Michigan, London, June 27.
Munificent, Gibraltar, June 25.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

City of Augusta, Savannah, July 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 2.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Finance, Colon, July 4.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 1.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Algonquin, Charleston, July 9.
Pawnee, Liverpool, June 28.
Noordland, Antwerp, July 2.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Boston City, Swansea, June 29.
Croft, Dundee, July 29.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 2.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Idaho, Hull, June 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 29.

Arrived—Friday, July 8.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg June 26, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:08 P. M. 7th.

SS Navahoe, (Br.,) Proctor, Port de Paix, &c., June 29, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Rotterdam June 23, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans July 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah July 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Bluefields, Higgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol June 21 and Swansea 23d, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Silverton, (Br.,) Davey, Malta June 18, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad, &c., June 30, with mdse. and passengers to Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool July 2 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 8:10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 8, 9:30 P. M.—southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
[illegible]

Spoken.

Bark [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible], from New York for Anjer, was spoken May 31 in lat. 28, lon. 38.

Notice to Mariners.

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL SECOND BEND LIGHT NO. 2—ALABAMA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 15, 1898, an additional fixed red light (lens lantern) will be established [illegible] Mobile Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," [illegible], and "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 11.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 8.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

SHANGHAI, July 8.—SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. McGoun?, from New York March 15 for Manila, [illegible]

Its Quality Wins.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

Pure and Mellow.

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon.

YOU will have to do the day's shopping in four hours. The morning is for you, the afternoon for us. Perhaps these memoranda may tend to expedite matters a little, showing you your way bargainward without delay.

The Rodman Bicycle. A $50 mount for $20.

Men's Bicycle Suits at $3.95 and $4.95, that are ten and fifteen-dollar suits.

Men's Golfing Shirts at 75c., that are standard dollar-and-a-half sorts.

Men's Collars, proven to be equal in every respect to any 25c. collar, for fifty cents a half-dozen. Cuffs, 2 pairs for 25c.

Men's Madras Ties, twenty-five cents for six. Excellent patterns,—in fact, exactly the same as generally sell for four times the present price.

Women's Neckwear at one-third and one-half prices. Silk and satin string ties, 2 for 25c.; madras ties, 3 for 25c.; white lawn ties, 12 for 25c.; silk puff ties, with stock collars, 50c. each, and with crash stock collars, 25c. each.

Shirt Waists for women and girls for 50c., 75c. and $1, that present surprises. Unquestionably the largest assortment in New York, as well as the cheapest.

Men's Shoes at $2.10, that were $3.50 last week, and worth more. A fine shoe intended to please particular folk.

Boys' White Duck Sailor Suits at $2 and $2.50. Pretty little suits and cheaper than you'd believe possible when you inspected them. Sizes for ages 3 years to 12.

Boys' Double Breasted Jacket Suits for ages 8 to 16. Made from fancy cheviots by tailors who do no cheap work. A closing-out price on these of $3.75 each. It's a half-price chance on many of them.

Boys' Wash Trousers, for ages 3 to 10 years, at 25c. each. Cool and servicable little garments, that look well and wear even better. Made from pin-check creole.

A Serge Suit for men that deserves more extended mention. It is a superb piece of tailoring, and made from a serge that admits of no criticism. In blue or black, as you prefer, single breasted, hand-work on buttonholes and collars, and wherever else it should be to produce a "custom tailored" result, with a lining of a good silk, matching in color the cloth. A $25 suit that we have been selling at $18. Take the remaining seventy at Fifteen Dollars each.

All-silk Umbrellas, for both men and women, at $1.75 each. We don't think you can find a less price than $2.25 on them anywhere else. Men's have natural wood sticks; women's, natural and Dresden handles. All have steel rods and tight-rolling frames. A light, solid, all-the-year-round umbrella.

Chocolate-covered Nougats, 20c. lb. You may pay double that price at many stores, but you'll get no better quality. Fine assorted chocolates are also 20c. lb. All candy sold here is absolutely pure, no matter if prices are surprisingly low.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO KILL KING GEORGE.

Warning of an Alleged Plot by Resident Greeks at Toledo, Ohio, Sent to Greece.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 8.—King George of Greece received a warning from a Toledo man. Consul General Botassi has written Chief of Police Raitz concerning the character of the man who sent the following warning and is making an effort to locate the bold conspirators:

> Toledo, Ohio, April 26, 1898.
>
> His Royal Highness, King George of Greece:
>
> Your Highness: Pardon my intrusion in writing you, but I got a direct knowledge that there is a conspiracy on the part of the Greeks of this country to assassinate you. It came about in this manner: I was in a fruit store kept by a Greek and I had him in conversation when he revealed to me the above information. I am, of course, a total stranger to you, but I have been an admirer of you and would not care to see harm come to you, and especially if it is in my power to warn you. If I can serve you in ay way by getting further information, command me.
>
> G. MILKMAN, 818 Twelfth Street.

This communication was received with another from D. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece in New York City. The police discovered that the man Milkman is a Spaniard, with an English wife, but they had recently removed from the address given. It was learned this evening, however, that they are still in the city, and the whole detective force is scouring the city in search.

ATLANTIC'S ANNUAL CRUISE.

Commodore Adams in Favor of It If the Troops Meet No Reverses.

That interest in yachting has not "gone by the board" as a deep-sea sailor would say, is shown clearly by the statement made yesterday by Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club that it was almost certain that the annual cruise of the club would be sailed during the month of August. The matter has not as yet been definitely settled, but notices have been sent out by the Commodore through Fleet Capt. Watson asking opinions upon the advisability of ordering a cruise.

Commodore Adams himself is in favor of not passing over the annual event unless our forces in and around Cuba meet with pronounced reverses. Up to last night several responses were received, all of which signified that the owners heard from were unanimous in favor of holding the cruise.

"Of course," said the Commodore, "I do not believe it would be good policy or right from a sentimental viewpoint to have the cruise if our troops met with an important defeat or with a great loss of life, but otherwise I can see no reason why we should not hold to our season's schedule and have our regular cruise. I do not contemplate issuing orders for it, however, unless the majority of owners decide to support it."

Commodore Adams's decision will be looked for with the greatest interest, not only by the members of his own club, but devotees of the sport all along the shores of Long Island Sound.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Exciting Scenes Mark the Close in the House.

PATRIOTIC SONGS ARE SUNG

Cheers Shouted for the Individual Heroes of the War.

Crowds in the Galleries Join in the Singing—Party Lines Obliterated —The Senate Adjourns Without Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—At 2 o'clock to-day the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States was declared adjourned, and then followed some stirring scenes. In the Senate there was no extraordinary demonstration, but in the House the members of what will hereafter be known as "the war Congress" joined in singing patriotic songs.

The crowds which had thronged the galleries participated in the singing and the cheering. In a sense the scene was similar to the usual closing programme, but surpassed all previous demonstrations in point of enthusiasm and manifest good feeling. The Speaker had named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee as a committee to wait upon the President, in company with a Senate committee, and announce the readiness of Congress to adjourn.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson, after the return, and reporting that the committee had discharged its duties, "the President directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the House, and he says he desires to congratulate this Congress upon its patriotic and faithful work." The report was applauded.

The remainder of the session passed without incident. At 2 o'clock, when Speaker Reed announced, "This second session of this Congress adjourned without day," a great cheer arose. The occupants of the packed galleries who had risen to go paused as they heard a half dozen begin singing "America." Other members hurriedly crowded around the Speaker's stand and joined the other singers, until within a short time it seemed all members present were aiding in swelling the volume of song. Presently a voice here and there in the galleries joined in, and it was not long until members and all spectators were singing the patriotic hymn.

The scene was a marked transition from the partisan demonstrations which had been witnessed such a short time before. Democrats and Republicans were now singing in accord a National anthem. When the song ceased some member proposed three cheers for the "Nation's President," and the roar of sound that followed came from a united House.

Then "North, South, East, West—a United Country" was proposed, and then in turn came the heroes of the war—Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Sampson—and finally former Representative Gen. Joe Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill, to his command in front of Santiago, was named, and the hall resounded with cheers of thrilling strength.

Then the singing proceeded. Meantime Sergeant at Arms Russell had brought in 200 small American flags, and every member was now waving one. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the latter perhaps for the first time in the House joined in by members from every section of the country. Cheers for the Speaker were given. The patriotic demonstration continued a half hour, and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues. "Home, Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs, and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

Clerk McDowell, when the singing ceased, mounted the Clerk's stand and announced that Mr. Allen of Mississippi had opened a recruiting office in the Ways and Means Committee room, and a few minutes later Mr. Allen, popularly known as "Private John," arose and said: "The Congressional rough riders will report to me in the committee room and enlist for Cuba." The announcement was suggestive of his speech delivered a number of days ago in which he proposed that a company of Congressmen be recruited.

Adjournment of the Senate.

None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of Congress was enacted during the closing hours of the Senate's session. It had been agreed, when the Senate convened at noon, that the House resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress at 2 P. M. to-day, should be adopted and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business except of the merest routine nature was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the letter.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all the members of his Cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber. During that time the President signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the Executive Mansion for his signature.

It was just 1 minute of 2 o'clock when the executive session ended and the doors of the Senate were opened for the closing legislative session. The clock from which the Senate regulates its business had been turned back five minutes in order that the extra time might be gained.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate during the present session. It was adopted.

A similar resolution offered by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) thanking Vice President Hobart, was adopted with a rousing aye.

Vice President Hobart, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the Senate timepiece, formally declared the Senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

Senate Adjourns Without Approving Some of the Selections Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The executive session of the Senate held just prior to adjournment to-day was devoted largely to cases to which there was no objection, but no time of any consequence was given to any one case. With the time fixed for final adjournment all appreciated that any determined opposition would inevitably result in defeat. On this account a number of nominations went over. Among them were those of Hamilton G. Ewart, to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, and Edward R. Meek, to be Judge of the Northern District of Texas. The Southern Senators renewed their objection to the nomination of some of the Northern men appointed to places in Southern regiments, and some of these went over.

The following are the nominations which failed of confirmation:

Volunteer Army.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry: Captains—Henry A. Wise of New York, H. C. Preston and A. C. Carson of Virginia; First Lieutenants—E. L. Woodside of Maryland, C. C. Berkeley of Virginia, J. S. Wise, Jr., of Colorado; Second Lieutenants—Howard W. Throckmorton of New York.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry: Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant—J. E. Davis and H. H. Harkson of Mississippi; Second Lieutenants—Rudolph Bumgardner and L. D. Lewis of Virginia.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry: Captain—William W. Henderson of Tennessee.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry: Major—W. D. [illegible] of Texas; Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—Joseph T. Scott of Louisiana.

Tenth Regiment: Major—W. P. [illegible] of Mississippi; First Lieutenant—J. [illegible] [illegible]

First Lieut. Edmund Sawtell, First United States Volunteer Engineers; First Lieutenant—Second Lieut. H. B. Bishop, Jr., First United States Volunteer Engineers; Second Lieutenant—William G. Mitchell of New York.

Second Regiment, Engineers: First Lieutenant—David H. Gildersleeve of Pennsylvania.

Civil Posts.

District Judge for the District of Texas—Edward R. Meek.

District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina—Hamilton G. Ewart.

Consuls—A. A. Winslow of Indiana, at Liege, Belgium; M. J. Carter of Pennsylvania, St. John's, N. F.

Nicaragua Canal Commission—Col. Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers, to be member of Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Postmasters: New York—C. E. Churchill, Arcadia; George Anderson, Castleton; West Virginia—O. A. Petty, Charleston; I. D. Getzendaner, Charlestown.

METHODIST CLAIM SCANDAL.

Report of the Senate Committee Says Major Stahlman Deceived Senators —The Church Blameless.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senate Committee on Claims to-day made its report upon the investigation made by the committee into the payment of the claim of the Methodist Book Concern and the payment to Major E. B. Stahlman of $100,800, as an agent, in getting the claim through. The committee finds that the Senate was deceived by the representations of Mr. Stahlman and Messrs. Barbee and Smith, the book agents, but absolves the Methodist Church South, as such, from blame in the matter. It is also found that no Senator or member of Congress received any money in connection with the claim. The testimony taken was also made public. The principal witnesses were Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Barbee.

Mr. Stahlman said he had been giving more or less attention to the claim since 1892, but that the contract for 3 per cent. had been made in 1895. Mr. Stahlman said he had cautioned the book agents against making the contract public, "because," he continued, "if I went to Washington as their representative for a fee of any amount, I would just be hounded day in and day out, and that I would probably fall into the hands of some of the vultures who hang around the Capitol, which would involve the passage of the measure in questionable methods. They agreed to that. I had promised that I would let no man know anything about it, for the reasons which I have stated, because if the fact had been known, I do not believe the question could have been considered on its merits. I believe that it would have been considered with a prejudice against the claim."

Mr. Stahlman said he had told Senator Pasco that he had no contract with the book agents. Mr. Stahlman said he was willing to be held entirely responsible, adding: "Even if Stahlman be made the martyr. Peter denied his Lord three times. He told a story. I do not claim to be better than Peter. If Peter was forgiven, and if the Church was founded upon the rock of Peter, Stahlman can be forgiven for the crime he has committed."

The report of the committee says: "The testimony before the committee clearly shows that no part of the sum received by Stahlman was paid to Messrs. Barbee & Smith for their personal use, or to any Senator or member of Congress, or to any other person for corrupt purposes."

The report also says that "Mr. Stahlman in conversations and correspondence with Senators and Representatives concealed from them all knowledge of the existence of a contract, withheld from them all information regarding it and purposely and wilfully by misleading if not by false statements impressed them with the belief that Mr. Stahlman was not acting as the agent or attorney of the book agents with the expectation of pecuniary remuneration for his services, but as a personal friend of the book agents and a member of the Church."

With reference to the Church itself, the committee says: "The committee deems it proper to state that no censure should rest upon the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the acts of its book agents. The Church has been injured by the misconduct of its agents and for such misconduct it is held entirely blameless."

Just One Bill Not Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Only one bill which had passed both houses of Congress failed to become a law on account of the failure of the President to attach his signature. This was a House bill appropriating $10,000 to carry into effect some provisions of the Curtis bill concerning the government of Indian Territory. It passed the Senate about a minute before 2 o'clock, and not in time to receive the signature of either the Vice President or the Speaker of the House. The last bill signed was the bill making provision for the reimbursement of the Governors of various States for the money expended in the raising of troops. The clock struck 2 as the President laid down his pen after signing the measure.

Not Many Senate Bills Left.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen (Populist, Neb.,) opposed adjournment, because the calendar was crowded, he said, with bills of the most important character. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) interrupted him to say that he had just counted the measures still on the calendar and there were just 116 general and thirty-odd pension bills, a number fewer than had been on the calendar at adjournment at any other time during the past 20 years.

Senators to Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) offered in the Senate to-day and secured the adoption of a resolution accepting the invitation of President G. W. Wattles of the Trans-Mississippi International Exposition to attend the exposition at some time convenient to the Senate. The resolution provides that a committee of 15 Senators be appointed to represent the Senate on the occasion of the visit.

Speaker Reed's Return.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker Reed, after an absence of several days, appeared to-day in the House, and when he mounted the stand to call the House to order, was applauded by members of the House, who were joined heartily by the crowd that filled the galleries.

States Repaid for Enlisting Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The House to-day passed the bill to reimburse the States for expenses incurred in transporting, feeding, clothing, and caring for soldiers in aid of organization of the volunteer army.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

General Review of the Work of Both Chambers During the Session—A Notable Session.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The passing of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress marks the close of the first war Congress in a quarter of a century. Associated with the first hostile conflict with a nation of another continent since 1812, the annexation of Hawaii, and contemporaneous with a further movement for territorial expansion, though with few important changes in the domestic scheme, the present Congress outranks almost any other that has assembled. It began with a widespread clamor for sympathetic action for suffering Cuba, but there was apparently then no expectation of armed conflict. But, when the trend of events culminated, the emergency was quickly met and necessary legislation enacted. The first few but significant war measures suddenly needed were framed and made laws, but with the issue made clear there was a flood of bills and resolutions that fairly submerged the two branches of Congress.

Hawaii annexation, Spain and Cuba, war appropriations, and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy, a new bankruptcy law—all these were features of the session. Notable speeches and dramatic scenes over foreign issues were comparatively frequent in both legislative chambers. Urgent deficiency bills carrying millions of dollars were rushed through with far less delay than marked the course of an ordinary measure of little importance hitherto. The total appropriations footed almost $900,000,000, and upward of $360,000,000 of this was for purely war purposes. It was the largest allotment by any session since the civil war, and the general deficiency was the largest legislative measure since [illegible] single appropriation in [illegible]. The Naval Appropriation bill provided for three new

This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

battleships, four monitors, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and one gunboat. The urgent deficiency bills all carried provisions for aggressive work in the prosecution of war. The general deficiency bill, enacted in the last days, carried a provision for refunding the indebtedness of the Central and Western Pacific Railroads to the Government.

Cuba and Hawaii were the important matters of debate and provoked the most widespread interest. Hawaiian annexation, finally passed at the close, was agitated throughout the session, first in treaty form in executive session, last in open session, by resolutions accepting the Hawaiian Government's cession of the islands.

The first real war legislation was when Congress placed, without limitation, $50,000,000 in the President's hands as an emergency fund for National defense. Party lines were swept away, and both houses unanimously voted its confidence in the Administration. Soon afterward a bill reimbursing the survivors of the Maine disaster for their losses, not to exceed a year's pay, with a similar amount to those who perished, became a law. On April 11 the President in a message left the Cuban issue in the hands of Congress. Resolutions were soon enacted, and became a law April 19, declaring that the people of Cuba ought to be and are free and independent, and demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the use of our land and naval forces to enforce the resolution.

The declaration of war was passed by Congress, and approved on April 25. Subsequent legislation gave free admission to all military and naval supplies purchased abroad by this Government, allowed temporary fortifications to be constructed on the written consent of owners of land so taken, and prohibited under Executive discretion the export of coal or other war material, and three days before the declaration of war President McKinley had approved the volunteer act. Under it all the soldiers massed against Spain mustered in the entire volunteer army have been raised, embracing 125,000 men under the first and 75,000 under the second call.

One feature of the session was the enactment of the war revenue law. Its framers expected it to produce $150,000,000.

In this connection Congress also authorized a bond issue of $200,000,000, known as the war loan.

Other important legislation, aside from war, included: Prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the North Pacific and importation of sealskins into this country; prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying merchandise directly or indirectly between United States ports; an Alaskan homestead and right of way act; encouraging railroad construction; appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the Yukon miners suffering from the fierce Winter there; creating a non-partisan industrial commission to investigate immigration, labor, manufacture, and business; appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea awards; creating a commission to allot lands on the Indian reservation in Utah; adjusting the old land dispute between the United States and the State of Arkansas, the compromise calling for payment from the latter of $160,572; dispensing with proof of loyalty during the late war as a prerequisite in any bounty land application where proof otherwise shows title; abolishing the distinction between offered and unoffered lands; the reclassification of the patent system, creating a commission to revise the statutes relating to patents and trade marks; removing the disability imposed by Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution heretofore incurred; allowing $288,000 for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for damages during the war; $330,151 for the heirs of John Roach, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, for work on the cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta; $28,160 likewise for the dispatch boat Dolphin; $69,650 to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works for damages and losses in the construction of the battleship Texas.

Many important measures were agitated which never passed. These included the movement to either modify or overthrow the civil service system, which brought out investigations, numerous conferences and committee sessions and acrimonious debate on the floor of both Houses, but finally was lost in the war excitement. The Loud bill to correct abuses of second-class mail matter was killed in the House in March. The personnel of the Navy bill, reorganizing the entire naval service, was reported to the House, but went over until the next session. Banking and currency legislation proposing a general reform in the existing scheme was reported from committee, but never reached consideration in the House; the Teller resolution declaring for payment of the National bonds in silver as well as gold, was passed by the Senate, but was defeated in the House. Statehood bills for New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma were killed in committee. An Immigration bill requiring ability to read and write on the part of those sixteen years old passed the Senate, but did not reach a vote in the House. The Anti-Scalping bill, prohibiting ticket brokerage, reported in both Houses, went over to the next session. The free-homes amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, giving over 20,000,000 acres of public lands as free homes for settlers, was finally compromised on a two years' extension of payment for such lands.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Official Statements by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) and Mr. Sayers (Dem.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations to-day gave out an official statement of the appropriations made during the session of Congress. It follows:

"The sum of $892,527,991 has been appropriated at this session of Congress. This includes $117,886,220 of permanent appropriations to meet sinking fund requirements and interest on the public debt and for other objects, and $361,788,095 to meet expenditures of the war with Spain.

"Deducting the last two from the sum first mentioned there remains $412,908,676, representing the appropriations made at the present session to meet all ordinary expenditures of the Government, which sum is only $4,246,816 more than was appropriated at the last session of the last Congress for the same purposes, including the appropriations made during the recent extra session, which apparent excess is almost doubly offset by the increased appropriation of $8,070,872 for the payment of pensions on account of the fiscal year 1898, provided for in a deficiency act at this session.

"No river and harbor bill has been passed at this session, but the Sundry Civil act carries $14,081,613 to meet contracts authorized by previous Congresses for river and harbor works.

"In addition to the appropriations made specifically for expenses of the conduct of the war since its inception, and for the first six months of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1898, contracts have been authorized by the Naval Appropriation act for new war vessels and for their armament, for which Congress will be called upon in the future to appropriate an amount estimated at $19,216,156.

"The amount of estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1899 was $390,000,000; postal revenues, $92,874,647. Grand total estimated revenue for fiscal year 1899, $482,874,647."

Representative Sayers of Texas, minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, has made the following statement, representing the Democratic views of the appropriations made at this session:

"The total appropriations at the present session amount to $892,527,991. This includes $117,886,220 permanent appropriations and $361,788,095 for war expenses.

"Deducting the war expenses from the sum total we have $530,739,896 to be charged against the civil and ordinary expenses of the Government.

"It will be borne in mind that no River and Harbor bill has been passed.

"Considering this fact, the appropriations for civil and ordinary expenses of the Government at this session, and excluding war expenses, exceed those of any preceding session."

Commissioners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker Reed has appointed the following Representatives as members of the Non-Partisan Industrial Commission: Messrs. Gardner of New Jersey, Lorimer of Illinois, Lovering of Massachusetts, Livingston of Georgia, and Bell of Colorado. The Speaker designated Representatives Moody of Massachusetts, Catchings of Mississippi, and Fleming of Georgia as members of the joint commission to investigate the payments to railroads for mail transportation.

The Vice President to-day appointed the following Senators as members on the Industrial Commission: Messrs. Kyle, Penrose, Mantle, Daniel, and Mallory. He appointed Messrs. Allison, Chandler, and Faulkner as the Senatorial members of the committee to investigate the railroad rates for carrying the mails.

LIE PASSED IN CONGRESS

Mr. Cannon's Remark to Mr. Ball of Texas Almost Causes a Riot in the House.

QUESTION OF VERACITY ARISES

Mr. Handy Moves to Expunge a Part of Mr. Ray's Speech, Declaring It Had Never Been Uttered on the Floor.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the House today, Mr. Handy, (Dem., Del.,) by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) precipitated a dispute which brought on a closing incident of sensational nature, during which a question of veracity arose between Messrs. Ray and Handy, and finally Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) by denouncing the Democrats for delaying business by calling for tellers on the motion to strike out, came near precipitating a riot. The mace was brought into service before order was restored.

Mr. Handy, in moving to expunge a part of Mr. Ray's remarks, declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the House, and he read from reporters' notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word.

The House was becoming excited, and the packed galleries were intensely interested.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question, I declare upon my honor he did not, and I hold here the reporters' notes, which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say."

"Vote! vote!" came from members from all over the hall, who clung to a hope that their bills might be passed within the remaining hour of the session, and were in haste to have the Ray-Handy incident closed.

A vote was taken. The House declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for and the vote was announced. The negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the centre aisle, face flushed, and eyes fixed upon the minority, growing apparently indignant. "I called for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle.

"You are deliberately obstructing public business in which the whole country is interested—" The rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order, and the resulting confusion, as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of vigorous denunciation. He had reached a point opposite to Mr. Ball, (Dem., Texas.)

Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saying it was manifest that the Democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the Republican side, as it subsequently developed, declared: "The record is false, and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The House was upon its feet. Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) seized Mr Cannon and thrust him aside, and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside," and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meantime the Speaker had been pounding hard, and the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Russell, had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly, and a roll call proceeded, while the galleries commented upon what they had seen in the course of a visit to Washington.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted: Yeas, 50; nays, 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally, and therefore he desired to withdraw his offensive statement.

DEATH OF MISS CORNELIUS.

It Is Laid to the "Culpable Professional Incompetency" of Two Brooklyn Physicians.

A Coroner's jury, impaneled by Coroner Delap of Brooklyn, found on Thursday night that Miss Addie Cornelius, who died at 2,208 Fulton Street on June 19, came to her death by the "culpable professional incompetency" of the attending physicians, Dr. Franklin Vose and Dr. Joseph C. Thoms.

Miss Cornelius was sixteen years old, a church attendant and Sunday school member, and a girl of amiable disposition and high reputation. She suffered from intestinal trouble, and on Thursday, June 16, the family physician, Dr. Joseph L. Ellis, treated her for intestinal colic. On Friday she was ill again, and Dr. Ellis was sent for, but it was found that he was out. Her parents therefore called in Dr. Vose. In spite of the protests and denials of Miss Cornelius, Dr. Vose insisted that her illness was due to the fact that she had been deceived. On Sunday he said that an operation must be performed, and called in Dr. Thoms, who assisted him. Miss Cornelius died on the same day.

A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Hawxhurst, the Coroner's physician, who declared that the two doctors were wrong in their diagnosis, and that the girl was innocent. The operation, he declared, was unnecessary, and had cost Miss Cornelius her life. The physicians were arrested, and held in $1,000 bail pending the inquest.

Harriet Cornelius, the dead girl's mother, testified that Miss Cornelius was much better after Dr. Ellis treated her, but afterward became worse. Dr. Vose was first called in on Friday, and again three times on Saturday. He made his first physical examination on Saturday night, and then said that an operation was necessary. The operation was performed on Sunday morning, Dr. Thoms assisting. The girl sank rapidly, and died at 11 o'clock P. M. At about 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning the witness told her daughter of Dr. Vose's charge against her.

"Mamma, how could that doctor say that?" said the dying girl. "You know better than that, mamma."

They then sent for Dr. Ellis, but she was by that time past his help. Similar testimony was given by the father. Detective Francis Foster testified to arresting the two doctors, and said Dr. Thoms told him that he knew nothing about the case, except that Dr. Vose had met him on the street and had asked him to assist him in an operation which he had to perform. Dr. Ellis testified that the girl was suffering from intestinal colic. His conclusion from the result of the autopsy would be that she died of septic peritonitis. Dr. Hawxhurst testified that the operation performed was unwarranted. Miss Cornelius, he said, was a pure girl.

The Coroner's jury decided that Miss Cornelius "came to her death as the result of culpable professional incompetency on the part of Drs. Vose and Thoms." The doctors were held for arraignment before the Coroner as a sitting Magistrate, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning they appeared before him with their counsel, Foster L. Backus.

Mr. Backus asked for an adjournment until he could procure a copy of the minutes. He intended, he said, to take the matter before the Supreme Court. There was no such offense as "culpable incompetence." The Coroner adjourned the case until July 19.

Central Conference of Rabbis.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—The ninth annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis came to a conclusion this afternoon with the election of officers for the ensuing year. The conference adjourned to meet in Boston next June. The officers elected were: President—Dr. I. M. Wise, Cincinnati; First Vice President—J. Silverman, New York; Second Vice President—J. Voorsanger, San Francisco; Treasurer—S. Hecht, Milwaukee; Recording Secretary—C. S. Levi, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary—G. D. Deutsch, Cincinnati; Executive Board—H. Heller, Cincinnati; [illegible], Baltimore; [illegible], Montreal; J. Stolz, Chicago, and D. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Huntington Not Sure that the Galveston, Laporte and Houston Was Bought for Him.

C. P. Huntington was asked yesterday whether he was interested in the purchase of the Galveston, Laporte and Houston Railroad, which was bid in at foreclosure sale two or three days ago by George C. Holt of Woodstock, Conn., for $400,000. This railroad was ordered sold by the United States court in Texas some time ago, but the upset price of $500,000 was higher than any bid received. Subsequently the upset price was reduced. Mr. Huntington would not say yesterday that the road had been bought for him, but he intimated that such might be the case. He said that he was interested with persons who he believed were going to bid for the road. He did not know Mr. Holt, and therefore was not prepared to say whether or not his friends had secured possession of the property. Mr. Huntington said that he personally made an offer for the Galveston, Laporte and Houston some time ago, but it was refused.

A Great Northern Acquisition.

Information comes from a reliable source that the Great Northern Railway has obtained control of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad, which extends from Spokane to Nelson in British Columbia, a distance of about 217 miles. This road was recently reported to have been sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Great Northern people have been sending a great deal of business over the Spokane Falls and Northern for some time past, and the absolute control of the line, it is believed, will be of great advantage to Great Northern interests.

Lehigh Valley Report Untrue.

The report sent from Jersey City last Thursday night that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company proposed to fill in the Morris Canal and use it as a roadbed for a new line was declared yesterday to be without foundation. No such project is in contemplation by the Lehigh Valley management.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY TAX.

Counsel for the Company Objects to the Assessment.

John T. Little, Jr., of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday obtained writs of certiorari from Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of having the decision of the Tax Commissioners reviewed. Mr. Little complained that the Tax Board had assessed the various companies in January last at the full amount of their capital stock. He said that he did not oppose the assessment on the real property.

Complaints had been made, he said, to the Tax Board that the assessments on the personal property of the corporation were too high, and it, after investigation, reduced the amounts for assessment to the following sums: Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, $589,000; Sixth Avenue Railroad, $1,287,000; Twenty-third Street Railroad, $258,500; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $10,725,200.

These reduced assessments, Mr. Little said, were far too high, and should be further reduced. He submitted affidavits showing that the indebtedness of the different companies was much larger than the full amount of their capital stock. The capital stock of the Metropolitan Railway Company is $30,000,000.

MORE ADORNMENTS DEMANDED.

An Appeal to Railroad Presidents to Beautify Their Properties.

The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects has sent to the President of each of the fourteen leading railroad companies whose tracks are wholly or partly in New York State a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the society. The preamble sets forth the lack of scenic attractions and landscape embellishment at railroad stations and along the avenues of steam traffic through cities and villages of the State, and declares that experience has demonstrated that improvement is possible at comparatively small cost. The resolution is as follows:

> Resolved, In the interest of the public health, the local reputation of the respective communities, and the general civic pride of the State, that the steam railroad companies whose tracks lie wholly or partly within the boundaries of this State be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to develop more extensively the landscape treatment of the grounds about the stations on their lines of travel, and that the municipal authorities also be, and hereby are, invited to co-operate in the adornment and park-like treatment of their existing territories at the centres of passenger traffic within their respective jurisdictions.

BODY FOUND IN AN AREA.

Police Are Puzzled Over the Death of Frank H. Molton, a Traveling Salesman.

A case the police were puzzled about yesterday was the finding of the body of Frank H. Molton of Skowhegan, Me., in the area of 251 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday morning. A Roosevelt Hospital surgeon said that the skull had been fractured. The body was found at 7 o'clock in the morning by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, who live in the basement of the house.

The man was well dressed. Letters were found in a pocket which led to his identification. Two baggage checks of the Sinclair House called for a silk umbrella and a valise. It was said at that hotel that the owner of them had not engaged a room. He was a traveling salesman for the clothing house of A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., at 758 Broadway, near the hotel.

A. B. Kirschbaum, Jr., a member of the firm, said: "When I heard of the finding of the body, I sent a boy to the Morgue, who identified it as that of Molton. The man had been in our employ about six months. He was married, and lived with his wife in this city. At one time he was in business for himself and was quite well-to-do. He was a good salesman, and an honest man in all his dealings, but was given to the use of liquor. I wish you would correct a statement credited to me in an evening paper, in which I am quoted as saying that I had no doubt Molton was murdered. I never made such a statement; in fact, I expressed an opinion directly contrary in talking with the reporter. Molton did not have $200 in money or any valuable jewelry when I last saw him. He spent last night at a hotel on Upper Broadway, and was drunk when I last saw him. I have no doubt his death was accidental; that he fell into the areaway where his body was found."

Police Capt. Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, detailed Detectives Thompson and Dale on the case, and this afternoon they reported to him that Molton had been drinking heavily for the last two or three days in saloons in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Molton, it was learned by the police, lived at 40 Astor Place, Jersey City.

Daniel Bowley of the firm of Zahn & Bowley of 478 Pearl Street and Peter Bird of Brooklyn, brothers-in-law of the deceased, called at the Morgue in the afternoon and identified Molton. They told the Morgue keeper to hold the body for the present, as Mrs. Molton had been communicated with and would take charge of her husband's body.

Molton was well and favorably known in Jersey City. His wife was the alto in the Bergen Reformed Church quartet choir, and Mr. Molton was tenor of the Grace Episcopal Church in Erie Street and St. John's Free Church on the Heights. Both he and his wife were prominently associated with amateur operatic productions in Jersey City.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 8.—Frank H. Molton was a nephew of James C. Molton of Woonsocket. He was the son of George Molton of Jersey City and he leaves several brothers and sisters. He was related to the Simpson family of Philadelphia. He was born in Providence, had lived in New York, and had been in the saloon business.

Attalie Claire's Mother Killed.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 8.—Mrs. R. A. Smith, mother of the comic opera singer, Attalie Claire, was instantly killed in a runaway accident at Purling last night.

MRS. PLACE CONVICTED

She Is Adjudged Guilty of Her Stepdaughter's Murder.

TOOK THE VERDICT CALMLY

The Prisoner Showed No Emotion and Did Not Even Change Color—Motion for a New Trial.

Mrs. Martha Place was yesterday convicted in the Kings County Court of murder in the first degree for killing her stepdaughter, Miss Ida Place. Unless the judgment is set aside she will be the first woman to die in the electric chair in New York State. A motion will be made by her counsel, Robert Van Iderstine, for a new trial, and it will be based upon the admission of testimony which the defense claims was improper, especially that relating to the assault committed by Mrs. Place upon her husband after she had killed her stepdaughter. The testimony was all in on Thursday, and as soon as the trial was resumed yesterday Mr. Van Iderstine began his summing up. He attacked Dr. Henderson's testimony as practically worthless. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Maguire for the people, and at 12:55, after Judge Hurd's charge, the jury retired.

Mrs. Place walked back to the pen. Her composure was still as great as ever, and her face showed no sign of excitement. At 3:40 the jurors returned. Mrs. Place walked in in the same placid, leisurely manner as usual, and awaited the verdict calmly. As the foreman, in reply to the Clerk's question, said, "Guilty," several of the jurymen craned their necks around to get a look at her. If they expected any show of emotion they were disappointed. She did not even change color. Her beady eyes, intelligent, but not attractive, took on no new expression, and she did not flinch.

She is rather tall and spare, with a pale, sharp face. Her nose is long and pointed, her chin sharp and prominent, her lips thin and her forehead retreating. There is something about her face that reminds one of a rat's, and the bright, but changeless eyes somehow strengthen the impression. She looks like a woman of great strength of mind and relentless determination. The only time her expression changed during the trial was when her husband, William W. Place, testified to the attack made upon him. Then her thin lips parted in a sardonic grin, and she fixed her eyes upon him. The smile hardly ever left her face while he was on the stand. He did not look at her.

A greater contrast than that between this husband and wife could not be imagined. He is a man of refined appearance, and speaks in a quiet, pleasant voice. He testified calmly, except once or twice, when the questions of the lawyers bore upon the persecution of Ida. Then his voice trembled with emotion, while, on the other hand, it was impossible to make one's self believe that Mrs. Place was possessed of any other feeling than that of a mild curiosity.

Mr. Place lived at 598 Hancock Street, in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. The handsome house in which, four years ago, he installed the woman as its mistress, was the scene of the tragedy which had its outcome yesterday in the County Court. He was a widower, and felt the need of a mother's care for his young daughter. The woman was employed as housekeeper, and he married her. She soon began to show an ungovernable temper, which was frequently excited by the fact that her husband's friends, and relatives refused to recognize her as an equal.

She felt that her husband loved his daughter more than he did her, and her jealousy rapidly changed into hatred for the little girl. As the child grew into a pretty young woman and became more and more of a contrast to her, her hatred began to take active form. Place tried to reconcile them, but in vain. For three years Ida and her stepmother rarely spoke to each other, and in her father's absence the girl was generally away from home.

The culmination of this domestic tragedy was reached Feb. 7 last, when, after another quarrel, Mrs. Place, in the absence of her husband, blinded Ida with muriatic acid and then strangled her under the bedclothes in her room. This crime was followed up the same night by Mrs. Place's attack on her husband with an axe. It was a long time before he was able to leave his bed, and his life was at first despaired of.

Mrs. Place pretended to attempt suicide soon after her arrest, but it was discovered that she was shamming. From that time to the end of her trial yesterday she bore herself with the same calm, inscrutable indifference.

"LOTTA" EVADES MARSHALS.

The Actress Is Sued for $100,000, but Escapes Personal Service.

For three weeks the little woman known to the theatrical world as "Lotta," but known in law as Lotta Crabtree, has kept herself hid from the United States Deputy Marshals who have been trying to inform her by "due process of law" that she has been sued in the United States Circuit Court for $100,000 for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

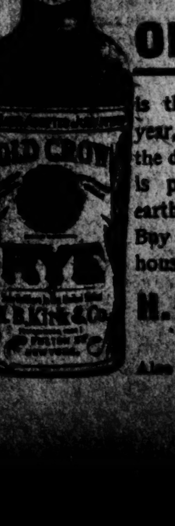
The plaintiff in the case is Charles C. Macy, who was a member of the firm of Macy & Pendleton, bankers and brokers, of 45 Broadway, with whom Lotta kept a speculative account, and with whom she had deposited several thousand dollars' worth of stock to indemnify the firm against loss from any advancements that might be made for her in the buying and selling of stocks. When Macy & Pendleton failed the books balanced in Lotta's favor, and she brought a criminal action against Macy & Pendleton for alleged conversion of the stocks. This case was heard about a month ago before Judge McMahon, and was dismissed. Thereupon Charles C. Macy instituted the suit in the Federal court against Miss Crabtree, claiming $100,000 damages to his character and reputation.

Lotta evidently heard of the suit, for she hid herself away for three long, hot weeks in her apartment house, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. There she staid until last Saturday, when she escaped the vigilant eyes of the Deputy Marshals and went to the country. One report says she went to her Summer home in Connecticut, while another is to the effect that she left for some point in New Jersey.

Mr. Wheeler of Wheeler & Cortis, Macy's attorneys, when seen at his home, 781 Park Avenue, last evening did not seem greatly exercised over Lotta's departure. He said that if personal process cannot be had on her, publication can be made, and this will comply with the requirements of the law.

From San Francisco by Wheel.

Christian Jeremiassen, a young and wealthy civil engineer of Norway, who has been touring China, Japan, and India, arrived in this city from San Francisco late yesterday afternoon, having made the entire trip from the western city on a bicycle. He has made the trip leisurely, and has had many adventures and interesting experiences. He is registered at the Hotel Manhattan.



WHEN WHISKIES GALORE ARE PUT UPON THE MARKET DAILY

the consumer has but to stand the great mass of them aside. Hold fast to the old reliable that has held "first place" for so many years. You cannot make a mistake.

Old Crow Rye

is the same last year, this year, and the next. We pay the distiller more for it than is paid for any other on earth, and it's the best. Buy only from reliable houses.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 FULTON ST.

Also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.

SOME TAX STAMPS SCARCE

Manufacturers Still Complain that They Cannot Get Certain Denominations.

MANY POINTS IN QUESTION

Rulings on Open Marine Policies, Wines Bottled by Purchasers, Stamps on Samples, &c.—Express Receipt Controversy.

Manufacturers of proprietary preparations still complain that they are put to serious inconvenience because they cannot get enough tax stamps of desired denominations. This difficulty, they say, is due to the slowness of the authorities in Washington. It is conceded that the officers here distribute the stamps as rapidly as they can. No half-cent proprietary stamps have yet been printed.

There were nearly 8,000,000 tax stamps of all kinds in the Second District office, in Nassau Street, yesterday morning, but the day's business was comparatively light, simply because this office could not give the wholesale druggists and the manufacturers just the kind of stamps they wanted. There was a marked deficiency in proprietary stamps of the denominations of three-eighths, five-eighths, one and a quarter, and two and a quarter cents. These denominations are in the greatest demand, for they cover the most popular grades of proprietary articles. The entire day's sales of stamps at the Second District office yesterday were about $80,000.

Collector Treat has assigned twelve deputies to the task of visiting retail drug stores to show the tradesmen how to separate their sales of taxable and untaxable articles, and how to keep their accounts of sales of goods which are not stamped. In consequence of the failure to secure an adequate supply of proprietary stamps, the Internal Revenue Bureau has allowed the retail druggists to go on with their business without stamps, on condition that the latter keep an account of all their sales of taxable articles and make a sworn statement to the Collector of their district on the 1st of each month. It will be the duty of the Special Deputy Collectors to visit each retail drug store and ascertain how the law is being observed. As soon as the supply becomes abundant each retailer will be required to affix the stamps to all taxable articles.

Collectors Treat and Eidman of the Second and Third Districts have satisfied nearly all the demands of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers and dealers. The requisitions of the banks for documentary stamps are growing smaller.

Tax on Open Marine Policies.

While in Washington a few days ago Collector Treat suggested to the Internal Revenue Bureau a plan for collecting the tax on open marine insurance policies. A communication was received by Mr. Treat from Commissioner Scott yesterday approving the plan and ruling as follows:

> Under the war revenue law, (Schedule A., paragraph entitled "Insurance, inland, marine fire,") the tax on marine insurance is to be paid by a stamp representing one-half of one cent on each dollar, or fractional part thereof upon the amount of premium charged. It appearing to the satisfaction of this office that from the nature of the marine insurance business it is only possible to ascertain the amount of the premiums charged under open policies from the books of the underwriters, and as they have filed a satisfactory bond, you are authorized to accept the affixing of stamps to said books, and their due cancellation as full compliance with the law, provided that the stamps are affixed monthly, and the figures sworn to by the President and Secretary, or the recognized attorneys or agents of the marine insurance corporation or association paying the tax.
>
> You will also on the first day of each month and within ten days thereafter, require a return in duplicate form to be prescribed by this office from each of such underwriters, showing the amount of premiums received from open policies during the preceding month, the first return to be made on Aug. 1, 1898, or within ten days thereafter, to include all premiums charged during the month of July, 1898.

Under this arrangement the Institute of American Marine Underwriters in this city has filed a bond with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District. This bond has been accepted by the Commissioner and business will hereafter be conducted in accordance with the plan described.

With regard to the stamping of wines in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers on July 1, Commissioner Scott rules as follows:

> Wholesale dealers may sell such articles on hand on July 1, 1898, at wholesale to other wholesale dealers, and to retail dealers without sampling the same, the obligation to stamp the same being limited to sales at retail. Manufacturers must stamp such articles on hand at said date before removal from the winery or place of manufacture. The affixing of stamps to the outside of a case of bottled wine will not be allowed. Each bottle must be stamped. In the event of a gentleman buying a cask of wine for his own use, and sending it to an expert bottler to be bottled and from thence to his own home, I would say that if the bottler is not a dealer in liquors of any kind, this may be allowed without liability to stamp tax.

Clubs Must Stamp Wine Bottles.

The question was raised whether clubs buying wines in bulk and bottling the same for their own use, would be required to put tax stamps on the bottles. Chief Deputy Collector David S. Wendell of the Second Internal Revenue District, in this city, said that if any club sold bottled wines to its members, the club would be liable under the law for a stamp tax on each bottle. "The law is very explicit on that point," said Mr. Wendell. "It says: 'Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent. Upon each bottle containing more than one pint, 2 cents.' If a club should give the bottled wine away, there would be no tax liability, but so long as it is bottled for sale, the fact that it is in the hands of a club makes no difference, in my opinion, in the operation of the law."

Many inquiries have been made at the internal revenue offices regarding the stamping of samples. Collector Treat has informed all persons who have asked this question at his office that all sample packages and bottles must be stamped.

"But suppose we do not know the value of a sample?" asked a manufacturer of a proprietary article yesterday.

"If it is your own product, you certainly ought to know how much it is worth to you," responded the Collector.

"These samples are sent out free; we get nothing for them," said the manufacturer.

"Then take as a basis the price that you would ask for the same quantity and quality of goods if you offered it for sale," suggested the Collector. "One-eighth of 1 per cent. is the smallest stamp that you can put on anything. That stamp covers an article that sells for 5 cents or less. If your sample is worth more than 5 cents, you must use a quarter of a cent stamp."

The Tax on Express Receipts.

Interest in the protest of the Merchants' Association against the policy of the express companies in the matter of exacting the stamp tax on receipts from the shippers of goods appears to be spreading. The Secretary of the association received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., yesterday, which, in part, was as follows:

> There seems to be no question here as to the intent of the act, and the position of the express company is regarded as arbitrary and illegal, and it is thought that they can be promptly subjected to the penalty provided in the act for failure to stamp their receipts. Under these circumstances it would appear unnecessary to become parties to the New York case, and it is probable that independent action may be more troublesome to the express companies and therefore more effective.

Several applications have been made for copies of the protest prepared by the counsel for the Merchants' Association, to be used by the merchants in paying the stamp tax on express receipts which the express companies are forcing merchants to pay, and all sorts of questions have arisen in connection with this matter, which are brought to the Merchants' Association for solution.

POINTS RAISED BY BANKS.

Conditions Under Which a Sight Draft Must Be Stamped Twice.

A novel question was put to Collector Treat by a banker yesterday. A Southern correspondent drew a sight draft on a banking and brokerage firm in this city a few days ago. The draft bore a two-cent stamp, as required by law, and the firm accepted it and made it payable at their bank, thereby practically converting the draft into [illegible] by the firm upon their own [illegible]. The question was whether or not [illegible] placed on the document by the banking firm in this city.

Collector Treat decided that a second stamp was necessary, as by making the draft payable at their own bank the firm made it exercise the functions of a check as well as a draft. In this decision Collector Treat was sustained by the opinion of the President of one of the largest banks in New York.

Bankers were informed yesterday that no discount will be allowed on imprinted stamp checks. A discount of 1 per cent. is allowed to bankers and others on documentary and proprietary stamps purchased in amounts of $100 or more. The purpose of this discount is to induce banks and druggists to keep stocks of tax stamps on hand for the convenience of their patrons, and to relieve the rush at the internal revenue offices. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that the imprinted bank checks are for the convenience of the bankers, and the 1 per cent. discount allowed on sales of adhesive stamps is expected to cover the expense of supervision by a special Deputy Collector of the imprinting of the checks.

STAMPS TROUBLE STATE OFFICERS.

Documents Submitted on Which Tax Has Not Been Paid.

ALBANY, July 8.—As the month advances fresh complications under the revenue stamp law develop. Of the quarterly reports of railroad companies filed with the State Railroad Commissioner, but one since June 30 has borne a document stamp. This was the report of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. The stamp was attached to that part of the report which contains the affidavit. Secretary Kenyon does not know if the law requires such a stamp on the affidavits on the report and will request an opinion from the Attorney General. If it is necessary for the companies to attach a stamp then quite a large number of reports which have been received since July 1, will have to be returned.

The Corporation Clerk in the Secretary of State's office did not file a single certificate of incorporation Thursday because none had stamps.

Corporation Counsel Delehanty of this city has notified the heads of the several city departments that no check drawn against the funds of the city requires a revenue stamp.

Stamp Tax and National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau authorizes the following statement: No revenue stamps will be necessary on the reports of earnings and dividends and reports of condition made to the Controller of the Currency by National banks, as such reports are non-taxable. This statement is authorized in order to remove a misunderstanding on this point that is prevalent throughout the country and to adjust any differences of opinion that may arise.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS.

Applications to Lend Money for the War Are Increasing.

Small subscriptions to the Government war loan of $200,000,000 were reported yesterday to be pouring in rapidly through many different channels. There is an eager desire on the part of individuals and corporations to get their applications on file before the final rush of next week.

The National Bank of the Republic has qualified as a special depository for some of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent. bonds, and yesterday this institution deposited at Washington $1,000,000 as security for such deposits. The Seaboard National Bank, it is expected, will also qualify in a similar manner to-day. New York banks thus far appointed to receive deposits for these bonds include the National City Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Chase National Bank, and the National Bank of the Republic.

BOY KILLED, MAN INJURED.

Long Island Engine Struck a Beam Projecting Over the Track.

A six-year-old boy was killed and a railroad flagman seriously injured in a peculiar manner yesterday while standing near the flaghouse and some distance from the railroad track. It was at the new incline which is being constructed at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Market Street, Brooklyn, connecting the Long Island Railroad with the Kings County Elevated Railroad. The work is almost finished, and a large derrick which had been used was taken down on Thursday. The big beams which had supported it were laid beside the track.

In some way one of the beams was dislodged, and yesterday it projected across the east-bound track. Some of the people in the neighborhood say that children had dislodged it to use as a see-saw. Engine No. 82 of the Long Island Railroad, drawing a through train, came along soon after 10 A. M. The old flagman, William Ruger, had come out of his little house and was waving the flag. Little Bertie Throne, six years old, of Dresden Street and Atlantic Avenue, was standing just behind the flaghouse. He was waiting for the train to pass that he might cross the track.

The engine struck the beam and sent it whirling thirty feet through the air. The engine was going at a high rate of speed, and the beam was sent whizzing with such velocity that Ruger had no time to dodge. The end of the beam sent him senseless to the ground, and immediately afterward the big missile struck the fragile flaghouse, tore through it as if it were made of paper, and struck the boy behind it. He was badly mangled and died four hours later in St. John's Hospital. The flagman has a broken leg and internal injuries.

The foreman who had charge of the work at the incline, William Doyle, was arrested in the evening by Detectives Harris and Kennedy and taken to the Liberty Avenue Police Station on a charge of homicide. He is thirty-five years old and lives at 6 East One Hundred and Third Street, Manhattan.

THE SLOCUM IN COLLISION.

She Strikes a Lighter in East River—The Damage Not Serious.

The steamboat General Slocum, loaded with passengers for Rockaway, was in collision in the East River yesterday afternoon with the steam lighter Amelia. The collision resulted in a wild panic among the 250 passengers on the steamboat and damage to the lighter that necessitated beaching her on Governors Island.

The Slocum had taken on passengers at the Battery, and was on her way to Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, to take on more passengers, when the lighter put out from Pier 12 on the New York side and started across the river. Either a disregard or a misunderstanding of signals led to the Slocum's bow ramming the lighter amidships on the starboard side.

There was a screeching of whistles, reversing of engines, and a skurrying to the rescue of innumerable harbor craft, while the Slocum's passengers rushed about in alarm. The mix-up of craft drifted down to a point off Pier 6, when the lighter got clear and headed for Buttermilk Channel. She was beached on the south side of Governors Island, to which point Boyer & Son, her owners, dispatched a tug and lighter to her assistance. A number of barrels of sugar, which had toppled overboard at the time of the collision, were also picked up.

The Slocum had her rail damaged and a small hole poked in her port bow, well above the water line. The damage did not prevent her completing her trip to Rockaway, though some of the frightened passengers disembarked in Brooklyn. She returned from Rockaway in safety at about 7 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Wood and May Kellard in Court.

May Kellard, who has figured in court so many times, and William G. Wood, who is said to have given Miss Kellard a good portion of his large estate, were summoned to the Yorkville Court yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, who keeps a boarding house at 248 East Fiftieth Street. She told Magistrate Simms that they owe her $185 board money. Miss Kellard and Mr. Wood said that the debt is really $189, and that they have paid $127 of that. Mr. Wood said that he has $200,000 coming to him, but has no ready cash. Magistrate Simms dismissed the case, saying it was for a civil court to adjust.

Aid for a Family Asked.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 wherewith to provide transportation for a woman and four children to relatives across the sea. The family is in great need, but its relatives offer a comfortable home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and [illegible]

FIRE IN THE ARMY BUILDING.

Military Wiseacres Gather and Theorise on How to Extinguish It.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Army Building yesterday afternoon by a small fire starting in the running gear of one of the elevators. Attached to this elevator is a wheel which is fastened to the end of the cylinder rod and around which the cable runs. There is a guard under the wheel to keep the oil from falling about the building. Shortly after 3 o'clock thick clouds of smoke issued from between the guard and the wheel. The elevator man stopped the elevator and sent for the engineer. The engineer and an assistant climbed out on top of the elevator and tried to put out the fire with water.

The officers and their clerks left their work and watched the operations of the engineer. One officer suggested that it was a hot box, but he had never seen a hot bearing on an elevator before. Each had some suggestion to make as to how the fire should be put out. The engineer, however, did not want any advice, and with the aid of a piece of iron raked out the burning matter and washed the guard clean. There had been an accumulation of dirt in the guard, which had probably been set on fire by the friction caused by the wheel. The engineer, however, would not agree to this and declared that some one had thrown a lighted cigarette into the guard, which caused the fire.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements Being Made to Increase Its Membership.

The Advisory Committee of The Merchants' Association has taken up the question of canvassing for members. In the crusade which has been begun for the purpose of adding to the membership of The Merchants' Association, and of thereby adding to its funds in the treasury, that committee recently appointed a sub-committee of twelve, with Morton B. Bogue as Chairman, representing as many different lines of business as there are members of the committee.

The committee has sub-divided itself into a sort of canvassing body. It has prepared a letter which it is sending out to all the members of the Advisory Committee, some eighty in number, asking for their co-operation with this committee in soliciting new members, and it has prepared a list of all the merchants in the Greater New York in each line of trade, and proposes to have members of the Advisory Committee make a personal canvass in their different lines for the purpose of swelling the membership.

THE STRAUS MILK DEPOTS.

Places Now Open Where the Pasteurised Article Is Sold.

The Nathan Straus milk depots for the sale of Pasteurized milk at 1 cent a glass are now open at the following places:

Recreation piers, East Third Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, Barrow Street, North River Hebrew Institute, Central Park, near the arsenal, City Hall Park, Tompkins Square, and at the lower end of Battery Park.

Depots where Pasteurized milk and Pasteurized modified milk can be had by the bottle are situated in the laboratory at 151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 201 Forsyth Street, 407 West Fifty-third Street, and at the recreation piers and the institute.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF TEAS.—Archibald Sheffield and others recovered judgment against John T. Mitchell, in an action brought to set aside a sale of teas made to Mitchell & Cooper, and to follow the proceeds of such teas in the hands of the Government of the United States or in the hands of the Mitchell & Cooper Company, to whom Mitchell & Cooper had transferred the property. The trial court found that the sale of the teas by plaintiffs to Mitchell & Cooper was made in reliance upon a statement that Mitchell was worth $40,000, which statement was false; that the false representations gave plaintiff the right to rescind the sale, and that about March 12, 1897, they did rescind it, and demanded the return of the teas or the proceeds from the sales to the United States Government; which demand was refused. Judgment given in favor of the plaintiffs on the trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, the court holding that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding that such sale was fraudulent.

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BREACH OF WARRANTY IN SELLING STEEL.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment obtained on a verdict in favor of Arthur Schroeder in his suit against the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company and others for damages for breach of agreement of warranty of defendants to furnish certain steel squares to be of the same quality of steel squares previously sold and delivered by defendants to plaintiff. The former purchase amounted to fifty tons of steel, cut in squares. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, held that there was evidence to sustain the verdict of the jury, that the article ordered was steel squares, "soft for stamping." This, it was held, was a warranty of the character of the steel, which survived the acceptance of the article. There was also evidence tending to show that it was impossible to determine the exact quality of steel of this character, and there was upon the evidence a question for the jury whether the steel furnished was of the same quality as had been furnished under the prior order. Justice O'Brien concurred with Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave a dissenting opinion, holding that there was no proof that the plates sold were not of "ordinary Bessemer steel, and soft for stamping, of the same quality as those before ordered."

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THE CONSOLIDATION WAS VOID.—Chevra Bnai Israel Anshe, which was organized under the act of 1813, providing for the incorporation of religious societies, brought an action in the Fourth District Court to recover certain chattels from Chevra Bikur Cholim Anshe Rabof Sholem. The defendant, although it maintained a place of worship, was incorporated under the laws of 1848 for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies. The claim of the defendant to the property was founded on an agreement to consolidate the two corporations, signed by Peretz Goldstein, President of the defendant; Sholam Pivovar, President of the plaintiff, and Marcus Resnick, Secretary of the consolidated corporation. A decision in favor of defendant on the trial has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich, who gave the opinion, held that there was no legal authority for the consolidation of corporations which are not of a similar nature, but conceding these corporations to be similar, the attempted consolidation he held was, nevertheless, void, because the assent of the Supreme Court was not obtained, and the Trustees of the plaintiff did not approve of the course pursued. A unanimous vote would not accomplish that which the corporation itself, through its Trustees, could not lawfully carry out. The resolution of consolidation was therefore ineffectual, and the agreement made pursuant thereto was void.

Libraries for Sailors.

The American Seamen's Friend Society has placed over a thousand loan libraries (forty-three volumes in each) on naval vessels and in naval hospitals, and is trying to meet the present demand for libraries on war vessels sailing from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Its friends and patrons are reminded of its need of money for loan library work, as well as for evangelistic efforts among naval seamen. There is a great demand for comfort bags on our warships. A thousand can be given to sailors in one week. The society requests that such bags be sent to the Chaplain of the Vermont, at the navy yard, Brooklyn. Their receipt will be acknowledged in The Sailors' Magazine.

The Body on the Scow Eldorado.

Detectives Deery, Schindler, and Tiernan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, after working on the case of the body of the man found on the scow Eldorado yesterday, off the Scotland Lightship, have found nothing to lead to the man's identification or how he happened to be on the scow. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy at the Morgue at noon. He said that the man had come to his death by drowning. The flesh had been eaten by fishes.

Pain's Fireworks Exhibition.

To-night will be Santiago night at Pain's Fireworks Inclosure, at Manhattan Beach, and, as already announced, there will be elaborate fire pictures of [illegible] and his [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Important Movement Begun by the Young Men's Christian Association of This State.

FOR SYSTEM IN BIBLE STUDY

Details of the Plan So Far as It Has Been Developed—The Rev. Dr. W. G. Ballentine Identified with the Work—To Elevate Bible Instruction.

The New York State organization of the Young Men's Christian Association has begun a movement that is regarded as of prime importance. At present in Bible study, not alone for Christian workers, but for the masses, it is declared the methods employed are variable and in many instances crude. The Executive Committee of the Association in this State is undertaking to ascertain the best method and then to put system into the propagation of it.

Within the last few weeks five conferences have been held in as many cities of the State with a view of getting the matter before the leaders. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Ballentine, formerly President of Oberlin College, and now instructor in the Bible at the Training School at Springfield, has been engaged to give three months each year to work in this State and to have general charge of Bible paper examinations. He will also be identified with the movement which it is sought to start here, with the hope that it may alter and elevate the character of Bible instruction throughout the whole country.

The groundwork of the scheme, so far as developed, has four primary parts: First, a comprehensive grasp of the Scriptures, to be gained by study of the books, according to the inductive method. This method is that favored by the Rev. Dr. Ballentine, and is designed to give everybody, but especially to young men, an idea of just what the Bible is and what it really teaches; second, for the development of Christian character—devotional Bible study; third, for training in personal work—a study of the methods of Jesus and inspired men in personal interviews. This course is more especially for teachers and those who intend actively to engage in evangelical work. And, fourth, for the winning of unconverted men—evangelistic study.

Young Men's Christian Associations are regarded as the centres of Bible study for the masses, and yet, it is pointed out, the method of that study is almost chaotic. One Secretary will get up a scheme of study. Another will see it and adopt it, thinking it clever. Thus there have grown up almost as many systems as there are associations. Some are good; some ineffectual. There has been within the last two years a marked increase of interest in Bible study. This is proved by the increased attendance at Bible institutes and Summer schools, notably three now about to open, namely, the Keuka Lake, the Jewish Chautauqua, at Atlantic City, and the Catholic, at Lake Champlain, not to mention the Northfield, the Mount Gretna, and the original Chautauqua, already in session, where the attendance is larger this year, in spite of war, than ever before.

A committee of the New York Executive Committee is engaged upon details of this work, and on the last Sunday in September next a rally is planned for every Association in the State. The committee has got so far as to be able to recommend that two terms of twelve weeks each be arranged per year, with a holiday recess. The first of these terms will begin next October. As far as possible all mid-week classes throughout the State are to meet on the same evening, and it is recommended that on that evening, and in connection with the class, a supper be served for a small fee, the aim being to develop fellowship.

Some important departures also have been decided upon. One of these is to admit to these classes persons other than association members. Another is to limit the number permitted to identify themselves with the training classes, the aim being to secure by such limitation better attendance and greater interest. A third change is the examination of study papers by the Rev. Dr. Ballentine and the employment of trained teachers whose duty it shall be to go from city to city and afford the best instruction to local teachers. At the head of this latter feature will be the Rev. Dr. Ballentine himself, who will, so far as time permits, see to the putting into operation of study along the inductive method.

The Executive Committee is at work upon the preparation of data for use in these classes, and which are to be placed in the hands of all associations throughout the State. In order that this data may be everywhere available, uniform lessons are preparing. At work on these lessons are some of the ablest men in association work in the country. Fred S. Goodman, the senior State Secretary of New York, is at work upon a lesson on the preservation and classification of material; Edmund W. Booth of Albany is preparing one on the teachers' personal relations to their scholars, and William L. Amerman one on classes for training. Other lessons preparing are, "Music," by A. H. Dadmun; "The Place of Meeting," by the Rev. T. B. Penfield; "How to Conduct an After Meeting," by A. H. Whitford of Buffalo; "The Reading of the Bible in Public," by G. A. Warburton; "The Preparation and Giving of Brief Prayer-meeting Talks," by George A. Hall; "The Giving of a Gospel Address," by Edwin F. See, and "Christ as a Teacher," by D. O. Shelton.

State Secretary Hall said yesterday concerning this movement: "We hope to see it supplant the present imperfect methods. I look upon it as the most important movement undertaken by our State associations in many years, and we hope that it will spread to other States, as we are sure it will do if we are faithful and careful in putting it into operation here. There is a markedly increased interest in this matter of Bible study, and we are trying to direct it into the best results."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 17.

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SUBJECT—Elijah on Carmel. First Kings, xviii., 30-39.

GOLDEN TEXT—And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, The Lord, He is the God. The Lord, He is the God.—First Kings, xviii., 30-39.

When Elijah had delivered his message to Ahab, that there should be no dew, nor rain for an indefinite number of years excepting at his word, he disappeared as suddenly and as mysteriously as he had appeared. Ahab searched for him everywhere, but could not find him. (V. 10.) But, as we saw last week, God had hidden him, and was caring for him all the time.

The historian says that this continued for three years, and that now "in the third year" he again appeared before Ahab. (V. 1.) The apostle, however, says the drought continued "by the space of three years and six months." (James, v., 17.) This difference between the historian and the apostle gives to this visitation great impressiveness and significance. For in that country there were two rainy seasons every year, known as "the first rain, and the latter rain." (Deut., xi., 14.) They came almost as regularly as day and night—one in the Spring, about our April, the other in the Fall, about our October. Between them there were six months of comparatively dry weather.

Now, when Elijah appeared the first time before Ahab, it must have been just at the close of such a dry season. Then, under ordinary circumstances, copious showers were to be expected. But no rain fell. For three years longer this continued, making in all "three years and six months," when there was neither "dew nor rain" in all the land. When he appeared the second time, it must have been just after the usual rainy season had passed. Then, under the ordinary circumstances, nothing was to be looked for but six months more of drought. If rain should fall then, it would be just as unusual and as unexpected a display of Divine goodness as the ceasing of rain in the beginning had been an unusual and an unexpected display of Divine judgment. [illegible] was made visible, controlling all the powers of nature and of nature's god, whom the people worshipped.

Not only was there no rain, but there was no dew. This, if anything, was more remarkable than that there should be no rain. It impressed the people more directly and affected them more personally and individually. For the presence of rain depended by the laws of nature upon conditions which might be far removed from them—upon evaporations and condensations of vapor in distant lands and upon the wind which "bloweth where it listeth." But the falling of the dew depended upon local conditions with which every one had to do; upon a clear sky overhead, moisture in the air about, and radiation from the earth beneath. The earth, however, did not lose its heat at night; the air which they breathed was always dry and hot, and the clear sky overhead only turned back upon them the heat which it received. When this continued day after day and night after night for more than three years without any intermission, it must have become very oppressive. Their own strength was dried up as well as that of their land. The very things with which they were most familiar and on which they had always depended for their comfort seemed to conspire together to add to their bitterness and sorrow. They could not control even them. The condition which followed is very graphically described by the Prophet Jeremiah, when he tells of a similar visitation upon Judah. (Jeremiah, xiv., 2.) It is a very striking illustration of the condition of all those who live only for this world when God visits them.

Thus Baal, the sun god—the god of nature—was utterly powerless to give his worshippers relief. Doubtless his priests called upon him as earnestly all these years as they did when upon Mount Carmel, "but there was no voice, nor any that answered." The reputation of his prophets was at stake, and more and more the lesson made its impression upon the people.

Search for Water Vain.

At last Ahab called his Prime Minister—Obadiah—"which was the governor of his house," (v. 3,) and proposed one more despairing effort to procure relief. He divided the land between them, and then each set out in opposite directions to search for water. They looked everywhere for "all fountains"—the perennial springs that usually bubbled up here and there—and in all places where mountain torrents and "brooks" had ordinarily been found. Such places would have been easily discovered by patches of green grass around them. But there were no green patches anywhere discovered. Nothing could give a better picture of the worldling, seeking peace and comfort in his own way, from his usual resorts, and finding none. For

The world can never give
The bliss for which we sigh.

From the record it appears that Obadiah was a striking example of a godly man—maintaining his integrity in the midst of corruption. It is said that he "feared the Lord greatly," (v. 3,) and God used and honored him. When Elijah first appeared before Ahab, probably great efforts were made to apprehend and kill him. These being fruitless, a general massacre of all "the prophets of the Lord" still living in the land was ordered by Jezebel, in the expectation that so he might be destroyed. But in this massacre Obadiah was not only himself protected, but, at the risk of his own life, he was able to use his high position to shelter no less than one hundred in a cave, and to feed them "with bread and water," (v. 13.) Now he is used to bring Elijah again face to face with his master, Ahab.

This meeting is very significant. Like all worldlings, Ahab at once charged all his calamities upon God and His prophet. But Elijah, calmly and with dignity, told him plainly that it was not He, but sin, which was troubling him; his own sin, because he had "forsaken the commandments of the Lord and followed Baalam." He did not, however, leave him there. God had a way by which He could bring His people back to Himself, and he, His prophet, was ready to make that way known. That he might do this, "all Israel" must be gathered together, with all their false teachers of every kind. The place appointed was Mount Carmel. No better place could have been selected. It was a grand headland, rising on one side by a gentle slope from the beautiful plain of Esdraleon, to a height of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which lay at its foot on the other side. Whatever occurred on this slope could be distinctly seen by any multitude of people which might be gathered together on the plain below.

Prophets of Baal Summoned.

Now the prophets of Baal were scattered all through the land. So Ahab sent out to "all Israel" to call them to Mount Carmel. The proclamation was a general one, under which any Israelite who chose might be present. Many came. They were headed by 450 prophets of Baal. Then Elijah, standing on the mount, addressed the vast assembly. For more than three years they had been taught a great lesson. Their god had been powerless to give relief and had been indifferent to all their prayers. It would seem as if there should have been no inability or hesitation to answer Elijah's question, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" or, as it might more literally be translated, "How long leap ye upon two branches?" (Kitto.) "If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him." (Verse 21.) But the people made no answer. Like many in later days, their minds were convinced, but their wills were not moved. Silence itself, however, was an emphatic decision in favor of Baal.

When the people thus gave no answer, Elijah proceeded a step further. He was willing to put the matter at issue to a simple test. It was as if he had said with Isaiah "Come now, let us reason together." (i., 18.) So he made in brief this proposition: The true God is He who hears prayer and answers by fire.

No proposition could have been more satisfactory. It at once commended itself to all the people, and they said with one voice: "It is well spoken." Every generation since has added its emphatic "Amen." The God who will hear the prayer of the sinner, and send upon him "fire"—a fire which shall consume self, and purify the heart and life, even burning up wood saturated with that which naturally quenches fire—is the God whom all men need. He is "the God."

In this test it will be noticed that Elijah gave the prophets of Baal every advantage. All of the experiences of the last three years had appeared to show that he could send "fire," if nothing else. What they wanted was "water," and that he appeared to have no power to give. But the test was, who could send "fire," and not who could send "rain," for there was an important spiritual lesson to be taught, as well as Almighty power to be displayed.

When Elijah stood first before Ahab, and declared that there should be no "dew nor rain," excepting at his word, the ceasing of the usual rainfall proved that he spoke for the Almighty God, in fact that it was "Eli-Jha—the Almighty God"—who was speaking. If he had now stood upon Mount Carmel, and told him that rain should again fall at his word, the copious showers would have proved the same thing, and just as conclusively. But men never recognize God in His mercies, as they do in His judgments. They would undoubtedly have rejoiced and been glad, but they would not have repented; and He can never receive any man merely because he is thankful. He receives men because He accepts an atoning sacrifice on their behalf, and then only when they confess and turn from their sins. Both of these conditions were involved in the test proposed, and carried out, by Elijah.

The Result of the Test.

The prophets of Baal, without hesitation, accepted his proposition, and at once prepared their altar and their sacrifice. He, however, acted as if he never suspected that it was possible for them to surreptitiously put fire upon their altar and claim that it came from their god. He was but one, and they were 450, and apparently it would have been an easy matter for them to have outwitted him. But he took no precautions against it, for truth never fears either numbers or trickery.

For himself, however, Elijah took every means to disarm suspicion. He directed that four barrels of water should be poured three times over his sacrifice and upon the wood beneath it. If he had asked this of Baal's prophets there would doubtless have been a universal protest. But they would not have hesitated a moment to demand it of him, for the world always asks more from God's servants than it ever thinks would be reasonable or right to ask of it or any of its votaries.

For six hours Baal's prophets cried to him in vain. "Then, as the hour of evening sacrifice drew near, and as the sun began to descend toward the western sea, with no frantic gesticulation or vain reiteration," Elijah knelt beside the altar he had prepared and "sent up into the evening heaven four short cries to the God of his fathers:

"Jehovah, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, hear me.

"Jehovah, hear me this day in fire and let all this people know that Thou art Jehovah, the God of Israel, and that I am Thy servant, and through Thee I have done all these things.

"Hear me O Jehovah:

"Hear me, and let this people know that Thou, Jehovah, art the God, and that Thou hast turned their hearts back again." (Dean Stanley.)

When he ceased, "the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice—and the wood, and the stones, and the dust—and licked up the water that was in the trench." (V. 38.) It was enough. The awakened people at once cried out, "Eli-jah-hu [illegible]—He is God. Eli-jah-hu. Jehovah—He is God." (Dean Stanley.)

And now, the sacrifice having been accepted, and the people having confessed their sins, copious showers of blessings were ready to descend upon them. It is a beautiful illustration of the operation of the Gospel. But before they fell one thing more was needed; all the prophets of Baal must be slain. (Deut. xiii., 1-11.) For the sinner whose heart is "turned back" must put away everything that offends. This is always the imperative demand of the Gospel.

Questions on the Lesson.

What occurred after Elijah had delivered his message to Ahab?

How is the difference in time, between the historian and the Apostle James, explained?

Why was the absence of "dew" more impressive than the absence of "rain," and what does it illustrate?

What despairing effort did Ahab make to find relief, and of what is it an illustration?

What was the character and conduct of Obadiah?

How did Ahab meet Elijah, and what did Elijah say and do?

What is said of Mount Carmel and of Elijah's question?

What, in brief, was Elijah's test, and what is said of it?

What advantage did this proposal give to the prophets of Baal?

Why could not Elijah have simply promised to bring rain without this test and sacrifice?

What might the prophets of Baal have done, and why did not Elijah take measures to prevent it?

How did he disarm any suspicion they may have had, and what is said of it?

What is said of the prayer of Baal's prophets, and of Elijah—and how were they answered?

What more was then needed, and what does it all teach?

SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING.

Churches and Synagogues Plan to Respond to the Request of the President.

The proclamation of the President requesting all the churches throughout the country to have thanksgiving services for the success of the American arms in the war with Spain will be generally complied with to-day and to-morrow in all the churches and synagogues in this city that have not been closed for the Summer. No concerted action has been taken by the various religious denominations and sects on account of the shortness of time since publication of the proclamation.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral liturgical prayers of thanksgiving will be offered after each of the masses to-morrow, and prayers for those that died in battle will also be offered. This will be the general rule in all the Roman Catholic churches.

The Rev. Dr. Fields Hermance of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Saviour, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will read the President's proclamation.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue said yesterday that he was preparing to go out of town, but as soon as he read the proclamation he determined to stay the week in the city so as to conduct thanksgiving services in the synagogue. In addition to the prayer that has been offered up on every Saturday in all the Jewish houses of worship since the war began, Dr. Wise will read the President's proclamation, and this will be preceded by the opening of the ark, a religious ceremony that is performed only on the most important and solemn occasions. A special prayer written for the occasion will be offered. Dr. Wise will preach on the war, and several appropriate hymns of thanksgiving will be sung.

Services will be gin at 9 o'clock this morning at Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Herrman Silverman will officiate and will intone a special prayer, with responses by the congregation, which has been prepared for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Kohler.

A patriotic meeting will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning, at which thanksgiving will be offered in accordance with President McKinley's proclamation. The Rev. Horace Porter will preside, and addresses will be made by Gen. C. T. Christensen and others. The church will be appropriately decorated, and there will be special music. Annie Forrester Hyatt will sing.

SOCIALISTS DO NOT THANK GOD.

A Jersey City Turn Verein Denounces the President's Proclamation.

The Hudson Turn Verein of Jersey City Heights, composed largely of Socialists, on Thursday night adopted resolutions denouncing President McKinley's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving for the victories of Manila and Santiago. Several members of the verein made speeches, in which they declared that God had nothing to do with the victories, and that the credit belonged to Dewey and Schley and to the men of their command.

Several members who declared the verein's action was sacrilegious, left the meeting in disgust and threatened to resign. The resolutions were as follows:

> Resolved, That we call the attention of all free and liberal thinking Americans to the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, wherein he enjoins this Nation to give thanks to the Almighty for our victories on land and sea, as at variance with the spirit and progress of our age.
>
> Resolved, That we ascribe the victories won by our army and navy to their superior condition, and we are fully aware that throughout history battles and wars have always been won by superior forces or conditions, and not through any Divine aid, but, as Voltaire has tersely expressed it, "God helps the country possessing the greatest amount of cannons."

ASSIGNED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

Priests in the Archdiocese Changed About and Seminary Graduates Placed.

Yesterday Archbishop Corrigan and Vicars General Farley and Mooney made a number of changes in assignment of priests in the archdiocese and placed the graduates of St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, who were ordained two weeks ago. The changes of priests are: The Rev. R. Cushion, from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, to St. Jerome's, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; the Rev. E. O'Sullivan, from White Plains to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle; the Rev. P. Lennon, from Mount Vernon to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; the Rev. Bernard F. McKenna, from St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, to St. Columba's Church, Twenty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue; the Rev. Andrew Cusack, from St. Raymond's Church, Westchester, to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; the Rev. James J. Power, from St. James's Church, in James Street, this city, to the Church of the Epiphany, in lower Second Avenue, and the Rev. E. F. Leonard, from Saugerties to the new St. Ambrose's Church, Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. M. J. O'Connell, rector.

The assignments of new men just from the seminary at Dunwoodie are the Rev. Ed J. Beary, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mount Vernon; Francis P. Burke, to St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, Staten Island; Martin J. Burke, to St. Raymond's Church, Westchester; the Rev. Thomas J. Duffy, to Mount Loretta, Staten Island; the Rev. Francis J. Heaney, to St. John's Church, White Plains; the Rev. Michael J. Reilly, to St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. William J. Rafter, to St. James's Church, in James Street, this city; the Rev. Pasquale Maltese, to Bedford Park; the Rev. Michael A. Roche, to St. Mary's Church, Saugerties, and the Rev. E. Marcus Dyer, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Its Seventh Annual Session Will Open To-morrow at Cliff Haven.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8.—The seventh annual session of the Catholic Summer School of America at Cliff Haven will open on Sunday next and continue for seven weeks. The session for 1898 will be begun by a solemn pontifical mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York. A large excursion party of New Yorkers will make the first week of the session a lively one. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 6:25 P. M. to-morrow, arriving at this place Sunday morning at 7. The college boys who are to spend the season in camp at the Summer School arrived here on Wednesday. This camp is in charge of the Rev. John Talbot Smith. Since the last session numerous changes have been made upon the grounds at Cliff Haven. Several new cottages now grace the lawns, and new streets have been made. The most spacious building erected since the last session is the cottage built by the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, New York. It stands on the main highway or avenue diagonally opposite the New York cottage and adjoining the chapel of Our Lady of the Lake. Prof. Dundon of the Normal College, New York, has built a pretty cottage near Father Healy's. The Boston and Rochester Reading Circles have also built cottages. A fine bowling alley has been built on the shore of the lake in the rear of the Champlain Clubhouse.

THE REV. DR. R. F. COYLE CALLED.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Wants Him to Succeed Dr. Thompson.

The congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street, has called to its pastorate the Rev. Dr. Robert Francis Coyle of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Cal. Dr. Coyle is a native of Ontario. He was graduated from Wabash College in 1877, and from the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1879. He was pastor of the First Church of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for some years, going from there to the Fullerton Avenue Church, Chicago. He has been six years at the First Church, Oakland. He was a Commissioner to the recent General Assembly, and made two addresses, one on foreign missions and the other on temperance. He is regarded as one of the substantial men of the denomination. It is not yet known whether he will accept the call.

The Madison Avenue Church some years ago adopted the plan of free pews, and its late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, who resigned to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, was prominently identified with the Open and Institutional Church League. The success of the church on the free pew plan has not been marked. Thomas S. Strong, one of the Elders, in a recent conversation said that the result of the experiment had been such that the successor to the Rev. Dr. Thompson would be consulted and his wishes in the matter of free or rented pews would probably be followed. The church has a membership of about 700, raises $15,000 a year, and its offer to the Rev. Dr. Coyle is a salary of $7,000.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Church of the Living Hope to be Opened in Port Morris To-morrow.

There are four Congregational churches in the Borough of the Bronx, and a fifth will be opened to-morrow. It was founded by the Congregational Church Extension Society and the Home Missionary Society, and has been worshiping for some time in a vacant storeroom, under the name of the Port Morris Congregational Church. With the opening of the new place of worship to-morrow it is to be known as the Church of the Living Hope. It is on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between St. Ann's and Trinity Avenues. The new building has a frontage of fifty feet, and is sixty feet deep. Only the basement has been finished, but that contains a lecture room, auditorium, and pastor's study. The Rev. W. T. Stokes is to be the pastor. He was formerly pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Church, Brooklyn.

Port Morris is a densely populated apartment house neighborhood. There are 65,000 people resident in the lower half of the Twenty-third Ward, and church accommodations for only about 10,000. The opening services of the church to-morrow will be at 10:30, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, District Secretary of the American Board. In the afternoon at 2:30 there will be the opening session of the Sunday school, and in the evening at 8 there will be a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate, one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. About fifty families are represented in the congregation, and there is a Sunday school of 125.

Church News and Notes.

Archbishop Corrigan will lay the cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Church, at Croton, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Archbishop will take the two weeks from Aug. 1 to 15 for his vacation. Immediately upon his return the priests of the archdiocese will go into the annual retreat.

The Methodist Book Concern is putting up, on a lot long owned by it on Twentieth Street, a six-story fire-proof building that will form an extension of its building at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Its architecture is to conform to that of the first structure. It will be used in part for machinery, but its principal purpose will be to accommodate departments now occupying rooms fronting on Fifth Avenue, among them the editorial quarters of The Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service, Sunday, July 10th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President Union Theological Seminary, will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADWAY and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Prof. John F. Genung of Amherst College. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH Street.—Dr. Morse preaches; morning subject: "Christians Under Orders." Evening, "All Are Builders. Where?" Strangers welcomed.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, July 10, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., Litany and holy communion; special prayers and special sermon in accordance with President McKinley's Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, COR. OF LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 A. M.; holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30, 11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Church closed during month of July.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 10th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D. D., is expected to officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. CHARLES D'W. BRIDGMAN, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer and sermon, 11.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45.
The Curate, Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th Street and West End Avenue.—Open all Summer. Rev. George P. Eckman, Ph. D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. [illegible] will preach at 11 A. M.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.............Printing House Square
Up-Town.....................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON................515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE POPULAR LOAN PLAN.

A bargain in which both parties lose money is a pretty bad one. That is just what is happening in the attempt to sell bonds of the United States on the "popular loan" plan. The Government loses from five to seven millions on the issue of $200,000,000, since these 3 per cent. bonds would have commanded a premium of from 2½ to 3½ per cent. if they had been offered in the usual manner to the highest bidder. The small investors, those who subscribe for one five-hundred-dollar bond, lose money because they get only 3 per cent. interest on their investment, while they could get 4 per cent. by depositing their money in a savings bank.

Still, we do not wish to prejudge the wisdom and success of the popular loan plan for selling the bonds of the United States. Advocates of this system assure us that the loss of premium to the Government is compensated by the benefits to the nation of bringing a great number of the people into a close and specific relation with the Government at Washington. They tell us that it inspires and deepens patriotism and makes subscribers to the loan better citizens by giving them a direct stake in the stability and wise administration of the Government. We suppose this must be true. The measure of the National benefit, of course, will be the extent to which the people directly, in good faith, and as a permanent investment for their savings, subscribe to the small denominations of the bonds. If all or nearly all the issue is subscribed for in sums of $500 or less—by the people themselves, we mean, and for their own account, not by persons who buy to sell immediately for the profit of the premium or who get a dollar or two for allowing bankers to use their names for subscriptions—then the benefit to the Nation, whatever it may be, of creating a large bondholding class among the people will be reaped in its full possible extent. If, on the other hand, it shall prove that the American people prefer 4 per cent. at a savings bank where their money is cared for without risk or trouble to themselves to 3 per cent. and sentimental gratification, if they show themselves indifferent to the opportunity of this loan and take no great part of the bonds, we should suppose that Congress, in its wisdom, would conclude that the popular loan is a costly delusion and would empower the Treasury Department to sell the next issue of bonds in the usual way.

We regret that the plain intent of the law under which this loan is issued is not to be clearly and specifically carried out. It was intended to make this sale of bonds a full and fair test of the popular loan plan. Its advocates had been vociferous and insistent. Men of experience in financial affairs doubted whether the habits of the people in the United States made reasonable the expectation that they would invest largely in 3 per cent. Government bonds. There was general satisfaction that the experiment was to be tried, however, in order that we might have facts, not theories and vociferation, for our guidance in so important a matter. The provision of the law which requires the immediate acceptance of every subscription for bonds to the amount of $500 or less, leaving the bankers and large investors to take their chances after the people have secured all the bonds they want, was a fortunate discrimination that assured a satisfactory test of the desire of the people and the soundness of the theory.

It was to be hoped, therefore, that on July 14, when the small subscriptions close and the unsubscribed bonds are to be awarded to the larger subscribers, the [illegible] would show [illegible] just how many small investors in the United States wish to put and keep their money into Government bonds at 3 per cent. interest. The record will not show that nor will it give us any trustworthy evidence whatever of the extent to which the bonds have been absorbed by the people. Up to the present time, while including the large subscriptions the entire loan has been taken four or five times over, some $50,000,000 of subscriptions have been received in sums of $500 or less. But it is positively known that a large part of this sum is made up of the aggregate of subscriptions really made for the account of financial institutions which have either paid a small sum for the use of the names of their employes or of other individuals or have offered to take the bonds from the actual subscribers at a premium. It is also known that a great many speculative subscriptions have been received, the subscriber intending to sell his bond at once for the premium.

Now there is not the slightest criticism to be made upon those who employ these methods to get the bonds. It is the business of financial institutions to make money. Individuals enjoy the same privilege. The bond issue offers an opportunity of which they may without reproach avail themselves. Moreover, the National banks throughout the country are particularly desirous to get these cheap bonds as a basis for increased circulation, and they have feared that if they did not put in bids under the five-hundred-dollar provision there might be no bonds left on July 14.

Nevertheless, these perfectly proper and lawful proceedings will destroy the value of this bond issue as a test of the popular loan plan. When the amount of the subscriptions in sums of $500 and less is reported on or after July 14 we shall be quite unable to say how many bonds the people have taken for themselves as a permanent investment for their savings. We know of no way in which the bona fide small subscribers are to be distinguished from the mass of those who subscribe for the account of larger investors or to sell at once for the sake of the premium.

The occasion for regret at the probable failure of the loan as a test of the popular plan is real and substantial. If the loan is nearly all subscribed for in sums of $500 or less, even though only five or ten millions of genuine popular subscriptions have been received, the loud advocates of the popular loan idea in Congress and elsewhere will at once proclaim its overwhelming success, and a delusive and wasteful policy may be permanently forced on the Treasury.

HOPELESS SANTIAGO.

Thanks to the manner in which the War Department has been turned into a Bureau of Promotion and Publicity, we are perfectly informed of all the drawbacks with which our own forces investing Santiago have to contend. We are not informed with equal directness and authenticity upon the disadvantages of the defenders. But there are a number of circumstances from which we may infallibly infer that their situation seems to themselves quite hopeless.

The most important of these is the departure of CERVERA's squadron. The first reports indicated that this was the act of the Admiral himself. Indeed, he said as much when he said that he preferred to perish at sea like a sailor rather than to be caught like a rat in a trap. Since his squadron was undoubtedly an important factor in the defense of the place, this remark would have indicated that he thought Santiago indefensible. But it has since appeared that he did not leave Santiago of his own accord. His report to Marshal BLANCO plainly puts upon that officer the responsibility of the disaster, beginning, as it does, with the statement that he left the harbor in obedience to the orders of the Marshal. But it is quite inconceivable that Marshal BLANCO, or that the Government at Madrid, should have ordered CERVERA to run the awful risk of breaking out, in the face of a superior naval force, except upon the assumption that Santiago was doomed, and that there was a desperate chance that, if the squadron left it before the catastrophe, the squadron might escape its fate.

A second but very important piece of evidence is furnished by the application of LINARES to SHAFTER for the use of the telegraph under American control to inform the Madrid Government of his predicament. Nothing could be much more humiliating to "Spanish pride" than a request that the enemy would permit a Spanish General to communicate with his own Government, in spite of the fact that the enemy would thus come into possession of all the information which he desired to communicate. It is possible that the application of the Spanish General was made for the purpose of ignoring his immediate superior, the Governor General of Cuba, and reporting directly to Madrid, and was in the nature of an appeal from BLANCO to SAGASTA. But, if we adopt that view, it is all the clearer that the commander at Santiago is in desperate straits.

The situation at Santiago seems to justify what was reported the other day as Gen. SHAFTER's opinion that it was not worth while to lose any American lives in attempting to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements for the besieged. The new troops would bring so many more hungry mouths for the defenders to feed. It is true that the departure from Santiago of the non-combatants who have thrown themselves upon our mercy operates as a relief to the pressure upon the resources of Santiago, which may be equal to the new demands upon those resources made by the accession of Spanish troops. Nevertheless, it is plain that the end of those resources is almost reached and is very plainly in sight.

The public announcement in advance [illegible] the place is so contrary to the usages of war as to suggest that the real object of it is to accelerate the mental operations of the statesmen at Madrid. It is to be hoped that the announcement may do away with the necessity of making it good. We do not desire to take a single Spanish life more than is necessary for the success of the operations we have undertaken. Still less do we desire the sacrifice of a single American life. The surrender of Santiago would be far better than the capture of it. It is plain that the place is indefensible. If the Spanish Government nevertheless decrees that it be defended without hope, upon that Government will be the blood of every man who falls in the hopeless defense.

THE RETURN OF CAMARA.

The announcement that Admiral CAMARA, having paid the tolls through the Suez Canal one way, and passed through it with so much of his fleet as was movable, is about to pay more tolls and pass through it the other, is as comprehensible as any of the previous accounts of his antics. Why he should ever have left Spain, except for Cuba, was a much more puzzling question than is the question why he should now return. The answer to this latter is obvious. He is going home, if he be going home, because with the destruction of CERVERA's squadron the game is up. It is certain that he can be of no use in the Indian Ocean. He could be of less than none in the South Pacific if his ships floated long enough to reach it. For his arrival in the Philippines would be the signal for his destruction by DEWEY.

On the other hand he would be comparatively safe in a fortified Spanish harbor. It is unlikely that the squadron under WATSON would venture to penetrate the harbor of Cadiz or of Barcelona in quest of him. His squadron would be a considerable addition to the defenses of the place, and might become a considerable factor in the political situation if it were in the latter port. Barcelona is the centre of what there is in Spain of the beginnings of a modern and industrial nation. Accordingly it is the Spanish city in which disgust with the proceedings of the mediaeval Spaniards is most rife. It is quite possible that this disgust may find active and violent expression, now that the destruction of CERVERA's squadron shows to all sane Spaniards the inevitable end. The Pelayo and the Carlos V. and the rest might be of considerable avail if they held the population of a riotously disposed Spanish city under their guns.

The return of CAMARA, it is true, would be a confession of defeat. But the humbug cannot be kept up much longer. The Spaniards have been consoled for the defeat of MONTOJO by being told that his ships were not modern warships at all. But that consolation will not apply to the defeat of CERVERA. His ships were modern warships, and very powerful modern warships. Yet they were no more capable of an effective defense against the American fire than the naval junk which MONTOJO had under his command. The fight was as absurdly one-sided in this case as in the other. Therefore all Spain knows that if CAMARA went to meet DEWEY, or if he allowed himself to fall in with WATSON, he would be going to his doom. It is no longer possible to pretend that he has a chance of rendering service to Spain. Wherefore it is cheap to call him back, even at the cost of more canal tolls, which Spain can ill afford to pay. But what a confession the recall makes!

THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK.

It is extremely encouraging to hear from Gen. SHAFTER that the "general health of the command is good," that only 150 (or about 1 per cent.) of the troops are suffering from fever, "which runs its course in four or five days, and is not serious," and that the proportion of amputations among the wounded is very trifling. And it is undoubtedly true that this comforting state of things is due to the use of modern improvements in surgery and in sanitation, so that the old-fashioned plague of blood poisoning, so fatal in the civil war, is apparently done away with, and the prevention of all kinds of sickness is carried far beyond what was possible at that period. It is not to be questioned that Gen. SHAFTER and the medical corps he has with him have done the best they could under the conditions, and the result has been better than we had a right to expect.

At the same time it is equally plain that the army corps at Santiago is not nearly so well equipped as it ought to have been; that both in personnel and supplies the medical department has been defective; that inadequate transportation has been a serious difficulty, and that the 1,200 to 1,500 wounded have suffered far more than they would have done under proper arrangements. It was only yesterday that the Relief, with a considerable body of surgeons and nurses and a sufficient supply of stores, reached the army, and this represents certainly no more than what should have been done when the army landed. Meanwhile the Red Cross Society and other volunteer organizations are soliciting private subscriptions to carry on the work of relieving the sick and wounded. It is a good work, and we urge the utmost liberality in response to the urgent demands that are being made. It is not to be denied, however, that much that these organizations are doing ought to have been done, and preparations for doing it promptly and thoroughly ought to have been made in advance by the Government. It is humiliating that our Government, with practically unlimited resources in money and with an ample corps of skilled medical men to draw from, should not have been in a position [illegible] sick and wounded soldier.

For this humiliation—as for Heaven knows how many others—the War Department and especially the head of the War Department is responsible. The chief cause of the defect in the hospital service has been the confusion and delay in transportation, and this has been the cause, also, of the loss suffered by the army of Gen. SHAFTER in operations undertaken with a force seriously overtaxed and lacking the artillery that would have brought surer and swifter victory and saved many valuable lives. In this matter of transportation there are ugly reports as to something worse than inefficiency. We shall not believe them until and unless we are forced to believe them. The inefficiency is bad enough in itself, and the way the President bears with it is a marvel of misplaced patience.

THE SPEEDWAY AND THE CYCLISTS.

Mr. DOLL, the cyclist who is engaged in trying to vindicate his right, and that of all who choose, to ride a wheel on the Speedway, is probably wrong as to the law and is clearly wrong as to what common sense requires.

The Speedway was constructed to give to the owners of fast horses, or horses believed by their owners to be fast, an opportunity to drive them at high speed with safety to themselves and others. This they could formerly do on the roads leading north from the Park to the Harlem River and beyond. With the growth of the city and the conversion of these roads into ordinary city streets the opportunity of the horsemen was taken away. They are a considerable body of citizens and taxpayers who contribute probably more than any like number to the Treasury of the city, and the privilege accorded to them is a perfectly reasonable one.

It is true that it is a privilege, that is to say, it is a special use of public property not open to all others. But the cyclists are the last class in the community to object to that. They enjoy in various places within the limits of Greater New York precisely the same privilege, and are undoubtedly entitled to enjoy it. What would Mr. DOLL say if, to-day or to-morrow, he were to encounter on the cycle path to Coney Island even a single buggy, the driver of which should insist on using that most delightful road? He may say that there are many more cyclists than there are drivers of horses, which is true, but there are many more citizens who neither own nor use a wheel or a carriage, but they are shut off from the cycle paths. The fact is that the population of a great city includes many classes, and if no conveniences were given to any which all could not enjoy, the general comfort and convenience would be greatly reduced.

We are happy to see that the League of American Wheelmen, the chief organization of the cyclists, does not sustain Mr. DOLL's claim. The cyclists should be treated with fairness, but there is a limit to what they have any decent right to claim. Too many of them abuse the rights accorded them. Ex-Senator HILL stated a general and just view of their conduct when to an inquiry if he took his exercise on a wheel he replied that he "got quite enough dodging them."

A twofold work is being performed by the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 2, the Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture. It gives aid and comfort to the men at the front by meeting the constant requisitions of the Red Cross; and it cares for the families of enlisted men by giving them employment in making clothes for the sick and wounded, in laundry work, and the performance of other services. About eighty women are now employed daily. The expense of the work is great, the funds of the auxiliary need replenishing. It looks to the generosity of the public to enable it to continue its work. Checks may be made payable to Mrs. HENRY OLLESHEIMER, Hotel Savoy, who will acknowledge all contributions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not much importance is usually ascribed to the word "the," but its use or omission sometimes makes a vast difference in the significance of a statement, and sometimes, also, betrays either strange ignorance of the English language or an intentional effort to confuse and mislead. More convincing illustration of these facts could not be found than is presented by an editorial paragraph in The Boston Transcript. The writer of it is evidently a person in cordial sympathy with the copperheadish sentiments so prevalent in Boston, for he introduces an excerpt from a letter sent by "a lady in San Francisco to a friend in the East" with the assertion that it "adds to the evidence that the alleged enthusiasm for war in the country is largely alleged." The misplacement of "in the country" and the inelegance of "largely" are trifles too small, of course, for Boston eyes to see, but surely the failure to put a "the" before that "war" was a willful crime. It is as well known in Boston as out of it that this country has no enthusiasm, either real or alleged, for war, while an immense amount of enthusiasm for a particular war does exist. It was evidence against the sincerity of that enthusiasm which The Transcript person thought he had, and he should have said so. The "lady in San Francisco" had more courage, and wrote like an out-and-out Nortonian. "As you may be sure," begins the passage quoted from her letter, "I abominate the war," and it continues: "So does everybody I interview out here, though there is the usual amount of hurrahing and whooped-up enthusiasm about the troops when they reach San Francisco which the papers think best to call enthusiastic patriotism. 'Stuff and nonsense!' as old Uncle B. used to say. We are in for it, and must go through it, but how anybody can really shout for it I don't comprehend. But from a letter received I judge the feeling of the East is different from out here, and that you consider it a righteous war. Our professor of history has gone on record (on the day when he dared to speak) as pronouncing it 'the most unrighteous war in 500 years.' Now nobody dares to say such a word. The poor soldiers come along in dusty, hungry ranks, and must be heartened up for their martyrdom. So the whole country, as I believe, [illegible] a lot of editing to turn it into decent English—no amount of editing would turn it into decent American—but there is at least no juggling with "the" in it.

—One indication that the war is having a good effect on Spain and is really teaching the Spaniards the error of a few of their ways appears in the changed character of the Madrid and Havana dispatches. The men who make them up seem at last to realize that flagrant mendacity has its disadvantages, and that it does no harm to tell, at least now and then, something more or less like the truth. To be sure, the official narratives of recent events supplied for Spanish consumption have not always been of a kind to be treasured by historians, but this was rather because they contained natural and pardonable errors than because they were composed, as in the past, entirely of willful falsifications. For example, the Spanish reports about the escape of the Santiago fleet were accurate as far as they went, and were about what a well-intentioned observer posted in the Morro would be apt to send. As seen from that point, the ships did get out of the harbor, did engage in vigorous conflict with the blockaders, and did pass out of view with what looked like chances of escape. That the Madrid authorities suppressed the American version for a while is easily explicable on other grounds than a desire to conceal or deceive. The story was indeed incredible to patriotic Spaniards, and it is not strange that they refused to print it until full confirmation came from Spanish sources.

—As irritating to American nerves as anything that has appeared in the European press since the war began is the statement by the Novosti of St. Petersburg that in the course of the powers after Japan conquered China there is a precedent for present forcible intervention in Spain's behalf by the same nations, and for an immediate interruption of our victorious career. Americans like and respect the Japanese; we have taken a deep personal interest in their rapid progress toward a position of equality with truly civilized States, and we have been glad to remember that the wonderful islanders owe to us at least the impulse to advance along the road they have followed; but we are not yet ready to admit that Continental despots have a right, or an excuse even, to talk about treating us as they did Japan after her triumph over the Chinese. Such a scheme can be based only on an ignorance more than Spanish, and that a paper in a country that maintains a censor should venture to make a suggestion at once so absurd and so insulting is past comprehension. The Russians should look elsewhere than in the Far East for precedents to guide their treatment of the United States. The results of efforts to coerce this country are recorded in many histories, some of which, no doubt, can be found even in libraries as cautiously selected as those of St. Petersburg.

PERSONAL.

—Perfect contentment is a feeling which mortals are not allowed to experience in this world, at least, and doubtless it is well that such is the case, else would the contrast between the moment which brought that state of mind and all the rest of one's life be unendurable. Suppose, for instance, that after Lieut. HOBSON and his men took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago he had been able to swing the collier across the channel exactly as he intended. Of course there would not then have been, as now, a single crumpled rose leaf deep down in the huge pile of that sublimated form of vegetable matter upon which the young man is momentarily resting, but as it is, his approximation to the conceivable limits of human satisfaction is marvelously close, and as compensation for the tiny flaw in his glory he has the thought that next time, possibly, he may be able to do even better than he has done in the past. And really, the absence of that thought would be a serious misfortune for an officer at once as young and as ambitious as Lieut. HOBSON. He says that the Merrimac would to-day be lying exactly where he wanted to put her had it not been for a little Spanish picket boat. He passed the big forts at the harbor entrance unheard and unseen, and had begun to think that his desperate errand was going to turn out to be almost ludicrously safe and easy, when suddenly the picket boat—her Captain must have been kept awake by a toothache, or he, too, would have been asleep—came mousing along the channel, and, finding herself under the stern of a strange vessel, in a paroxysm of either courage or terror, opened fire with a baby cannon. The first shot disabled the Merrimac's rudder, and not only made any further control of the steamer's course out of the question, but turned the dark castles on the hills into active volcanoes. Waiting only to anchor their doomed craft where she was, the Lieutenant touched the electric switch which was to send her to the bottom and leaped over the side. They paddled about on their catamaran till daybreak without making any progress against the swift current that was entering the harbor, and then were seen for the first time by the Spaniards. It was just as well. If the Merrimac had blocked the channel Admiral CERVERA's fleet would still be safe in the inner harbor, and that fact must be taken into consideration as well as Lieut. HOBSON's good though slightly disguised fortune in still having a chance to do even greater things than he has yet accomplished.

—Energetic efforts are making by the sensational papers to exaggerate into bitter hostility any traces of personal feeling that may exist between Admiral SAMPSON and Commodore SCHLEY, but both of these men are sensible as well as patriotic, and there is every reason to hope that the evil, miserable work of the gossipers will be in vain. In time of peace, as is well known by everybody at all familiar with naval matters, the officers of various ranks think a good deal about the slowness of promotion, pay at least enough attention to unimportant points of personal dignity, and indulge in not a little professional politics and professional jealousy. There is nothing in all this, however, that concerns the public any more than the bickerings of a church choir, so long as its members do the work for which they are paid, concern the congregation, or the rows of rival tenors and sopranos concern the lovers of opera. A war is on now. We can all see that SAMPSON and SCHLEY, like every one of their subordinates, are guarding and advancing the country's interests to the best of their unquestioned ability. If busybodies, journalistic, Congressional, and other, will let them alone there will be no trouble in reaching an equitable adjustment of the glory won. As for the present trouble, it is charging Admiral SAMPSON with incredible folly to say that he tried to conceal what Commodore SCHLEY had done. The Admiral is not unaware of the existence of dispatch boats.

—Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD is most cordially welcomed by The Boston Beacon to an important position in the Boston Public Library, and it felicitates that institution and the city on securing the services of a man so able. He has been engaged to classify and catalogue the important collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and miscellaneous publications presented to the library by the American Statistical Association, and he will remain for at least a year. As The Beacon puts it, Mr. FORD will utilize his knowledge and talents in Boston instead of in Washington simply because of "the famous policy of the Administration in [illegible] itself to [illegible] Mr. HANNA's political drafts without scrutiny." The particular draft which resulted in Mr. FORD's removal from office, it adds, was drawn by Mr. HANNA for the purpose of rewarding "a henchman who had rendered valuable service during the campaign in juggling with official statistics. Figures were made to lie by this ingenious manipulator; the blessings of high protection were worked out and proved through a perverted plan of calculation, and the country was flooded with tabulated statements purporting to be official, while they were nothing more or less than the distorted summaries of a reckless partisan." The Beacon characterizes with proper severity the substitution of such a man in the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury for one who has won more than a National reputation as a careful and fully trained statistician. "European economists and financiers," it says, "as well as students of industrial history, have readily accepted his tables and compilations as in the highest degree authoritative. Boston's public library will gain added prestige through his temporary connection with it."

NO CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading your editorial on the President's proclamation, and its perusal suggests one or two very pertinent questions. Since there is no union of Church and State in this country, by what right does Mr. McKinley usurp to himself the authority such as would be used by the Queen or the Czar, and command the people of the United States to assemble in their various places of worship and pray? It strikes me that this is strictly within the province of the ecclesiastical authorities, and that the proper course of the Executive would be to suggest to the heads of the different denominations that they call their people together for the purpose of thanksgiving. Secondly, it seems to me that while with fear and trembling we thank God for our almost miraculous victories at sea, we should remember with tears of repentance the hundreds of brave fellows who gave up their lives in defense of the Cuban flag. Therefore, I would suggest that if the President has the right to order prayers of thanksgiving, he has also the right to tell the people of this country to pray as the great leader Judas Maccabeus prayed that the souls of those heroes who have great grace in store for them may through the divine mercy rest in peace.

THOMAS P. McLOUGHLIN.

New York, July 8, 1898.

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brutal cowardice and cruelty of the French crew and male passengers on the ill-fated Bourgogne, following upon the equally brutal and cowardly conduct of the French aristocracy and men of fashion at the fire of the Bazar de la Charité last year in Paris, leave little doubt with regard to the accuracy of the view, taken by many writers, that generations of vice and licentiousness have done their work, and the French race of to-day (the old Romano-Celtic race, which survived the Frankish invasion and assimilated and absorbed the Teutonic conquerors who poured into France upon the fall of the Roman power) is now not only dying out, and ceding its place to immigrants from Germany and Italy, but is also degenerate and fallen in its ancient chivalry and courage, as well as in its moral perceptions and power of distinguishing vice from virtue.

The French are as boastful and as much given to fine talk about their "honor" as they ever were, perhaps more so, but their conception of what is "honor" appears to be very different from that entertained by the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races. When the Parisian of rank and fashion was called to account for his brutal cowardice in using his cane to beat down women and children who impeded his own escape from the burning Bazar de la Charité, he challenged his accuser to a duel; and after firing three or four shots into the air, or giving or receiving a slight scratch from a sword, his "honor" was vindicated and he could return again to fashionable society with a high head and a bold, defiant bearing, having proved his courage in facing death (?) in a (French) duel!

But was anybody ever seriously injured in a French duel, except once in a great while by accident? Would the average Frenchman be brave enough to venture in a fist fight with an American or an Englishman of the same weight as himself? There is much show and blague in the French character, but not much solidity or moral appreciation. Of course, there are many exceptions to this rule, as to all other rules; but the average character of the French race offers but little to approve, except a superficial brilliancy of conversation, too often, alas, tinged with indecency, and a gay and lively disposition. I should add, perhaps, that the French are generally fairly industrious and extremely economical; the latter characteristic is very frequently carried to such an extreme that they limit the number of their children, or have none at all, in order to save expense, with the inevitable result that the birth rate is below the death rate and the race is dying out.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

No. 121 West Sixty-second Street, New York, July 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Thrown Away.

A large accumulation of war advice will doubtless be carefully considered in due course of business as soon as the war is over.—Washington Star.

True.

The Marion (Ohio) Daily Transcript declares in big type that Schley's fleet made Cervera's "bite the dust!" After which its name was undoubtedly mud.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Roundabout Hint.

"I hear that you're going to move, neighbor."

"Stuff and nonsense! Nothing to it. Who told you so?"

"Your landlord."—Detroit Free Press.

A Name.

"The resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was introduced by the proper man," remarked Mr. Point Breeze to Mr. Murray Hill.

"How was that?"

"It is fitting that a resolution which adds new lands to the United States should be introduced by Representative Newlands."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

TWO ISLANDS.

Emma A. Lente in Zion's Herald.

Two islands lay within a lake at Munster,
And scarce three leagues of water flowed between;
On one Death came and went, but on the other
The shadow of his presence ne'er was seen.

Glad were the dwellers on one happy island,
For youth was there, high hopes, and lightsome hearts;
They built fair dwellings where they sang and feasted,
They bought and sold within their busy marts.

The years went by swiftly, almost uncounted,
Till marks of age were seen on many a face,
Till forms grew bent, and eyes grew dim and wistful,
Till life seemed weariness, and death a grace.

Disease grew rife, and pain was close companion,
Burdens pressed heavily, joys ceased to be,
Gain lost its charm, no more they cared for feasting,
And men grew tired with immortality.

And longingly they looked toward the island
Where sorrows ceased, and pain and all unrest,
Where cares could be laid down, at once, forever—
And deemed that island most supremely blest.

And lovers who in youth exulted, knowing
That in their future could no partings lie,
At last grew weary, and with solemn pity
Grieved for each other that they could not die.

And, though they spake no word, with furtive glances
They looked across the water's shimmering plain,
Unto those quiet fields of grass-grown hillocks,
And craved their utter, blissful rest to gain.

And—so the legend says—full many a shallop
Slipped from its moorings by Life's fair green isle,
And bore these heartsick ones to Death's own island,
To gain the boon denied such weary while.

POLICE PLAN ABANDONED

Republicans Cannot Agree on Legislation for Greater New York Elections.

LONG SESSION SEEMS LIKELY

After Prolonged Conferences Some Say Some Measure Will Be Passed, While Others Declare None Will Be Introduced.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—So great is the diversity of opinion on the part of Gov. Black, Republican legislators, and the New York Republican organization as to the legislation that should be enacted at the coming session of the Legislature, to separate the control of elections from the police force, that after an almost continuous conference of two days they are now more at sea than before they met, and the chances are that the Legislature will convene Monday night without any measure of this sort being settled on. This will mean a fight between the lawmakers, and the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which was to last but four or five days, probably will be strung out for an indefinite period.

When the Republican members of Judiciary Committees of both houses and the other legislators who were in conference yesterday met again to-day, the State bi-partisan board election plan, which many of them favored yesterday, and which was especially agreeable to Gov. Black, was dropped because the up-State legislators were opposed to it. They did not believe it necessary or advisable to change the election machinery of the entire State for the sake of correcting an evil in New York City.

The conference was in session but a few minutes when Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and George Bidwell, representing the New York Republican organization, appeared. They presented the well-known dictum of their organization as the only plan that would take the control of elections from the present police force in New York City. The only way this could be done was by the creation of a metropolitan police commission, to be appointed by the Governor. Few, if any, of those in the conference were favorable to this plan, with the exception of the legislators from New York City. Assemblyman Laimbeer, who was styled an Independent Republican last year, was especially urgent that this was the only plan that would accomplish the end in view.

But the majority thought otherwise, and for two hours ideas of all descriptions were advanced as to what legislation should be proposed. No agreement could be reached because Mr. Quigg, Mr. Bidwell, and the Republican legislators from New York City would make no concessions, as they were certain their plan was the only one that was worth anything.

Senator Raines, who had drafted a bill for a State Supervisor of Elections, and had had printed copies of it in hand for two days, got tired of useless arguing, and took a train for Canandaigua. Shortly after 3 o'clock the conference practically broke up, and Congressman Quigg, Mr. Bidwell, Senators Stranahan and Krum betook themselves to the Governor's private office, where they were closeted with him for three and one-half hours.

Mr. Quigg for the fourth time urged the Governor to look favorably on the metropolitan police plan, and the entire situation was gone over again. At the end of this conference every one, even the Governor, appeared to be unsatisfied, and not one of them would say a word about the situation except that nothing had been decided on.

Gov. Black, however, vouchsafed the information that his opinion on the metropolitan police plan had not changed, and it is easy to infer that it is abandoned. The situation from Gov. Black's standpoint is deplorable.

The majority of those in the conference to-day say some legislation on this question will be passed; others say that none will be passed, or even introduced, unless the metropolitan police plan is agreed to. The plan that is acceptable to all except a few of the New Yorkers, if the metropolitan police plan is dead, is the creation of a single-headed commission for New York City alone, the Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. Power would be given this Commissioner to appoint as many Inspectors to supervise registrations and elections as he saw fit, provided he appointed them in equal numbers from both the prominent political parties. A suggestion which met with favor was that when the Legislature meets on Monday, it appoint a special committee, composed of members of both houses, to investigate the situation and report legislation thereon. During the investigation the Legislature would take a recess.

THE SADNESS OF WAR.

Little Daughter of Capt. Fornance, Killed on San Juan Hill, Awaits His Homecoming.

There is a little girl who sits and plays with her dolls and toys under the trees on Governors Island innocent of a blight that has come into her young life. She has saved the firecrackers that were given to her for the Fourth, and says: "I will not fire them off till papa comes home."

Her father was Capt. James Fornance of Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, who was killed in the taking of the fortifications of San Juan at Santiago.

The little girl's mother died a few years ago, and after that Capt. Fornance was never the same man. The little girl is six years old, and was passionately devoted to her father. She is looking forward to his coming home, and no one has courage enough to tell her that she is now an orphan.

CURFEW ORDINANCE INVALID.

Bay State Judge Declares a Town Cannot Make Such a Law.

BOSTON, July 8.—The craze for curfew ordinances which has been spreading in New England of late received a set-back to-day from Judge Hardy of the Supreme Court, who refused to approve a recent act of a town meeting in Winthrop establishing such restrictions upon the young people. The Judge said that in his opinion the town had no right to make such a law.

The regulation in question made it unlawful, under penalty of fine, for any person under twenty-five years of age to be or remain in or upon any streets, alleys, fields, orchards, or public places in the Town of Winthrop at night, after the hour of 9 o'clock, from April 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive, of each year, and from Oct. 1 to April 1, inclusive, of each year after the hour of 8 o'clock, unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other person having the legal custody of such minor person, or is in the performance of an errand or duly directed, or when employment makes it necessary to be upon the street or other places during the nighttime after said specified hours, or unless there exists reasonable excuse therefor.

Gold Medal Awarded to Mr. Rothwell.

The Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale of France has awarded to Richard P. Rothwell, editor of "The Mineral Industry: Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade," of New York, a gold medal in consideration of the services rendered to industry through the publication of that work. This society awards annually one gold medal to the author, French or foreign, of works which have exercised the greatest influence on the progress of French industry during the six preceding years.

Council for Canadian Yukon.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8.—The new Council for the government of the Canadian Yukon has been appointed by the Dominion Government, and is as follows: William Ogilvie, Commissioner; members of Council—Justice McGuire, F. C. Wade, Lieut. Col. Steele, and Joseph E. Girouard, M. P. P. for Arthabaska, Quebec. Major Walsh, who is now Commissioner, returns to Ottawa. All of the Council except Messrs. Ogilvie and Girouard are now in the Yukon.

TROOPS GOING TO HAWAII

President McKinley About to Announce the Names of the New Commissioners.

CULLOM, MORGAN, HITT, DOLE

Members of the Canadian and Non-Partisan Industrial Commissions May Not Be Known Until Later.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio, Cal., has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

It is probable that President McKinley will announce to-morrow the names of the Hawaiian Commissioners whom he is to nominate under the provisions of the resolutions annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Unofficially it is understood that four of the five Commissioners will be Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, and President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic. The fifth member of the commission, it is reliably understood, will be a prominent member of the Hawaiian Judiciary.

The commission, as above indicated, is regarded as a particularly strong body of men, well equipped to undertake the great task before them. Both Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan are members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and both have been intimately identified with the negotiations looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Hitt is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. His position in the House and his experience in the diplomatic service will render his services on the commission of great value.

As recess appointees, they can proceed immediately to the execution of governmental functions, though open to confirmation when Congress reconvenes. The appointments of the members of both the international Canadian commission to settle all disputes between Canada and the United States and the non-partisan industrial commission to investigate the entire subject of immigration, labor, manufacture, and business, also have been deferred till later, and will be made as recess appointments, subject to confirmation at the next session.

HONOLULU RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Organized in Hawaii and Now a Part of the National Association.

Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross Society yesterday made public the following letter, which he had received from the Secretary of State at Washington:

Secretary of the Red Cross Society:

Dear Sir: When the transports of the United States with troops spent two days in Honolulu en route to Manila the necessity of an organization of the Red Cross was most apparent.

A meeting was called and a society formed with Mrs. Sewall, the wife of the American Minister, and Mrs. Dole, the wife of the President of Hawaii, as President and Vice President.

The Secretary was instructed to write by the first mail for permission to use the sign of the Red Cross and to become an auxiliary of the National Association and to ask for its constitution and by-laws. May we ask also for an early reply, as the actual time in carrying mail so great a distance is long at best? Very sincerely yours, EMILY FOSTER DAY, Secretary.

Honolulu, H. I., June 14, 1898.

Mr. Barton at once sent a welcome to the new society, and gave it official recognition. He also put it in communication with Judge Sheldon of the National Red Cross, who left New York for San Francisco yesterday for the purpose of co-operation with the California Red Cross organization and others on the Pacific Coast.

FOREIGN PRESS AND HAWAII.

German and French Papers Regard Annexation with Alarm.

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Berliner Post, commenting upon the annexation of Hawaii, says that this event assumes an aspect of far-reaching importance in its bearing upon America's intentions in regard to the settlement of the Philippines question."

Referring to the annexation of Hawaii, The Times says: "The annexation starts the Republic upon a new course of action; yet the American people are not so enamored of the Philippines as to refuse to consider the question of leaving them in Spanish hands."

PARIS, July 8.—The Temps this afternoon, referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says:

"It is impossible to ignore the creation of a daily increasing current in America bearing that country in the direction of a policy of territorial aggrandizement and foreign conquests, which is a departure from all its national traditions."

BRITISH MARRIAGE LAWS.

Bill to Legalize the Espousal of a Deceased Wife's Sister Contracted in the Colonies Advanced.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords to-day, by a vote of 120 to 46, passed the second reading of the bill of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, (better known as Sir Donald Smith, the former High Commissioner of Canada,) making marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawfully contracted in the colonies valid in the United Kingdom.

The leading feature of the bill is that it allows the children of those domiciled in the colonies where such marriages are lawful to succeed to real property in the United Kingdom.

Lord Strathcona said the bill was introduced at the express desire of the Government of Canada, and he added that nearly every colony joined in the request.

The Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, opposed the bill.

The minority included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Cross, and other members of the Government; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops, while the majority included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and all the Liberal Peers.

CHINESE REBELLION SPREADING.

British Gunboat Starts for Woo-Chow, 180 Miles Above Canton.

HONGKONG, July 8.—The British gunboat Tweed has started for Woo-Chow, on the West River, about 180 miles above Canton, from which city the news of the rebellion in the Province of Kuang-Si was recently received. The rebellion is spreading. The towns of Yungh-Sien and Pei-Liuh have fallen, Swa-Chou and Woo-Onou are threatened, and disturbances are reported to have broken out at Chin-Kiang-Fu, on the Yangtse. The Chinese are impeding navigation.

WEST INDIES SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Chamberlain Says It Is in No Immediate Danger from Our Conquests.

LONDON, July 8.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Robert Grant Webster, Conservative member for the East Division of St. Pancras, said he did not think the depression in the sugar industry of the West Indies had been increased recently. On the contrary, he added, the prices prevailing in the United States are such as to enable the best-managed estates to pay a fair profit.

Mr. Webster further asked if Mr. Chamberlain was aware of the possibility of the United States occupying some of the West Indies, to which the Secretary for the Colonies replied:

"I do not think there is any immediate danger to the sugar industry of the West Indies." [Laughter.]

A SORTIE FROM MANILA.

Report in Madrid that the Spaniards Have Defeated the Insurgents Severely.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The Government has received a dispatch—it is reported—announcing that the Spanish troops have made a sortie from Manila and inflicted a severe defeat on the insurgents."

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I am in a position to assert positively that Germany has never entertained the idea of preventing an American occupation of the Philippines. On the other hand, she has desired to be in a position to share the cake if other powers are offered a slice. The rumor that Spain has already ceded a Philippine port to Germany is entirely unfounded."

DEWEY TO WAIT FOR MERRITT.

A Manila Dispatch Says the Admiral Will Remain Inactive Until He Arrives.

HONGKONG, July 7.—A dispatch from Manila, under date of July 4, says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive until Gen. Merritt arrives.

The rebels are practically doing nothing, but the Spaniards are strengthening their position, destroying huts and woods, and constructing intrenchments. The authorities have enacted a penalty of $1,000 against anybody who shall raise the prices of provisions.

The Spaniards assert that, despite the loss of the waterworks, there will be no famine during the rainy season. They are confident that an ample force from Cadiz will arrive soon and annihilate the Americans, and they still hope to conciliate the natives. In the meantime they declare that they will endure patiently whatever comes and resist to the uttermost.

TITANIA'S CHARTER CANCELED.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The charter of the steamship Titania, which had been engaged at San Francisco for the Philippines fleet, was canceled on account of what the department regarded as the unreasonable demands of her owners. It appears that this vessel was contracted for at the price fixed by her owners, who are Norwegians, and a bill was put through Congress a few days ago granting her American registry without the permission to engage in the coastwise trade.

The owners objected to this limitation and sought to raise the price and impose other unbearable restrictions which the War Department did not propose to stand, and the charter was promptly canceled. This reduces the number of ships available for the next expedition to Manila to four.

The action of the owners of the Titania has produced a most unfavorable impression here, being regarded as induced by a desire to squeeze the Government because their ship was thought to be necessary for its purposes.

THE FLOODS ABOUT MANILA.

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CAVITE, Philippine Islands, July 4, via Hongkong, July 8.—Floods in the country districts are hindering the advance of the American troops.

Rear Admiral Dewey has given notice that he will not allow any more refugees to be removed from Manila on board ship.

The German cruiser Cormoran left here to-day for Iloilo, where the British gunboats Pigmy and Rattler are in the harbor.

SPANISH YARN FROM MANILA.

MADRID, July 8.—The Spanish Consul at Hongkong cables that the insurgents at Cavite, Manila Bay, have "revolted against the Americans." He adds that a sharp fusillade was exchanged, and that the result is not known.

In another part of his dispatch the Spanish Consul makes the assertion that the majority of the Philippine insurgents have received the American reinforcements with hostility "because they included numbers of negroes."

WASHINGTON, July 8.—None of the reports from Manila now trouble the Administration. The dispatch concerning Aguinaldo, proceeding from a source unknown to the Department of State, created no more concern to-day than many others of much more alarming import received since Admiral Dewey captured the fort of Cavite and destroyed the Spanish vessels. The Department of State gives no support to the assertion that all that the United States expects to secure in the Philippines is a coaling station. That is too simple. It does not provide what shall be done with the Philippines, and the Administration is sure that they are not to go back to Spain.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS FOR MANILA.

Cruisers Dogali and Piemonte Ordered to the Philippines.

ROME, July 8.—The Popolo Romano says the Italian Government has ordered the third-class cruiser Piemonte and Dogali to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

NEW PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Cabinet Discusses the Schedules to be Put Into Effect as a War Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A large share of to-day's Cabinet meeting was consumed in the reading and discussion of the new tariff schedules to be put in operation in the Philippine Islands as soon as our forces shall have taken possession of Manila.

The formal announcement by the President of his purpose to collect the customs revenues of the Philippines as a war measure had been prepared, and after a discussion lasting an hour or more it was referred to the Secretary of State, together with the schedules, for a final examination. It is probable that the President's declaration will be issued within the next two or three days, and possibly to-morrow.

As soon as approved the schedules will be given to Mr. J. F. Evans of San Francisco, a customs expert, who will proceed at once to Manila, and as soon as practicable after our forces occupy the city put them into effect. The general direction of the matter, however, will be in the hands of Gen. Merritt, the Military Governor of the islands. It is not likely that the new tariff schedules will be made public at present.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA.

They Will Sail from Montreal to Avoid Complications.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 8.—Señor Du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza will sail from Montreal, according to their present intentions, by the Dominion liner Ottoman, which leaves Montreal on Wednesday next. Detective Kellert's care has fallen through completely, and the Spaniards are at liberty to leave Canada whenever they please.

It is stated that some interesting correspondence passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Señor Du Bosc. It appears that after the United States authorities tried ineffectually to have Du Bosc and Carranza expelled, Señor Du Bosc wrote to the Premier a letter, wherein he explained that he had been made aware of a feeling in certain quarters which was strongly against his remaining in Canada, and that if the Premier would officially intimate to him that such was the case and his departure was desirable he would leave.

In reply he was sent a courteous note from the Premier, thanking him for the offer and intimating in a way that his departure would probably be acceptable, but stating at the same time that he would communicate further with him upon the subject. Later on Señor Du Bosc was sent a sort of semi-official note from the Premier, stating that if he could accelerate his departure it would avoid serious international complications. The note was also couched in the most courteous terms.

HOBSON TELLS OF HIS FEAT

"It Was Owing to the Splendid Discipline of the Men that We Were Not Killed," He Says.

MERRIMAC RIDDLED BY SHELLS

Lying Flat on Deck, the Heroes Waited in a Storm of Bullets Until Their Vessel Sank and Their Catamaran Was Afloat.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7.—Hobson sat once more among his messmates on the New York last night and told the story of his experiences, his marvelous escape, and his imprisonment in Morro Castle, Santiago, watching the shells explode outside his cell during the bombardment.

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell in the launch supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings, and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then from the other, from those big guns on the hills, the Vizcaya, lying inside the harbor, joining in.

"Troops from Santiago had rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed, and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with the cross fire. The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella Point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the button. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in her side.

"Her stern ran upon Estrella Point. Chiefly owing to the work done by the mine, she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tide drifted her around. We were all aft, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around. Six-inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks.

Saved by Discipline.

"'Not a man must move,' I said, and it was owing to the splendid discipline of the men that we were not killed, as the shells rained over us, and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched; but we must lie there till daylight, I told them. Now and again, one or the other of the men lying with his face glued to the deck, and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say, 'Hadn't we better drop off now, Sir?' But I said, 'Wait till daylight.'

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but on to the shore, where the soldiers stood shooting, and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved. The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there, where nearly all the fire was directed. One man said that if I rose it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way those men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries, and the Vizcaya was awful. When the water came up to the Merrimac's decks the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but it was still made fast to the boom, and we caught hold of the edges and clung on, our heads only being above water.

Waited Till Firing Ceased.

"One man thought we were safer right there; it was quite light; the firing had ceased except that on the New York launch, and I feared Ensign Powell and his men had been killed.

"A Spanish launch came toward the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us, and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads, sticking out of the water. 'Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war?' I shouted. An old man leaned out under the awning and waved his hand. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles, and we were helped into the launch.

"Then we were put in cells in Morro Castle. It was a grand sight a few days later to see the bombardment, the shells striking and bursting around El Morro. Then we were taken into Santiago. I had the court-martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital. From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see those poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. Yesterday the Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was exchanged."

Well Treated by Spaniards.

Hobson was overjoyed at getting back. He looked well, though somewhat worn. On the whole the Spaniards treated him better than might have been expected. Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. The young hero knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until he reached the army lines. He could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn the news that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected, enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effect of exploding shells and army movements than about his own brave deed.

The return of Hobson to his ship, the flagship New York, was marked by wild enthusiasm. It was dark when a shout was passed along the ship that Hobson was coming. On the superstructure clambered the crew, and on the quarter deck the officers clustered around the sea ladder and a hundred hands were stretched out to grasp Hobson's. When he was safe once more on deck, the crew of the New York cheered until the men were hoarse. Members of the crew rushed forward on the quarter deck, and a great group of men struggled around the tall figure of the man who had dared so much.

Behind Hobson came Col. John Jacob Astor. The first thing Hobson tried to do was to introduce him to the officers, but Col. Astor got lost in the crowd which surged around, insisting upon shaking Hobson's hand. The transports blew their whistles.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Eleanor, daughter of the late Henry A. Loop, N. A., and Mrs. Jeanette Harrison Loop, A. N. A., of New York, to Dr. Richard Sydney Curtiss, Professor of Chemistry in Hobart College.

Roosevelt Named for Mayor.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

The independent Republicans are talking of running Teddy Roosevelt for Governor of New York. Let's see him Mayor of the big city first. If a decent man could carry that election, it would be Mr. Roosevelt, and he is needed worse there than at the head of the State.

Future Usefulness.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

What's the matter with having the Vesuvius dig the Nicaraguan Canal after this war is over?

AWFUL MISERY IN HAVANA.

Sir Alexander Gollan Reaches Jamaica on the British Cruiser Talbot with Other Refugees.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 8.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal today, with twenty-three passengers, among them Sir Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana, and Mr. Higgins of the British Consulate there, both on leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure. Mr. Jerome has been left in charge of British affairs in Havana. Mr. Higgins said:

"The City of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with women starving.

"The soldiers are fairly well fed. Gen. Pando has been sending these troops into the interior, it is said, en route for Santiago. I do not see how they will get there.

"The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana and no meat, while yams are scarce."

Sir Alexander Gollan declined to say anything on the condition of things at Havana.

The other passengers of the Talbot are for the most part female refugees.

MR. KNIGHT'S HAVANA NEWS.

London Times Correspondent Sees Things in a Favorable Light for Spain.

LONDON, July 8.—The Times to-day publishes a long letter from one of its correspondents, E. W. Knight, dated from Havana on June 6, in which the writer gives details of his difficult landing in Cuba, experiences in prison, and release.

In regard to conditions of affairs in Havana, Mr. Knight says he found the city in a very different condition than that described in the American press, and that the town is perfectly quiet. Continuing, he says that there are no signs of popular excitement and no intimations of a general massacre of foreigners, which has been foretold.

The correspondent also says there are no signs of famine in Havana, though he admits it is true that provisions are very dear and that there is distress among the poor, who are without work owing to the blockade. But, he adds, the distress is no greater than sometimes is experienced in London.

Of the present attitude of the population, civil and military, The Times correspondent says he can hardly speak too highly, adding:

"There is no excitement and no fear, but a dignified, calm resolve to defend the country bravely. All here eagerly desire an American force to land in Cuba in order to try conclusions in a fair fight with the Spanish troops. The latter, I think, will give a good account of themselves when the time comes."

HER CHAFING DISH PARTY.

A Glorious Jubilee of Colored People Ends Disastrously for Miss Pleasant, the Hostess.

Sausages, hard-boiled eggs, meat balls, and strong cheese, washed down with mixed ale, bad whisky, alcohol, water, and kerosene, are not apt to convert individuals who meet to enjoy themselves into a society for the promotion of peace on earth. Such a party of jolly colored people met on Thursday evening at the apartments of Miss Pleasant, at 108 West Fifty-second Street, to celebrate the purchase on the part of their hostess of a new chafing dish.

Miss Pleasant and her guests had a jolly time all night, and when they adjourned at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was in order that they all might go to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station in the patrol wagon—all, that is, save and except Miss Pleasant, who first paid a visit to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance to have her scalp wounds and other cuts and bruises dressed, rejoining her friends in the station house later.

Policeman James McCormack, who was patrolling the neighborhood, heard the usual angry shouts and howls of "murder" that follow such sociable gatherings, and on running into the house found Miss Pleasant, John Seymour, and two or three other "cullud ladies and gem'men" in a bunch at the bottom of the stairs, scratching and pummeling one another, to the accompaniment of crashing crockery and oaths in the rooms above. The policeman blew his whistle for assistance, and in the meantime undertook to separate the combatants. In these efforts he himself came in for some scratching about the face, his new Summer helmet was irretrievably ruined, and his uniform was so torn and soiled that the purchase of a new one will be necessary. Finally the patrol wagon came, and the agony ended. An hour later the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, at the West Fifty-fourth Street Station.

Miss Pleasant assumed the rôle of complainant against Seymour, who, she said, was the chief sinner and the cause of the fight.

"Yo' Honah," she said, "dis heah niggah hit me hard and fired me down de stairs. I would not hab minded dat so much, only he spoiled de jolliness ob de party.

"Several days ago we all went to his house in de evening. He invited us, yo' Honah, and instead ob having a decent spread we foun' only common cake an' mixed ale an' a five-cent loaf for dessert. What yo' think ob dat, yo' Honah? Only a mean niggah would do so, an' I thought so too, an' says I to myself, 'I'll show yo' people what a cook lady ob de fo' hundred can do.' So I goes next day and buys a shaving dish—"

"A shaving dish! What's that?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Yo' knows dem tin pans with a lantern under it, in what they cooks things," replied Miss Pleasant. "Well, I got one, an' invited John Seymour an' de other friends, an' others came what I did not invite, but they was all welkim." I wuz a-goin' to do de ting brown, so as Seymour could eat until he busted, an' he could see de diff'rence between a lady an' a common niggah. An' I got whisky an' a pail ob mixed ale an' sausages an' aigs an' chopped meat, an' tole them they could get plenty mo' if dey wanted. There's nuffin' mean 'bout me, Jedge.

"Dey fust drank de ale, an' I sent out for another pailful, an' then I started in to cook de sassages in de shaving, no, de chafing dish. Dey begun to make sarcastic remarks 'bout de chafing dish, an' asked if dey would have to wait till Santiago wor taken before dey would be served. But I was pleasant, an' I cooked de short sassages an' run em out on cabbage leaves to de guests, so they should look dainty like. Dey kept yellin' fo' mo', an' when de sassages was gone I biled de aigs, an' dey ato dem up an' drunk de ale, an' shouted mo'. An' I gave Seymour money fer another pailful, an' he drank part on de way, and when I asked him why he drank all alone, he said I was a liar. That was a nice thing to say to a lady befoh company.

"Well, Jedge, dey all began to be merry, 'cepting Seymour, for he was jealous, an' when I went into de other room, he took de lamp from de chafing dish, an' poured out de alcohol in a glass an' mixed it with watah, an' drink it up to show de company he was funny. Den he called me all kinds of names an' hit me on de haid, an' trowed me down de stairs. An' nearly all de guests, dey sympathised wid de niggah an' bruk my furniture."

The Magistrate fined the prisoners $10 each.

Suicide of a Politician.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 8.—The Hon. George B. McCalmont, a well-known Republican politician, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the right temple. McCalmont had been despondent on account of business reverses.

Hudson County Health Board.

Dr. William W. Varick, a Democrat, yesterday retired from the Hudson County Health Board and was succeeded by Dr. John E. West, a Republican. The board is Democratic.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S APPEAL

Wants the City to Acquire the L. I. Water Supply Co.'s Plant.

HIS LETTER TO THE MAYOR

He Hints that a Corrupt Deal Will Soon Be Consummated Unless Action Is Soon Taken.

A letter was made public yesterday which Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court sent to Mayor Van Wyck June 21. The Justice urges the Mayor to take steps for the acquisition of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, and hints unmistakably that unless he does so a corrupt deal of gigantic proportions will be put through. He reminds the Mayor of his attacks on the frauds of the Wurster administration, and urges him not to save "drops from the spigot" while leaving the bung open. The letter is, in part, as follows:

The territory of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn was formerly the Town of New Lots. It was annexed to Brooklyn by act of the Legislature in 1886. Four or five years previously the Long Island Water Supply Company was incorporated and organized in the said town. By a contract with the town officials it obligated itself to lay a very limited mileage of water mains and pipes, and supply a very limited district with water. It invested in its plant considerably less than $200,000. But after the demoralizing manner and vogue of our day and generation with corporations possessing public franchises, received by them as gifts from the community, it issued paper stock or shares for $250,000 and bonds for $500,000. What was done with this aggregate of $750,000 in bonds and paper stock is a matter very well known over here. They were distributed after the usual fashion.

People Wouldn't Stand It.

The act annexing the town to Brooklyn provided that Brooklyn should never supply any water in the annexed territory until it bought out the company, although the company, as I have said, had obligated itself to supply only a very small district. About the beginning of 1890 the three chief officials of Brooklyn entered into a contract for such purchase for $1,250,000 and certain additional sums which would bring the price up to about $100,000 more. The stock and bonds had been got into the hands of a few individuals as a preliminary and preparation for the great fortune to be thus made out of the pockets of the taxpayers. The people over here would not stand such robbery, neither would the courts, and the contract was annulled in a taxpayer's suit alleging a spoliation of the public funds. This brings us to 1892, when an act was passed enabling Brooklyn to acquire the plant and franchise of the company by eminent domain. Commissioners of appraisal were appointed.

After a long and full hearing they awarded $570,000. This was made up by allowing the company the highest figure at which its own evidence placed the cost and value of its actual plant and tangible property, with all additions and increase in real estate value up to that date and by then adding $200,000 for the franchise which the company had received as a gift from the public a few years before. The company had never earned a dividend on its stock. The award of the Commissioners was confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals in this State, and finally by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 16, 1897.

Officials Ignored the Matter.

Nevertheless the officials then in charge of Brooklyn ignored the matter and gave no sign of paying the award and taking the property until a public agitation was started here to compel them to do their plain duty in that respect. Even then they delayed advertising for bids for bonds to raise the money, and thereby brought the matter to the latter part of December, 1897, when a frivolous application to the courts on behalf of the company easily carried the matter to the 1st of January, when the City of New York came in with your as Mayor.

I am free to write to you as a citizen in relation to this matter, as my past connection with it prevents me from ever having any judicial relation to it. Many thousands of rent payers and taxpayers over here are waiting to see your administration pay this honest award and take this property, for failure to do so will mean that the attempt to foist the company upon the city at an exorbitant sum is to continue and finally succeed, for the private citizens who have stood out against it so long cannot hold out much longer against the continued opposition of public officials which has now continued through several successive administrations. May I also suggest that the litigations to which I have referred have cost the City of Brooklyn a large sum, probably $100,000, and that should not be thrown away.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Roberts Becomes Superintendent of the Almshouse.

John W. Terry, Superintendent of the Almshouse, has been removed from office by the Commissioners of Charities, and Robert Roberts has been appointed to succeed him. The salary of the position is $2,000 a year. Albert Creelman has been appointed by the Commissioners an examiner in the Department of Outdoor Poor at a salary of $1,200. The Commissioners have also appointed several nurses and attendants in various hospitals at salaries of $300 a year each.

The following clerks have been appointed by the School Commissioners of the Borough of Richmond: George W. Egbert, at a salary of $1,400 a year; Frederick W. Pfaff, $1,200, and Margaret A. Dermody, $1,000.

Hugh J. Clark and Joseph P. Powers have been appointed Inspectors by Daniel Campbell, Commissioner of Buildings for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, at a salary of $1,000 a year each.

The Health Board yesterday appointed thirteen life savers at $70 a month each.

The College Point Police.

Capt. Wolfarth and Sergt. Williams of the old College Point police force, are considering a proposition relative to their reinstatement in the New York force. The Captain was informed yesterday that the Corporation Counsel and the Police Commissioners were willing to reinstate the whole force without further legal quibbling, providing Wolfarth and Williams will renounce all claim to Captaincy and Sergeantcy. The idea is to have them do patrol duty.

No Electric Lights in Jamaica.

The streets of Jamaica were in darkness last night, because Controller Coler refused to pay the bills of the Jamaica Electric Light Company, which amount to about $22,000. The company decided that it would cut off the lighting system, and says it will sue for the amount due it.

Ice Water for Ferryboats.

The Board of Health has had many complaints about the lack of drinking water on ferryboats which ply between Manhattan and Long Island City and Brooklyn. The board yesterday passed a resolution that all ferryboats must be provided with ice water for passengers.

Asphalt Paths in Queens.

Controller Coler will report to the Board of Estimate on Monday in favor of the Mayor's plan for asphalt bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens, to connect the country roads on Long Island with the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street Ferries. The Controller had an engineer look over the ground, and yesterday he received a favorable report from him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

The Convention at Nashville Marked by Great Services.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8.—Many enthusiastic meetings marked the second day of the Christian Endeavor Convention, and all were well attended. Beginning with the morning prayer meeting, followed by numerous denominational conferences in the different churches, the morning was busily spent. In the afternoon two great services were held at Hall Williston and the Auditorium, and at both meetings speeches of the highest order were delivered. To-night well attended meetings were held in the same halls.

One of the notable features of the day was the Canadian national rally, held by the delegates from the Dominion, in Grace Church. After stirring speeches, resolutions were adopted which advocated closer relations of all kinds between Anglo-Saxon nations.

Especially Prominent.

From The Troy Times.

The S is a capital letter at Santiago. Shafter leads the American troops, and New York's Seventy-first is among the bravest of the fighting regiments. Sampson commands the fleet, and Schley was in the thickest of the fighting when Cervera's ships sank.

WATERSPOUT IN MISSOURI.

Over Thirteen Bodies Recovered at Steeleville, but Others Probably Perished.

CUBA, Mo., July 8.—A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford County, brought the terrible news to-day that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout early this morning. The known dead:

Mrs. Lou Tucker and babe, St. Louis.

Daughter of Charles Abrams, St. Louis.

Mrs. John Woods and two children, Steeleville.

Mrs. James Taff and three children, Steeleville.

Mrs. William Lesough, Steeleville.

Luther S. Lesough, Steeleville.

Colored man, unknown, Midland.

As soon as the news was received a relief party started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing, and groans of anguish could be heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the débris. The waterspout occurred outside the town, but swelled Yadkin Creek, which came down in a mighty flood, sweeping all before it.

Up to this evening thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it is thought more have perished.

Steeleville was a town of 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the Salem branch of the 'Frisco Railroad. All the wires are down, and no communication can be had except by courier.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Riddle Brown.

Robert Riddle Brown, one of the most prominent men in the social life of Baltimore, dropped dead last night in the library of the Baltimore Club. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Brown was talking with William F. Lucas, Jr., when one of his friends heard a gurgle in his throat, and he fell off of his chair. He died immediately. Mr. Brown was Secretary of the Baltimore Club, and from 1886 to 1892 was its President. He was at one time a Major in the Fifth Regiment, and at the time of his death held a Captaincy in the Fourth Regiment, M. N. G. He was widely known in New York and at Narragansett, where he usually spent his Summers with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, at their cottage. He was forty-eight years old, and unmarried.

Philip H. Berrian.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Philip H. Berrian, one of the oldest residents of Fordham, who died suddenly Wednesday of heart disease. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age, and was born in the old family homestead in Jerome Avenue, near High Bridge Road. He was a descendant of the Berrians who were banished from France by the Edict of Nantes, and who came to this country more than 200 years ago and settled in Newtown, L. I. The family came to that portion of Westchester County now called Fordham in 1760, and at one time owned the greater portion of the old town. Mr. Berrian was hale and hearty up to the time of his death. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him. Burial was at Woodlawn.

Simon Lansburgh.

Simon Lansburgh, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his home, at New Brighton, S. I., last Thursday afternoon, of heart disease. He was under the influence of an anesthetic at the time of death, having prepared to undergo an operation designed to relieve a serious affection of the eye. Mr. Lansburgh was about fifty-seven years old, and leaves a wife and four children. He joined the Stock Exchange in May, 1869, being at that time a member of the old open Board of Brokers, which was marged in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Lansburgh was an active operator, and he had many friends in the Exchange.

John Bleecker Tibbits.

The Rev. John Bleecker Tibbits, aged about seventy years, died yesterday at Hoosac, N. Y., after a protracted illness. He was the father of Senator Le Grand C. Tibbits and the Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, rector of All Saints' Church, at Hoosac. C. E. Dudley Tibbits of this city is a brother of the deceased, as was also the late Gen. William B. Tibbits. The grandfather of the Rev. Mr. Tibbits was George Tibbits, the fourth Mayor of Troy, who held office from 1830 to 1836. His father was George M. Tibbits, who moved to Hoosac many years ago. The deceased was Secretary of the Troy Board of Trade, which was organized in 1849.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Postmaster JAMES F. TAYLOR of Whitestone died Thursday at his home from gastritis. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Taylor was Postmaster under President Harrison. He was born in Manhattan. Charles, one of his sons, is in the navy, and is now on his way to Key West.

JAMES WARD died Thursday at his home, 855 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-eight years old, and for thirty years was in the dry goods business. He retired in 1880. He was one of the founders of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club and the Brooklyn Driving Club, and had many valuable horses. He leaves a son and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-day.

CHILEAN PAPER CURRENCY.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 8.—The Chilean Senate has passed the bill empowering the President for a period of six months to issue Treasury bills for $20,000,000, bearing interest, payable in gold, at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BETROTHAL.

Bonaparte to Wed the Russian Grand Duchess Helena.

LONDON, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says he hears from a reliable source that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, is about to be betrothed to the Russian Grand Duchess Helena, daughter of Grand Duke Vladimir and a cousin of Emperor Nicholas.

DREXEL YACHT SOLD ABROAD.

The King of Belgium Will Sail Her Under British Colors.

LONDON, July 8.—The transfer of the Drexels' steam yacht Margarita to an Englishman, although the King of Belgium is the real owner of the vessel, was completed yesterday. But, nominally, he only charters the yacht, which will fly the British flag. The latter was hoisted to-day.

The Margarita is a twin-screw schooner-rigged yacht of 467.63 tons register, is 252 feet 6 inches long, has 33 feet overhang, and is 18 feet 5 inches deep. She was built at Troon in 1896 from designs furnished by G. L. Watson.

MARRIED.

SCHENCK—VAN WYCK.—On July 6, at the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., by the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, M. Theodora Van Wyck, daughter of the late Richard and Catherine B. Van Wyck, to Henry De Bevoise Schenck.

DIED.

BUTLER.—In Boston, July 3, Lucia Proctor, wife of the late Peter Butler, Esq., of Boston.

LANSBURGH.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on July 7th, at his residence at New Brighton, S. I., Simon Lansburgh, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the chapel at Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Sunday morning, July 10, at 11 o'clock.

MABEE.—William Oscar Mabee, born April 2nd, 1845, died July 7th, 1898.

Funeral services from the house, 298 W. 138th St., at 8 P. M. Saturday, July 9th, 1898. Interment at Warwick, N. Y., Sunday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock.

TIBBITS.—At the Rectory, Hoosac, N. Y., on Friday morning, July 8, 1898, at 1:30 A. M., John Bleecker Tibbits, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, July 11, at 9:30 A. M. from All Saints' Church, Hoosac. Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. Interment private.

Funeral of Lawrence Forbes.

The funeral of Lawrence Forbes, who died on Tuesday at his home, 567 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday. For more than forty years he was a gold miner. He was born in Maine fifty-eight years ago, and when he was seventeen years old he went on his first mining expedition to Australia. He met with considerable success, and later mined gold in New Zealand, the Black Hills, Dutch and British Guiana, and in California. Two months ago he reached his home from New Zealand. He was in poor health. He leaves a wife and three children. A sister is Mrs. W. H. Sturgis, a magazine writer. The interment was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AMARO, Michael, 337 E. 11th St.	1	8
BENNET, John, 234 E. 96th St.	48	7
BEHRMAN, George, 153 E. 85th St.	35	6
BISCHOFF, Gesina, 1,119 2d Av.	2	6
BRENNAN, Bridget, 427 W. 16th St.	50	8
BRUDER, Mary T., 447 W. 37th St.	42	7
BRIGGS, W. A., 152 E. 110th St.	60	6
BROWN, W. W., 105 W. 127th St.	29	7
CERMAK, Josefa, 1,391 2d Av.	55	7
CHARPENTIER, L. V., 330 E. 22d St.	26	6
COLTON, Mary, 75 Charlton St.	62	7
CULLEN, Mary, 602 W. 46th St.	56	6
COLLIER, Henrietta, 801 W. 116th St.	55	6
CISNEROS, F. J., Windsor Hotel	61	7
DIESEL, Eliza, 333 E. 43d St.	65	7
DAY, Margaret, Brooklyn	79	4
DRUGAN, Daniel, 259 W. 19th St.	21	5
DIESDEL, W., 531 E. 117th St.	21	4
EMMERSON, James, 19 Doyers St.	39	7
FLAHERTY, T., 609 W. 52d St.	2	6
FRITZ, Emil, 287 W. 38th St.	58	7
GUSSETT, Harris, 62 Baxter St.	55	7
GRAVAREZ, John, 49 New Bowery	20	7
GOFFERD, George, 123 1st St.	52	6
HALL, Celia F., 145 6th Av.	53	7
HARPER, P. M., 223 W. 18th St.	3	6
HEUSEL, George, 432 E. 5th St.	73	6
HABESARTTENGER, Catharine, Manhattan State Hosp.	74	6
HANLEY, Mary, 67 Columbus Av.	30	6
HARMS, Caroline, 441 E. 80th St.	29	8
HARRELL, Violet, 210 W. 65th St.	8	7
JUALLO, Henry, Orange, N. J.	27	6
KEILY, John, 96 Washington St.	27	5
LINKIEWITZ, Josephine, 120 E. 93d.	42	7
LACY, Michael S., 1,180 5th Av.	2	7
LEVANT, Bessie, 105 Rivington St.	42	8
LEWIS, Nicholas, 419 W. 32d St.	68	7
McENTEE, Catharine, Almshouse	70	4
McGEE, Peter, 112 Charlton St.	5	6
McCANN, John, 313 E. 81st St.	65	6
McINTYRE, Peter, 35 Washington St.	1	5
MORRIS, Samuel, 59 Attorney St.	1	7
MURPHY, James, 215 W. 61st St.	28	6
MILBANK, Mary, Brooklyn	43	6
OLESR, Lena, 57 Ridge St.	8	6
PHYE, John, 506 W. 26th St.	55	6
PURCELL, Mary, 595 3d Av.	67	8
ROESLEIN, August, 39 Avenue A	75	7
ROSEN, Samuel, 105 Allen St.	3	7
RINALDO, Michael, 196 Mott St.	1	7
RUGER, John, 168 E. 110th St.	64	7
RAUSCH, Margaret, 1,656 1st Av.	63	5
ROGERS, Jane, Spuyten Duyvil	82	6
REINDEL, Louis, 121 Manhattan St.	32	6
ROONEY, C., 320 E. 86th St.	1	6
SPIELBERGER, Daniel, 247 E. 78th	38	7
SCHRAEDER, Marie, 547 E. 134th St.	38	7
STANTON, Leo, 201 E. 103d St.	3	4
SUESSEL, Karl, 157 2d St.	18	7
SPIEGEL, Nelly, 1,611 East End Av.	28	7
SCHVENN, Rosina, 985 Jackson Av.	66	6
TITMAN, Emil, 1,891 1st Av.	1	6
THOMSON, Eliza, 209 W. 15th St.	64	6
TUCKER, Cora, 596 Lexington Av.	19	4
TREMONT, Thomas, 35 Oak St.	1	7
VENTURO, Nicaso, 177 E. 75th St.	1	7
WAGNER, Max, 1,367 Avenue A	36	6
WENK, Krissenze, 521 W. 47th St.	78	6
WOLF, Barbara, 152 W. 16th St.	63	8
WHEATLEY, John J., 2,369 8th Av.	32	8
ZIMMERMANN, Juliana, 786 E. 146th	30	6

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
BUTLER, Celia, 512 Flushing Av.	1	7
BRENNAN, James, St. Christopher's Hospital	1	6
BRENDEL, Louis, 218 Hopkins St.	1	7
BENIEN, Margaret, 545 W. 57th St., New York	90	6
BYRNE, Mary, 36 Jackson St.	58	7
BOOTH, Alfred, 128 N. 5th St.	52	6
CRANE, Peter, 168 N. 4th St.	1	7
CHRISTIAN, Maria, 297 Bedford Av.	2	7
COMSTOCK, Ida, 503 Myrtle Av.	17	7
CARROLL, Alexander, 165 Washington Park	1	7
COALBATH, Howard, 2,186 Fulton St.	15	7
CORCORAN, William, 675 Henry St.	1	7
DREXEL, Lewis, 152 Norman Av.	54	6
ENGOLD, Eriush, 177 Hopkins St.	1	7
FRID, Ethel, 109 Diamond St.	1	7
FRIEDERICH, Charles, 31 Boerum St.	53	6
FLECKENSTEIN, Margaret, 39 Somers St.	1	7
GARCIA, Angel, St. Johns Hospital	48	7
HART, Michael, 119 Hamilton Av.	42	7
HAUSEN, Agnes, 646 Hicks St.	1	7
HARRIS, G. W., St. Mary's Hospital	21	6
HANNEKAMP, Cornelia, 164 Schafer	44	8
HUGHES, James, 115 S. 8th St.	34	7
JOHNSON, Fred, 1,203 Myrtle Av.	1	7
KROPOKITZ, Anthony, 168 N. 4th St.	3	8
KELLY, Ellen, 59 Gates Av.	39	7
KOENIG, Peter, 850 Flushing Av.	36	7
LANG, Ida, Colored Orphan Asylum	13	7
LANE, Charles, 87 Bleecker St.	1	7
LARKINS, Martin, 742 Henry St.	50	7
LEHLE, Barbara, 827 Flushing Av.	32	7
LAUER, Lillian, 405 Chauncey St.	1	7
MARCHER, Julia, 47 Hart St.	72	8
MILLER, Flossie, K. C. Almshouse	1	7
MAHON, Owen, 207 Hamilton Av.	3	7
MURPHY, Daniel, 45 Garfield Place	7	7
MARSHALL, Charles, 984 Jefferson Av.	57	7
MULCAHEY, Mary, 1,024 Hancock St.	76	7
McMAHON, Patrick, St. Peter's Hos.	31	6
OLSON, Zelma, 372 Court St.	5	7
O'LEARY, John, 146 54th St.	1	7
POWLA, Rosa, 31 Front St.	3	7
RAUTERT, Arnold, 39 Floyd St.	1	7
RHETT, Rowland, 96 Columbia Hts.	67	8
RIORDAN, Patrick, 56 Grand St.	11	8
STARR, Annie, 291 Kent Av.	1	7
SILVEY, John, Kings County Hos.	60	4
STENGER, Maria, 24 Powers St.	4	7
SINNOTT, Robert, St. Mary's Hos.	37	7
SCHWEIKERT, John, 889 3d Av.	18	7
SMYTHE, Annie, 58 Middleton	4	6
TURSKY, Alexander, 571 Baltic St.	1	7
UNKNOWN MAN, foot of Conover	40	2
WHINFIELD, Lena, 2 Fleet St.	1	7
WHITE, William, 750 Herkimer St.	66	7
WARD, James, 835 Willoughby Av.	78	7
WYSE, Thersa, 274 22d St.	25	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS and doors, custom made, all woods, screen fixings and wire. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 417 Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Play of Animals.

By Karl Groos, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Basel. Translated, with the Author's co-operation, by Elizabeth L. Baldwin. With a Preface and an Appendix by J. Mark Baldwin. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

"In this volume Professor Groos makes a contribution to three distinct but cognate departments of inquiry: philosophical biology, animal psychology, and the genetic study of art. Those who have followed the beginnings of inquiry into the nature and functions of play in the animal world and in children will see at once how much light is to be expected from a thoroughgoing examination of all the facts and observations recorded in the literature of animal life. This sort of examination Professor Groos makes with great care and thoroughness, and the result is a book which, in my opinion, is destined to have wide influence in all these departments of inquiry."—From the Editor's Preface.

The Looms of Time.

A Novel. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Palladia," etc. No. 245, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

In the prologue the author pictures some thrilling scenes of the Spanish invasion of Peru. The vivid sketches of the Spanish attitude toward the natives are peculiarly suggestive. The main action of the story is modern, but the scene of the romantic and unexpected incidents of the tale is still among the foothills of the Andes. A search for gold, with its accompaniments of greed and crime, and a story of love play an important part in the unfolding of a tale characterized by absorbing interest.

Including Manila.

A History of the United States Navy,

From 1775 to 1898. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. With Technical Revision by Lieutenant Roy C. Smith, U. S. N. New edition, revised and enlarged, with new chapters and several new illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo. Per vol., cloth, $3.50.

"It is full of patriotic inspiration, a first-rate book to be read at the present time, and one that contains in it some of the brightest, most stirring and inspiring chapters of our national history."—New York Independent.

"Every page thrills and gives fresh impetus to the yet unshaken faith that there is something in the republic that fashions her sons into invincible defenders of her flag and freedom."—Boston Globe.

These books are for sale by all booksellers; or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

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FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared, and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND GULF RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. The Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway Company.—No. 138, U. S. Circuit Court, Western District of Louisiana.

By virtue of a decree made in above cause, the Master appointed to ascertain what bonds of said Railway Company are entitled to the security of a mortgage executed by said Company on February 1st, 1890, in favor of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will hold a public meeting at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, 11 o'clock A. M.

All holders of such bonds may present same then with such competent evidence as they may desire to present, and any person or persons having objections to any bonds which may be presented may then make and support by competent evidence such objections.

A. H. LEONARD, Master in Chancery.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tenn.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 309, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,
First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 23, 1898.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market strong.

Yesterday's stock market showed developing tendencies. There was more activity than on days preceding, and strength increased. Before the day was over two or three raids were made by the professional traders, but little was accomplished, except in the anthracite coal shares, where exceptional reactionary influences were at work.

It is not a new discovery that the anthracite coal producing and carrying companies are having hard times. Were they in normal shape recent quotations would be much below what would be fair market values. Yet a rate-cutting order by the Lackawanna was sufficient to induce every bear speculator in Wall Street to go yesterday freely short of Jersey Central, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and the rest. This new short interest supplements an old one more than ordinarily extensive; and unless something occurs much worse than so far has come to pass, there is likely to be difficulty in covering transactions.

A fact which speculators in the anthracite coal group cannot safely ignore is that in practically every one of these coal stocks control is held in quarters financially strong much beyond the average. In Reading the most powerful interests both here and in Europe are openly on the long side. In Jersey Central that group of alert financiers known as the First National Bank party has the habit of resoluteness. Of Delaware and Hudson one of the great National insurance companies is now more largely an owner than ever hitherto.

Earnings for the time are bad, and expenses do not correspondingly shrink; but Stock Exchange speculators have hardly an easy task in trying to dismay and dislodge that class of ownership which is controlling in the anthracite properties.

In yesterday's market the Vanderbilt issues again had leadership. Veterans on the Stock Exchange saw much of encouragement in the fact that standard dividend-paying shares are at the front. On such basis a lasting better market can be founded.

⁂

From every banking quarter come intimations of a disposition upon the part of the holders of ready funds to get into securities. This tendency will become much more an active element after the middle of next week, when vast sums of money, now held subject to Government bond subscription, will have to seek new opportunities because of the oversubscription of the new Government loan.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. The final bids for the new fours, 1925, were ¼ higher. There was a sale of $8,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125.

⁂

In State bonds $25,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 91½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	3	Michigan Cent.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	N. Y., Chi., & St. L.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	5½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3	St. Paul, M. & M.	6¾
Great Northern pf.	3½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅜
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Third Avenue	1
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	3	Reading	1½
Delaware & Hudson	2½	Reading 1st pf.	4⅛
N. J. Central	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	L. & N., N., F. & S. 1st	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 4s	1	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1⅛
Fulton Elevated 1st	10	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅛
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1⅝		
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1		

Bond Declined.

Omaha & St. Louis 1st	4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $113,879,681; balance, $9,594,889; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $232,082.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1⅛@1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 103⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 55⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 37¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 110; New York Central, ¼, to 122; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅝, Erie at 13⅞, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 9-16, for money, and 111⅝ for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.50, compared with 176.80 Thursday and 177.50 a week ago; in Madrid at 82.25, compared with 85 Thursday; in Lisbon at 79½, compared with 79 Thursday.

APPROVED IN LONDON.

The London Times says:

"We have received a copy of the scheme for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Messrs. Speyer have secured the approval of the other firms interested in bonds of the company. Messrs. J. S. Morgan, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, Baring Brothers & Co., (Limited,) in London, and the various firms allied with them in New York have accordingly addressed circulars to the holders of the bonds for which they have made themselves responsible, either by introducing them or otherwise.

"The aim of the Reorganization Committee has been to formulate a plan which should reduce the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties, provide adequate capital for present and future requirements, pay off the floating debt and provide for existing car trust obligations, preserve the integrity of the system as far as possible, and maintain such control over the reorganized company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

"The plan adopted appears certain to effect these ends. We have heard no complaints of the scheme so far, and it does not seem likely that any will be made. The fact that all overdue coupons will be paid in cash at the rate provided for in the old bonds will, no doubt, help to check any disposition to criticise."

THE VANDERBILTS.

New York Central, on transactions aggregating close to 14,000 shares, rose yesterday about a point and a half, retaining all but a fraction of the gain. Northwest and Omaha were similarly strong, and both active beyond the average. Of the Nickel Plate issues, the common rose 1 per cent. and the second preferred 3. Michigan Central and Canada Southern were also traded in at advances, while Three Cs—now generally recognized as one of the Vanderbilts—showed a net gain of 1 point.

In Wall Street circles generally best informed of what goes on in Vanderbilt railway affairs, there is distinct expectation of an early announcement which will be exceptionally encouraging. Efforts are made to have it appear that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's trip to Europe has only to do with racecourse enjoyment, but business men who are in close touch with Mr. Vanderbilt give slight attention to such explanations.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S YEAR.

Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the fourth week in June, reported yesterday, were $537,877, an increase of $17,090, or 3.3 per cent., and for the month the total reached $1,676,821, an increase of $149,521, equal to 9.8 per cent.

The company's fiscal year ends with June, and the gross earnings for that period were $23,626,225, an increase of $5,110,291, or 27.6 per cent.

The figures in detail are set forth in the following exhibit:

Week Ending June 30.	4,345.65 Miles.	Increase.	P. C.
Freight	$375,586	$2,884	0.8
Passenger	128,557	10,616	9.0
Mail, express, &c.	33,734	3,590	11.9
Total	$537,877	$17,090	3.3
FOUR WEEKS OF JUNE.			
Freight	$1,158,116	$74,114	6.8
Passenger	406,305	63,480	18.5
Mail, express, &c.	112,400	11,927	11.9
Total	$1,676,821	$149,521	9.8
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Freight	$17,382,063	$3,777,000	27.8
Passenger	4,854,299	1,226,992	33.8
Mail, express, &c.	1,389,863	106,299	8.3
Total	$23,626,225	$5,110,291	27.6

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of June to-day will cover 69 roads, and will show 8.89 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table in detail follows:

Alabama Gt. Southern	$37,833	....	$2,310
Atlantic & Danville	8,183	352	....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	149,824	....	17,284
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	95,775	18,247	....
Burl. Cedar Rap. & N.	95,464	....	12,168
Canadian Pacific	668,000	66,000	....
Central of Georgia	107,383	8,466	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	328,761	64,483	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	76,169	8,189	....
Chi. Great Western	128,571	13,861	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	87,069	7,325	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	847,698	....	10,876
Chi. & West Michigan	39,695	3,316	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	38,110	....	6,735
Col., Sandusk. & H'k'g	23,844	4,801	....
Denver & Rio Grande	219,800	37,300	....
Det., Grand R. & W.	28,737	1,473	....
Dul., S. Shore & Atl.	52,568	7,827	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	6,556	....	881
Evansv. & Terre Haute	30,109	5,430	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	74,536	5,141	....
Fla. Cent. & Penin.	77,717	30,473	....
Georgia & Alabama	22,811	4,708	....
Gr. Rapids & Indiana	55,848	7,391	....
Cincin. R. & Ft. W.	12,177	2,105	....
Traverse City	1,272	188	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,744	....	72
Ft. W. & Denver C.	19,720	311	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	6,977	1,851	....
Grand Trunk— Chi. & Gr. Trunk Det., Gd. H. & M.	597,391	1,736	....
International & G. N.	52,330	....	9,180
Iowa Central	42,060	1,992	....
Kanawha & Michigan	15,207	3,444	....
Kansas City & Omaha	4,081	1,111	....
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	78,188	31,237	....
Kansas City Sub. Belt	10,745	2,842	....
Lake Erie & Western	72,132	....	16,957
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	34,274	5,202	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	11,848	481	....
Louisv. & Nashville	602,070	85,474	....
Mexican Central	298,910	....	10,508
Mexican National	151,377	30,316	....
Minn. & St. Louis	52,009	....	8,206
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	97,184	9,187	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	204,168	5,273	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	667,000	99,000	....
Central Branch	42,000	15,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western	105,912	....	9,864
Norfolk & Western	187,687	....	892
Northern Pacific	537,877	17,090	....
Ohio River	17,670	....	82
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	126,924	22,841	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	19,286	28	....
Pittsburg & Western	108,736	14,468	....
Rio Grande Southern	11,265	879	....
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl.	17,682	3,622	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	164,757	18,720	....
St. Louis S. W.	114,400	20,900	....
Southern Railway	490,044	74,260	....
Memphis Division	32,175	720	....
Texas & Pacific	132,889	9,020	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	43,096	3,615	....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	59,166	664	....
Wabash	334,392	46,127	....
West'n N. Y. & Penn.	71,900	300	....
Wheeling & Lake E.	41,182	5,910	....
Wisconsin Central	133,899	20,644	....
Total, (69 roads)	$9,127,359	$851,341	$105,965
Net inc., (8.89 p. c.)		745,376	

⁂

Of ninety-three roads which have up to the present time furnished statements for the full month of June, the aggregate result in gross earnings shows $38,978,722, an increase of $2,305,637, or 6.29 per cent.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

Current trade reviews issued by the commercial agencies at the beginning of the second half of the year are naturally of more than ordinary interest. The statements both from Dun and Bradstreet's to be issued to-day will reflect widespread business improvement.

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In their review Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

"The usual half-yearly statement of failures by branches of business is peculiarly interesting because it shows that war and fears of war have not caused increase in commercial disasters. The surprisingly large and general decrease in trading defaults would without doubt be accompanied by corresponding returns as to manufacturing, but for excessive expansion in some lines, and the helpless condition reached by a few large firms in other branches. Rarely have the monthly reports called attention more distinctly to the particular branches of business in which disasters have been invited, but in manufacturing, as in trading, no evidence is found that general conditions have been less favorable than heretofore. In spite of war and expectations of war, failures during the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894.

"The fiscal year has ended with financial results a shade beyond general expectations, and the new war tax begins to increase revenue, not seriously disturbing business in any line. No reasons yet appear to apprehend that the war revenue will fall below expectations. Continued heavy exports for the past four weeks, at New York 34 per cent. larger than last year, against imports here 33 per cent. smaller than last year, indicate another heavy balance of $40,000,000 or more to be paid on merchandise account by other countries to this for the month, and yet the season is at hand when, if ever, adverse balances are expected.

"Criticism of crop estimates is the less needful because the best authorities all agree that supplies for the coming year promise to greatly exceed home requirements and a full export demand, though for a month or two yet Europe may require much more than usual. This will help to sustain the market while the earlier receipts are coming forward, and prices will then be determined largely by the outlook for crops abroad, which is not as yet entirely encouraging. Wheat has reflected but little the improved prospect, advancing from 85 to 90 cents for spot, regardless of the usual stories of injury, the current commercial and the department reports being apparently distrusted by the trade. Dispatches to Dun's show that Western prospects are much more encouraging than would be inferred from press dispatches. Corn is rather seriously injured in some States, and yet on the whole it looks well.

"The cotton crop looks better. The manufacturing works at the North are quite well employed, much more than usual during the vacation season, and the demand for goods is somewhat improving. The South is increasing the manufacture rapidly, and not entirely in place of Northern mills. Most people are forgetting that cheap goods from Southern mills create some market for themselves in that section, and also create a large market abroad, which the mills of Northern States could not reach with equal success. There is no disheartenment in other textile manufactures, and business is good and growing in silks, bagging, hemp products, and linen.

"The manufacture of wool hesitates, although distinctly better demand has appeared during the past ten days.

"It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting bigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials, and also for structural work, than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which quite overruns the capacity of all the works, and not mainly on Government account. Nevertheless the demand has not pushed prices of material upward, for this is the waiting and fighting period, and the producers of pig and of billets have yet some problems to settle between themselves. Meanwhile no fall in prices appears, but a better demand for products with every expectation that within two weeks the producing capacity of the works will be much more fully employed than it has been for six months.

"The volume of business in July is so far 15.3 per cent. larger than last year and 9.5 per cent. larger than in 1892, and the money market is unchanged, with a general increase in inquiry for good commercial paper, but as yet no increase in the supply. Cheaper money seems probable, and there is no reason to expect that the demand will lessen the strain on foreign markets. Failures for the week have been 229 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 30 last year."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While the tone of general business partakes of the usual midsummer stock-taking quietness, the number of favorable features coming to hand has not materially lessened, and confidence in a good Fall business is still widespread. Business in speculative circles is restricted, and the new war taxes have had an appreciable effect in reducing the volume of speculative sales by so-called scalpers in grain and securities. Railroad earnings are showing the effect of comparisons with periods last year, when the improved conditions manifested themselves, and the result is that gains now are of considerably smaller volume, the gain in gross earnings for June this year over last on forty-five roads being only slightly in excess of 1 per cent., against a gain in May of 14 per cent. Explanation of the good showing made by the railroads during the first six months of the year is found in summarized statements of tonnage transported, which show that the business handled by the railroads in this country during the first half of the year was the heaviest ever known. Net returns for May point to the fact that economies in transportation have enabled the business offering to be handled at a profit, gross earnings of leading railroads for that month increasing 14 per cent. over last year, while net returns increased by over 22 per cent.

"The tone of prices, particularly for cereals, has shown a slight improvement for the week, and detailed comparisons with recently preceding periods are still quite favorable.

"Developments in the iron trade are still patiently awaited, but among the favorable features might be instanced an improved demand for pig iron and increased inquiry at higher prices for steel plates at some Eastern points, while the Western accounts continue quite favorable. Rather more is doing on export account in this line of business, and the demand for our cereals abroad is quite satisfactory.

"The crop situation is in the main very favorable, although the tendency now is to discard early extreme estimates of yield of wheat, and 675,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushel estimates are more popular.

"Bank clearings, swelled by semi-annual interest payments, are larger by 5.6 per cent. than last week, though holidays have restricted operations. The clearings are 14.8 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 24.7 per cent. larger than in 1896, 7.5 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 40 per cent. in excess of the low-water mark year, 1894. Compared with 1893 there is a gain shown of 17.8 per cent., with 1892 of 7.5 per cent., and with 1890 and 1891 of 25 and 32 per cent., respectively.

"As for some time past the West and Northwest send relatively the best reports. Chicago reports that not one important staple line of trade shows a falling off from last year. Dry goods houses are already shipping goods sold for delivery in August. While steel mills are not getting new orders very freely, business already booked keeps them running full. Government orders for canned tomatoes have cleaned the market. Omaha reports Fall orders the heaviest in years, and that the small grain harvest in Nebraska will be the largest in the State's history. Minneapolis reports a continuance of the satisfactory trade noted for five weeks past, while Milwaukee, St. Paul, and nearly all other points north and west report crop prospects excellent. St. Louis is doing a satisfactory business, chiefly on orders for Fall delivery from the South and Southwest, which sections look for a heavy August trade. Business is above the average for this time of year at that city, as it is also at Kansas City. Tobacco is active at good prices at Louisville. A rather more cheerful tone is noticeable at the South, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Chattanooga all reporting trade improved, partly as a result of better crop prospects and partly also as a result of the concentration of troops at some points. In the Eastern and Middle States the tone of trade is quiet, but activity in iron has been a feature at Philadelphia, where, however, textile manufacturers are not very busy. Pittsburg reports trade seasonably dull, and Boston gives it as quiet. The supply of raw wool adaptable to Government orders has been considerably reduced at that market, while prices of this staple are steady. Dry goods are slow, but with stocks of cottons, particularly bleached goods, well in hand, as a result of recent price reductions. The feeling in the woolen goods trade is hopeful, while new business is narrow. More is doing by Eastern jewelry manufacturers, as a result of improved trade in this line, mostly on Western orders. More activity is looked for in dry goods at New York next week, the number of buyers in the market visibly increasing."

ANTHRACITE CONDITIONS.

Apropos of the weakness in the anthracite coal shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday, interest attaches to the July letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, to be issued to-day, which, in reviewing current trade conditions, will say:

"There has been no improvement in the market during the past month. It has, in every particular, been as unsatisfactory as for the three months previous. Tidewater business has been almost at a standstill, and such contracts as have been taken in Canada, the West, and interior competing points, were at unprofitable prices, at least when full freight rates were charged against the shipments. At tidewater there was little change in the figures at which sales were made, though it is admitted that there is a slight tendency toward weakness, and this latter holds true of the Eastern market.

"The prospect for the coming month, and, indeed, for the Fall, is not encouraging. The large tonnage estimated for July, 3,600,000 tons, is, without doubt, more than the market requires, and when to this amount is added the 'natural surplus,' the month may easily result in a large excess over the market requirements, with efforts to dispose of this surplus tonnage, and a consequent decline in prices. Dealers are discounting this condition, since it is merely a repetition of the course pursued last year.

"The expectation that a large part of this tonnage will go West stands a fair chance of not being fulfilled, as buying in that section is exceptionally slow, and there is little to be gained by filling storage points and holding for a demand, as, if this comes late, the coal must be sold at a low price because of its weathered appearance, and, doing so, tends to reduce the price of fresher coal, which is already much too low."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Buying of American shares for London account.

Exports from Baltimore during the fiscal year ended June 30 broke all records for that port.

Decision of Laclede Gas Directors to pay dividends regularly and semi-annually on the common stock in September and March.

Decrease of $142,167 in imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $3,199,332, as compared with corresponding period last year.

Strong demand from Japan for gold in the London market.

Increase of $210,979 in Great Northern's gross earnings for June, making an increase of $3,146,001 for the fiscal year.

Assurance that all danger of litigation over the adjustment of General Electric's impairment of capital has been removed.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .09, 100 Hale & Norcross at .44, 400 Mollie Gibson at .18@.23, 300 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Portland at 1.20, 400 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Utah at .04.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .00 2¼, cash, 1,000 Lagonda at .24⅝@.24½, 700 Rocky Mountain at .09, buyer 30, 11,000 Sentinel at .005⅝@.007½, buyer 30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.05	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.12	Leadville	.08
Breece	.45	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.05	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.18
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.46
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.09	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.14
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.40	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.03
Brunswick Con.	.11	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.03	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.08
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.20
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.25
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.05	Crede & Crip. Creek	.04
Hale & Norcross	.35	Gold & Globe	.18
Homestake	48.00	Golden Fleece	.18
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	.73	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mt. Rosa	.11
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.10
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.08	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.04

MINING STOCKS.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.24
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.06
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02¾	Lillie	.87
Anaconda	.42	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Mt. Rosa	.12
Crip. Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.17
Cannon Ball	.003	Sentinel	.005
Copper Rock	.001¾	Union	.15½
Elkton	.92	W. M. & M. Co.	.03

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market on the curb yesterday Kings County Elevated shares continued conspicuous. Ridiculous efforts were made to maintain fictitious prices for the stock—preliminary to its twenty-dollar assessment. Just before the close of business representatives of the indicted E. S. Dean group of bucket-shop traders appeared on the curb and with much flourish tried to boost quotations. The stock had opened at about Thursday's closing figure, (offered at 9, following 16 bid,) and remained between 9 and 10 until the end of the day, when bids for big blocks were made many points above what hundred-share lots were offered at. The whole performance partakes of fake.

There was a decided change for the better in local gas securities just before the close. This was said to be in sympathy with the advance of Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. Amsterdam common sold above 32 and Amsterdam preferred crossed 76. Confidence in higher prices was shown by brokers representing houses having large interests in local gas stocks. In the out-of-town illuminating gas list both Buffalo common and bonds were in demand. The latter especially were active and sold at 94, on news that the larger company will soon control the Buffalo situation.

Standard Oil was quiet around 440 and International Paper was without change.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	10	11
Kings County Inc	12	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	103
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam preferred	76	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94¼	94¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	18	10
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48¼	49
Glucose pf.	102⅝	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	4	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	83	88
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	85	95
International Paper common	38	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	86	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	358
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	439	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	98
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 8.—The market held its gain well, and there was no sign of reaction. In the Boston trading general steadiness prevailed, with little actual feature. Home investment shares were in fair request, and business in bonds was better than for some time. There were few changes in prices calling for notice, but a good, firm market, with evidences of renewed investment purchases, is a fair summary.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	224
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162½	164
Boston & Providence	275½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116½	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	118
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Old Colony	192	..
West End	84¾	85⅝
West End pf.	104⅝	105

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	14⅝	15
Atlantic	29	29¾
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	207½	208
Butte & Boston	24½	24⅞
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	15½	15⅝
Franklin	12⅞	13
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	47	47½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅛	5⅝
Quincy	117	..
Santa Ysabel	4⅞	..
Tamarack	155	157
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	22¾	22⅞

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22½	22¾
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	167
Erie Telephone	68¼	69
General Electric	39¾	40⅛
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	56½	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	210	211
United States Oil	14⅞	15
United States Rubber	25⅜	25¾
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53½	54¾

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Old Dominion Copper Mining	23	23½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—There was a decidedly better feeling in the local market and prices for nearly all stocks advanced. Shortly before the close there was a selling movement, started in the coal stocks, based on a reported rupture in the anthracite coal trade. Reading became weak and sold off, the whole market sympathizing. The street railway stocks, under the lead of Union Traction, showed higher prices in the early trading. The industrial stocks were firm, until just before the close, some of the recent buyers took their profits and a slight drain followed.

Welsbach Light, after advancing to 61½, dropped to 61. United Gas Improvement rose to 108, Marsden was slightly higher, as was also Pennsylvania Manufacturing, at 17¾. There was a good demand for Pennsylvania Railroad, the stock advancing to 58¼.

Lehigh Valley was steady, and was not greatly affected by the raid on Reading. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	22
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	29⅜	29⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	69⅞	70¼
Pennsylvania	58½	58⅝
Reading, t. c.	8 15-16	9
Reading 1st pf.	21¼	21½
Reading 2d pf.	10½	11
St. Paul	99⅝	99⅞
Marsden	6¾	6½
Pennsylvania Mfg. pf. 5s.	17⅝	17¾
Choctow	21¼	21½
Choctaw pf.	38	38½
Reading gen. 4s	82¾	83
Elect. & Peo. 4s	88½	88¾
Equitable G. L. 5s	105¼	105⅝
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	95	95½
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	158½	159
Philadelphia Traction	87⅝	87¾
Baltimore Consolidated	22½	23
Union Traction	17⅞	18
Electric Storage	28¾	29¼
Electric Storage pf.	32½	33
United Gas Imp.	107¾	108
Welsbach Light	60¾	61
New Jersey Traction	49	49¼
American R. E. L.	3½	4
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	14½	14⅞
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	49	49¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Biscuit common opened at 30, and after an eighth advance dropped to 29¾, closing at 29⅞ regular and at 30⅛ on account. The preferred sold at 91 at the opening, advanced to 92, dropped to 90, and closed at 90½. Steel and Wire was very active. The common opened at 40, sold up ⅜, and then took a spurt up to 42⅝, where it closed. The preferred opened at 92, advanced ¼, and closed at 92. North Chicago sold at 215 on account and 212 regular. West Chicago opened at 92¾, sold to 93⅝, where it closed. Chicago Edison brought 142 and Glucose Sugar Refining common 48⅝@48¾. Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	26½
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. common	29⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	90
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
International Packing Company	10
International Packing Co. pf.	25
North Chicago Street Railroad	214
West Chicago Street Railroad	93¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	10
Street's W. S. Car Line	19⅝

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 12, 1898, to and including **July 16th, 1898**, after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 28, 1898.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, }
Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Conservative Investments.

Boston Terminal Ry. Co.	3½s
Concord & Montreal R. R.	4s
New York, Providence & Boston R. R.	4s
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	4s
Union Pacific R. R. Co. Gold	4s
Illinois Central R. R. Gold	3½s
New York Central R. R.	3½s
Los Angeles Traction Co. Gold	6s

We should be happy to furnish all the facts in regard to the above, with prices, together with our July list of conservative investment securities on application.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE COURT TO CLOSE A TRUST.
8 shs. Cesita Corporation Nonquitt, Mass.
$6,500 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1914.
$250 Denver Union Water Co. Scrip.
$9,000 Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
1,150 shs. Washington Real Estate Co.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1894, with interest.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Feby. 24, 1894, with interest.
$3,418.30 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1893, with interest.
(By order of executors.)
10 shs. Amphion Academy Co., B'klyn.
15 shs. Long Island Ins. Co. (93 p. c. paid.)
20 shs. Cosmus Silver Mining Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, N. Y.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
120 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
67 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
300 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.
25 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$30,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:

$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)

Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, July 7th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of Two per cent. from the net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 30th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Preferred Transfer Books, at 3 P. M., on Friday, July 15th, 1898. The Preferred Transfer Books will be reopened at the opening of business on Monday, August 1st, 1898. CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st, to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 15th, till the morning of Friday, July 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The Twelfth Ward Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 9th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from July first until that date. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

NINETY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, July 6, 1898.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 18th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1898, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 9th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

The American Savings Bank,
501 5th Ave., cor. 42d St.

Interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months ending June 30th, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable July 18th. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturdays.

Money deposited on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1st.

DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 8, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	128	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	
21¼	21⅝	40	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	
74½	75	80	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75	75	
23	27	110	American Malting Co	24	24	24	24	—3
42½	42¾	10,170	Am. Steel & Wire	39¾	42⅜	39¾	42½	+3
92	92½	3,450	Am. Steel & Wire pf	91¼	92¼	91¼	92	+1½
13⅝	14	150	American Spirits Mfg	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
132	132¼	18,947	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133	131⅝	132½	+ ⅜
113⅝	114	371	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ¼
94	95	228	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	+1⅛
122¼	122½	7,350	American Tobacco	122¼	122⅞	122	122¼	+1½
125	130	675	American Tobacco pf	125	129	125	129	+1
13¼	13⅜	515	At., T. & S. F	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
33⅜	33⅝	5,667	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅛	33⅞	33⅜	
14⅛	15	20	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	3⅜	720	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	4,966	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	55⅝	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	— ⅞
10	11½	140	Bruns. City	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
54⅝	54⅞	3,460	Canada Southern	54⅛	55	54	54⅞	+ ⅜
13½	14	300	Central Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
23	23¼	1,151	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23⅜	23	23	
106⅝	106¾	15,210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106⅜	107	106¼	106⅝	+ ¾
14¼	14½	1,090	Chicago Great West	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
30½	31	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	30	30	
99⅝	99¾	7,776	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅛	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝	+ ½
127⅝	127⅞	3,020	Chicago & Northw	127¼	128⅛	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅝
96⅝	97	5,132	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	96⅜	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞	+ ½
8	8½	662	Chi. Term. Trans	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
30	31	270	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+2
43½	43¾	9,745	C., C., C. & St. L	42⅜	43½	42⅜	43	+ ¾
14⅜	15	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
200⅝	201	2,520	Consolidated Gas	198	201¼	198	201¼	+5½
36⅛	37½	100	Consolidated Ice	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
105	106½	884	Del. & Hudson	108	108	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅞
50⅝	51⅞	10	Denver & R. G. pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	
16½	17	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
		200	Detroit Gas	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
131	135	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	134	134	134	134	+3
13⅝	13⅞	210	Erie	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	830	Erie 1st pf	36	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
39½	40	825	General Electric	40	40	40	40	+ ¾
128⅝	129¼	2,100	Great Northern pf	126¼	129¼	126¼	129¼	+3¼
24	25⅞	200	Hawaiian Sugar	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¾
106¼	106⅝	1,040	Illinois Central	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	
57¼	57⅝	300	Illinois Steel Co	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	16	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	15⅛	15½	15½	15½	
50	51	400	Laclede Gas	50	51	50	50	+1
92	93	25	Laclede Gas pf	92	92	92	92	
70	71	125	Lake Erie & West pf	71	71	71	71	
53⅞	54	3,190	Louisville & Nashville	54	54⅝	53⅞	54	+ ½
105⅝	106	10,340	Manhattan Con	105⅝	106	105½	105⅝	+ ½
106½	107½	400	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	+ ½
11⅛	11½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	35	820	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34⅞	34½	34½	34½	
35½	35⅝	1,820	Missouri Pacific	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
25	27	150	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	
34¼	34¾	305	National Lead Co	34⅛	34½	34¼	34½	+ ½
107	107⅝	226	National Lead Co. pf	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛	107½	+ ½
90	90¼	5,614	New Jersey Central	92⅛	92⅛	89⅞	90⅛	—1½
118¼	118½	13,840	New York Central	117⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝	+1½
190	192	116	N. Y., N. H. & H	190	190	190	190	+ ½
13⅝	15	650	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14	14¼	14	14	— ¾
36	37½	900	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	35	38	35	37	+3
51⅝	52	320	Norfolk & West. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ½
6⅞	7	2,151	North American	7	7	7	7	+ ½
29⅝	29¾	5,622	Northern Pacific	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
70¼	70½	3,366	Northern Pacific pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ½
15	15⅛	1,120	Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
49	51	70	Oregon R. & Nav	49	50	49	50	
29	29¼	206	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
117½	117⅝	5,033	Pennsylvania R. R	117	118	117	117½	+ ¼
1¼	1⅝	50	Peo. Dec. & Evans	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	
3½	6	50	Peoria & Eastern	3	3	3	3	
99⅞	100	9,636	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
42¼	43	200	P., C., C. & St. L	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ½
		100	Pitts. & West. pf	7	7	7	7	
210	211	1,180	Pull. Pal. Car Co	209½	211	209½	210	+1⅛
17¾	17⅞	9,014	Reading	19	19	17⅝	17⅝	—1½
42⅜	42½	14,950	Reading 1st pf	46½	46½	42⅜	42½	—1¼
21¼	21⅞	4,416	Reading 2d pf	23	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅜
26½	29	30	Rio Grande West	26	27	26	27	
7½	7⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
61½	62¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅞	3,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	29½	28½	29¼	+1
5	5½	300	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	
11¼	11½	312	St. Louis Southw. pf	11¼	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
155½	158	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	153	155⅝	153	155⅝	+6¾
79	79½	7,354	St. Paul & Omaha	78⅜	80⅛	78⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	20	200	Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	1,140	Southern Railway pf	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	6⅜	84	Standard R. & T	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
25	25½	690	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
12¼	12½	130	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	
176	180	100	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	+1
23⅞	24	1,258	Union Pacific	24¼	24⅛	24	24	
60¼	60⅝	5,075	Union Pacific pf	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	6½	2,600	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
40	44	2	United States Express	42	42	42	42	
7⅛	7½	400	United States Leather	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
66¼	66½	505	U. S. Leather pf	66⅜	66½	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	7,215	United States Rubber	26⅛	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¾
90⅝	91	3,000	U. S. Rubber pf	90⅝	92	90⅝	91	+ ¼
19	19¼	770	Wabash pf	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¾
93¼	93½	600	West Chicago Street	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	
92½	93	1,834	Western Union Tel	93	93¼	92⅞	93⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	1½	62	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8½	9¼	245	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd	8¾	9¼	8⅝	9¼	
2	2½	10	Wisconsin Central	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		247,262	Sales					

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	
4,000	99¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
2,000	94¾
100	93⅞
5,000	95
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
3,000	84
1,000	84½
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs	
4,000	67
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
1,000	68½
40,000	68¼
10,000	68⅝
3,000	68⅝
5,000	68⅜
25,000	68⅝
25,000	68¼
10,000	68⅝
10,000	68¼
5,000	68⅝
Gen 4s	
29,000	94
1,000c	94
27,000	94
20,000	94⅛
10,000	94¼
32,000	94⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	
23,000	108⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
2,000	110½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
3,000	93
Brooklyn R T 5s	
40,000	108¾
13,000	104
Buff, R & P G M 5s	
10,000	105½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
2,000	87
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
10,000	39
4,000s5F	39
11,000s5F	38⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
3,000	13
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	
5,000	110⅛
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
10,000	83⅝
35,000	83¾
10,000	83⅝
1,000	83¾
1,000	83⅝
4,000	83⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
1,000	114¼
1,000	114⅛
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	
3,000	101½
Chi, B & Q con 7s	
4,000	115¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
7,000	98½
2,000	99¼
5,000	99⅛
12,000	99⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
2,000	112½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	
3,000	104¼
Chi & Mo River 5s	
2,000	118½
Chi & N W cons 7s	
4,000	142⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
6,000	103½
Chi, St L & N O 5s	
3,000	121½
Chi Term Trans 4s	
14,000	85
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
3,000	96⅝
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co certs, $35 paid	
1,000	79½
Den & R G Imp 5s	
1,000	91½
Detroit City Gas 5s	
2,000	92⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s	
10,000	114
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
10,000	73⅛
Erie 4s prior bonds	
5,000	90⅝
15,000	90¾
1,000	90½
14,000	90⅝
Ft W & D C 1st	
10,000	75
1,000	74⅝
1,000	75
Fulton Elevated 1st	
1,000	46⅝
5,000	48
Galv, H & H 5s	
1,000	82
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
11,000	94⅝
Ga, Car & Nor 1st	
2,000	92
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
5,000	91½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	
4,000	110½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
1,000	104
Kanawha & Mich 4s	
1,000	79
Kings Co Elev 1st	
5,000	57
1,000	58½
16,000	59
11,000	58
5,000	58½
8,000	58
Knox & Ohio 1st	
2,000s20F	115
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
2,000	105
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	
2,000	102½
Louis & Nash, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st	
2,000	95
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
1,000	88⅛
Louis & Nash 5s	
1,000	104
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
1,000	95
Metropolitan Elev 2d	
1,000	102½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
10,000	114
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	76
7,000	76½
Midland of N J 1st	
2,000	120
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000	90
[illegible]	89⅜
Mo, K & T 2d	
15,000	64
2,000c	63⅝
8,000	63⅞
48,000	64
5,000	64¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
12,000	82
Mo Pac 1st cons	
5,000	108½
10,000	108⅝
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000	77½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
53,000	94⅝
32,000	94⅞
13,000	95
Mich Cent col 3½s	
12,000	94
N Y Cent ext 4s	
1,000	104⅝
N Y, Lack & West 1st	
10,000	136⅝
N Y, O & W con 5s	
1,000	106⅛
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
1,000	99⅞
N Y, S & W G M	
8,000	93⅛
11,000	93
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
20,000	81¼
15,000	81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
61,000	62
5,000	63
500	63¼
500	63
5,000	63
3,000	63⅛
28,000	63
2,000	62⅞
1,000	63
5,000	63⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
39,000	98
10,000	97⅞
Omaha & St L 1st	
2,000	76
Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	96
10,000	96¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	105
5,000	104⅝
7,000	104
Oregon S L inc B & col trust	
10,000	58
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
1,000	108
2,000	108¼
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
4,000	112½
Peo & Eastern 1st	
2,000	77¼
3,000	78½
8,000	78
10,000	78
Penn Cos 4½s reg	
3,000	110
Pitts & West 1st	
15,000	88½
5,000	88⅝
5,000	87⅝
5,000	87½
Pitts & West 5s	
8,000	48
Reading Co gen 4s	
7,000	83⅝
7,000	83¼
50,000	83⅜
20,000	83¼
10,000	83⅜
10,000	83
88,000	82¾
5,000	82½
15,000	83
5,000	83¼
2,000	82⅞
46,000	83
Rio Grande West 1st	
18,000	89
Roch & Pitts cons	
1,000	128
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
40,000	97
5,000	97¼
2,000	97½
35,000	97
St L & San Fran 4s	
1,000	78
St L S W 1st	
3,000	76½
St L S W 2d inc	
5,000	29⅝
5,000	29⅞
5,000	30
St P & Duluth 2d	
2,000	106½
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
10,000	107
Montana Central 6s	
6,000s20F	127
20,000	127¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	64½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
5,000	98¼
5,000	98½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	96¾
8,000	93½
1,000	93⅝
Standard R & T 6s	
2,000	70
Term R R Ass'n of St L 1st 4½s	
3,000	110½
Tex & N O cons 5s	
7,000	96⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
7,000	106
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
20,000	40¼
5,000	40⅜
25,000	40½
5,000	40⅝
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
1,000	100
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	92
1,000	92½
Union Pacific 4s	
186,000	96⅛
6,000	96⅜
10,000	96¼
12,000	96⅛
9,000	96⅜
3,000	96¼
24,000	96¼
15,000	96⅜
30,000	96⅜
4,000	96⅛
135,000	96⅜
37,000	96½
35,000	96¼
29,000	96¼
48,000	96⅜
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
40,000	62⅝
25,000	62⅝
40,000	62⅞
44,000	63
20,000	63⅛
17,000	63¼
5,000	63⅜
20,000	63¼
28,000	63⅜
10,000	63½
5,000	63¾
16,000	63⅜
Wabash 2d 5s	
4,000c	86¼
12,000	86½
3,000	86⅝
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	108¾
W N Y & P 1st	
1,000s15F	107½
W N Y & P gen	
1,000	54
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
1,000	41½
Total sales	$2,880,100

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,229,975, against $1,572,142 last week and $4,420,207 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,350,724, against $1,652,714 last week and $1,884,381 in the same week of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Mechanics & Trad	130
Central National	180	Mercantile	184
Chatham	290	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	800
Continental	128	Nat. Bank of N. A	133
Garfield National	350	Park	295
German-American	112	[illegible]	275
Greenwich	165	[illegible] National	175
Irving	157½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of New York	103

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	110½	111½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113½
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113½
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	
Albany & Sus	180	
American Coal	120	140
Am. Malt. Co. pf	73	77½
Am. Dist. Tel	25	30
Am. Express	128	131
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	35½	37
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	6¼	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	108
B'klyn Union Gas	122	125
Buff., R. & P	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf	64	66½
Canadian Pacific	84	
Chi. & Alton	160	
Chi. & Alton pf	172	
Chi. & E. Ill	56½	58½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	106	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A	32	33½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	23	24
Chi. Gt. W. deb		72
Chi., Ind. & L	10	10½
C., M. & St. P. pf	149	149½
Chi. & N. W. pf	171	172
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts	170	
C. C. & I. Dev	⅜	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	23
Col. F. & I. pf		90
Col. & H. Coal	5½	6½
Col., H. V. & T	6¼	6¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	21½	24
Com. Cable	176	180
Consol. Coal	41	
Consol. Ice pf	88½	90
D., L. & W., ex d	150	150
Den. & R. G	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	
Dul., S. S. & A	2½	
D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8
Eastern Elevator		60
*E. E. I. of B'klyn	117	125
Eighth Avenue	335	350
Erie 2d pf	17	18
Ev. & T. H	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	52
Ft. W. & R. G		12
Green Bay & W	30	40
Homestake	51	
Ill. Cent. l. l	93	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf	31	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	
Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M	4	5
K. & D. M. pf	17	19
Keokuk & West	30	35
Kingston & Pem	4½	9¾
L. E. & W	14	16
Lake Shore	187	189½
Lake Shore certfs	188	
Long Island	50	52
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Met. Street Ry	155	155¾
Mexican Central	4¾	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1½
Minn. & St. L	28¾	29½
M. & St. L. 1st pf	89	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf	59	60
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	16	
Minn. Iron	72	74
Morris & Essex	170½	172
Nat. Lin. Oil	16	17
National Starch	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf	70	80
Nat. St. 2d pf	19½	30
New Cent. C., new	35	45
N. Y. Air Brake	41	43½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	67	75
Norfolk So	60	66
Nor. & West	14	15
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N. pf	70	73
Oregon S. L	28½	30
Penn. Coal	340	
Pacific Coast	33	35
Pac. Coast 1st pf	86	91
Pac. Coast 2d pf	57	61
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	65
P., Ft. W. & C	170	
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	5	8
Rens. & Saratoga	180	
Rome, W. & O	121⅝	
Rio G. W. pf	66	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	7	7½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	57½	60
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	20	21
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf	80	85
St. P. & O. pf	152	160
Sil. bullion certfs	58½	59½
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Southern Railway	8⅝	8¾
Tol. & O. C		20
Tol. & O. C. pf		40
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-F. Express	116	121
Wis. Central pf	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,280	Am. Sug. Refs	132½	133	131¾	132½
1,080	Am. Tobacco	122½	122⅞	122⅛	122¾
260	A., T. & S. F. pf	34	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
40	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,120	Brooklyn R. T	55⅛	55⅝	55	55⅛
3,070	Chi. Bur. & Q	106⅜	107	106¼	106⅝
3,780	Chi., M. & St. P	100	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝
1,460	C., R. I. & P	96⅝	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞
1,260	Cent. R. of N. J	92¾	92⅞	89⅞	90⅛
20	C., C., C. & St. L	43	43½	43	43½
160	C., S. P., M. & O	79½	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛
40	Chi. & Northw	128⅛	128⅛	128	128⅛
60	General Electric	40	40	40	40
890	Louis. & Nash	54⅛	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛
1,170	Manhattan	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	106
360	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35½
1,730	N. Y. Central	117⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118⅝
200	North. Pacific	30	30	29⅞	30
40	North. Pacific pf	70¼	70⅜	70	70⅜
260	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pennsylvania	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1,460	People's Gas	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	99⅞
2,410	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
2,910	Reading 1st pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜
50	Southern pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
60	Tenn. C. & I	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
70	Union Pacific	24	24	24	24
210	Union Pacific pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
210	Western Union	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞
36,590					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	A., T. & S. F. adj	68½	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
2,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc	13	13	13	13
2,000	North. Pacific 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5,000	Reading gen	83½	83½	83½	83½
12,000	Texas Pacific 2d	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5,000	Union Pacific 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
15,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
3,000	Wabash 2d	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
$54,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—	1898.	1897.	Change.
July 1 to May 31	$1,476,658	$1,141,251	Inc. $335,407

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	458	450	
4th week June	$22,811	$18,103	
Month	81,809	74,252	
Fiscal year	1,220,198	1,019,958	
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,330	4,367	4,367
4th week June	$537,877	$520,787	$588,148
Month	1,676,821	1,527,300	1,672,212
Fiscal year	23,626,225	18,515,984	20,359,813
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENN.—			
Mileage	651	651	651
4th week June	$71,900	$71,600	$77,100
Month	228,400	228,300	256,500
Fiscal year	3,224,156	2,954,801	3,185,998
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
4th week June	$133,899	$113,255	$117,190
Month	446,970	368,921	401,459
Fiscal year	4,937,061	4,173,913	
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for May—			
Gross	$93,766	$79,262	$65,358
Op. exp. & taxes	73,715	61,820	50,992
Net	20,051	17,442	14,366
From July 1—			
Gross	1,148,336	945,703	550,611
Net	382,294	271,477	151,070

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alpha Con		
Alta	.01	.02
Andes	.02	
Belcher		.04
Best & Belcher	.12	.03
Caledonia	.12	.12
Challenge Con	.15	.16
Chollar	.10	.11
Confidence	.16	.17
Con. Cal. & Va	.20	
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.03	.08
Hale & Norcross		.07
Kentuck Con		.40
Mexican		.01
Occidental Con	.09	.11
Ophir	.55	.55
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi		.05
Savage	.02	.08
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Silver Hill	.38	.36
Standard	.08	.03
Union Con	1.55	1.65
Utah Con	.13	.13
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2¾	3
Anaconda	40	47	40	50
Anchoria	75	79	75	79
Argentum	24	24½	20	25
Battle Mountain	29½	33	27½	30
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8¼	8⅞
El Paso	8⅝	8⅞	8⅜	8¾
Elkton	92¼	92½	92¼	92½
Gibson	20	21½	19	21⅞
Gold Coin	94	95	94	95
Gold King	56½	57	55	57
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27½
Garfield	12½	13	12⅜	14
Isabella	24	24½	24	25¼
Jefferson	5⅝	7½	6¼	7½
Lillie	87½	88	87½	90
Matoa	22½	23½	22½	23
Moon Anchor	94½	94⅝	93¾	94
Pharmacist	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
Portland	116	116½	116½	119
Rawlings	16½	19½	18½	19¼
Rosa	11½	12½	12	13
Union	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15¼
Work	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,985,057
Gold reserve	171,218,531
Net silver	10,498,378
United States notes in the Treasury	86,873,440
Treasury notes of 1890	2,786,166
Total receipts this day	2,899,878
Total receipts this month	10,991,703
Total expenditures this day	3,120,000
Total expenditures this month	18,674,000
Deposits in National banks	48,268,278
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	420,290
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,483,404
Customs	911,414
Miscellaneous	55,059

The Chicago Gas Case.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion on behalf of James Duane Livingston, in his suit against the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, that an order for his examination before a commissioner be vacated. Livingston was subpoenaed in an action brought by him to set aside the consolidation of the gas companies of Chicago, on the ground that the act of 1887 of the Legislature of Illinois, under which the companies were consolidated, was unconstitutional. The suit was brought in Illinois, and the defendant corporation obtained an order directing Livingston and other witnesses, whose testimony was claimed to be material, to appear for examination before Isaac R. Garvey, who was appointed a commissioner.

Jersey City Water Specifications.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday readopted the water specifications that were reconsidered last week. One or two changes were made, but they were of no consequence. The main dispute between the authorities was as to the capacity of the pipes. The specifications were approved at once by the Board of Finance, and were then sent to Mayor Hoos.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

George W. Young.—Schedules of George W. Young, dealer in wall paper at 37 West Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $13,206, nominal assets $73,568, and actual assets $3,301. Of the nominal assets $53,000 is stock of an electrical company, and $8,000 is in a Klondike mining scheme, all of doubtful value.

United States Prism Glass Globe Company.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed M. J. Sneudaira receiver for the United States Prism Glass Globe Company of 52 Broadway, on the application of L. H. Hazard, a judgment creditor, for $1,448. It was stated that the assets are only $250.

Stephen T. Moen.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received another attachment against Stephen T. Moen, dealer in bicycles at 10 Barclay Street, for $296 in favor of Pierson & Co., which was obtained on the ground that for a long time they had not been able to find him at his store, and that his manager said he was out of the city and did not know where he had gone. It was also said that he had given a bill of sale to a relative. The Sheriff also received a bond yesterday on a previous execution for $541, and when he reached the store the fixtures and furniture were being carted away, and the Sheriff stopped this and levied on everything in sight. Mr. Moen has been in business five years, and was also interested in the Kinderhook Manufacturing Company and the Nonpareil Cycle Company.

Yetta Rosemond.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received a writ of replevin against Yetta Rosemond, doing business as Rosemond & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 3 to 7 West Fourth Street, for $376, from Epstein Brothers. It is said that all the stock was removed from the store a few days ago, and only the fixtures were left. It was supposed that a part of the stock had been put in a storage warehouse on Eighty-second Street, and the Sheriff made a search there, but could not find the goods. It was reported that the goods had been shipped away from there to Philadelphia. She is the wife of Samuel Rosemond, who came here from Cincinnati three years ago and started business in his wife's name. A statement made a month ago claimed that on Jan. 1 she had assets $42,000 and liabilities $14,000.

John J. Shanahan.—New York creditors of John J. Shanahan, doing business as James M. Shanahan & Co., dealer in undertakers' supplies, at 267 Bowery, who made an assignment in Brooklyn on the 2d instant to James E. Rice, with preferences for $17,000, have taken legal proceedings to get back goods which they sold him. Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received eight writs of replevin, aggregating $6,274, against the concern—from Blumenthal & Hirsch, $2,180; Gruber & Bonynge, $2,224, and Epstein Brothers, $1,870. The replevins are principally from silk importers and dry goods merchants for silks, satins, &c., used for making burial robes, shrouds, &c. The Sheriff found nearly all the goods called for in the writs, and removed them to the warehouse of James P. Sile, the Sheriff's auctioneer. Mr. Shanahan has carried on the business since 1882, when he succeeded his uncle, James M. Shanahan. A few years ago the business was valued at $75,000.

David Newmark.—David Newmark, surviving partner of B. Newmark & Co., cigar manufacturers, of 240 East Seventy-third Street, allowed judgment to be taken against him yesterday, as surviving partner and individually, for $5,035, by Stern & Rushmore, for the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, on a note of the firm which fell due June 24 and was not paid. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Gilligan. Bernard Newmark, the senior partner, died May 23 last. He founded the business in 1865, built up a large trade, and a few years ago was reputed to be worth $400,000. He was known as the "Bismarck" of the cigar trade, and was for several years Treasurer of the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association. His son David became a partner in the business in 1890. Two months before the senior partner died they announced that on account of his serious illness they had concluded to retire from business, and had sold out to Elkeles & Klugman, nephews of the senior partner. The inventory of the old firm on Jan. 1, 1897, showed assets, $455,000; liabilities, $150,000.

Out of Town.

The Stein Brewing Company.—The Stein Brewing Company of Louisville, Ky., assigned to the Columbia Trust Company yesterday. The assets are estimated at $85,000 and liabilities at $50,000, due to local banks.

Robert R. Coursen.—Robert R. Coursen, a contractor and builder of Newark, N. J., has made an assignment to George H. Lambert for the benefit of his creditors. The inventory of his estate, as given by Mr. Coursen, shows assets of $2,866.20, and liabilities of $11,444.41.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 241 failures in the United States during the week, against 173 for the previous week, and 213, 219, 266, and 229 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 75, New England 41, Southern 23, Western 67, Northwestern 18, Pacific 13, and Territories 4. Canada had 16, against 22 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had capital of $5,000 to $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AYMAR, Edmund B.—Max de M. Marsellus and another	$231
BARNEY, Caleb H.—W. P. Carr	50
BALTUCH, Martha—Greenberg & Berger	102
BILLINGS, John H.—H. Siegel	161
BLOMBERG, J.—L. J. Ladinski	29
BOON, Julia—C. W. Lang	211
BYRNE, Peter, Sr.—J. Carroll	278
BROWN, Patrick, and Thomas Sherwood—John Simmons Company	205
BLEWITT, James—R. A. Greacen	220
BLODGETT, Tilden—E. Kearney and another	151
BURLEIGH, Henry C. and Bracket W.—Shepard & Morse Lumber Company	2,298
BESSLER, Emil H.—American Wood-Working Machine Company	198
CLARKE, Eugene—Michael Weis	58
CLARK, Anna R.—G. S. Bixby	1,816
CLARK, Estelle—La Vake, Brett & Co	81
CUMMINGS, James V.—E. Sweeney and another, costs	98
COSTA, William S. and Edward E. Pierce—C. J. Breck and another	24
CRETIN, Jules—McKillop, Walker & Co	93
DAVIS, Lewis K.—John A. Roebling's Sons Company	256
DIETZ, Phillipp—E. F. Kienle	111
DE VERE, Augustus—H. G. Gilmore and another	99
DOLGE, Alfred—Commercial Bank (four)	11,030
DOLGE, Alfred—Garfield National Bank	3,036
EVANS, George C.—Aspell & Co	62
EVAN, Louis—M. Goldberg	231
EHLER, Amandus—D. Mayer Brewing Company	88
FEELY, Michael—New York and New England Distributing Company	338
FISCHER, John—D. Mayer Brewing Company	294
FORD, William W.—H. L. Montgomery	47
FLEMING, Jane—Emerald and Phenix Brewing Company	228
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—Seth M. Milliken and others	1,309
GREENHAUS, George—S. Alter, costs	105
GOLDMAN, Joseph—A. Blumenthal and others	229
HORNE, William—J. W. Boughton and another	405
HARRISON, Benjamin J.—S. Mounter	180
HILLMAN, William H.—De Youngs, costs	35
HAMBURGER, Max, and Adolph Gollubier—B. Wolf and another	249
HANNAH, George—G. H. Turner	197
HIRSCH, Charles S., and Herbert J. Meyer—The H. C. Miner Lithographing Company	1,290
HYLAND, Michael J.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	112
JOHNSEN, Amund—Alonzo B. See and another	3,946
KAUFMAN, Rosie—A. Hedbouny and another	39
KREISER, Samuel—J. L. Melcher, attorney, &c	871
KAUFER, Julia—D. Schuldiner	81
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT Company—Central Fire-Proofing Company	1,543
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT Company—Alonzo B. See and another	1,111
LANE, George—J. D. Rieper	914
LILLEY & SONS MANUFACTURING Company—A. W. Andrews	2,226
LINDSEY, Edward D.—Bliss Brothers	397
LIVESLY, George F.—C. I. Knapp and another	100
LINDSAY, Jeffray D. and Augustus B. Wilgus, Jr.—Theodore P. Simpson	271
McKENNELL, F. Corning—E. F. Kienle	195
MORTON, George N. and Mary E. W.—E. C. Force	2,020
MANN, William D.—R. W. Cameron	1,081
MARTIN, Clinton S.—E. Davis	92
MORTON, George N.—E. C. Force	1,083
McLEAN, Embury—La Vake Butt & Co	29
McCULLOUGH, John—Pratt & Lambert	49
McKIEGE, Ferdinand—New York Bank Note Company, costs	98
McKIEGE, Ferdinand—John A. Roebling's Sons Company	4,354
McCULLOUGH, John—C. C. Liszka	540
McENROE, William C. H.—Dempsey & Carroll	80
NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY—Produce Exchange Trust Company	4,089
NATIONAL BLANK COMPANY and John M. Larkin—New York National Exchange Bank	526
NEWMARK, David, individually, &c.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	5,085
PIERCE, William T.—H. Koehler & Co	374
PORTER, Harriet O. and Elizabeth J.—Lafayette Olney	1,182
PATTERSON, Benjamin—A. C. Rogers	158
POOLE, George E., and Lewis K. Davis—The American Rubber Tire Company	93
QUINN, John J.—Jesse Morgenthau	249
RAYMOND, John C.—M. Middleditch	270
ROOT, William G.—A. Heyn and another	127
RICHARDS, Edward A.—R. H. M. Dawbarn	125
ROSENDORF, Louis J.—Thomas Murtha	1,840
RUBIN, Hirsh—J. Rubin, costs	42
SKUSE, Thomas M.—The Emerald and P. Brewing Company	195
SEGELSCHIFFER, Joseph—George Ehret	349
SOMMERMAN, Iner—Harris Levy	557
SCHMIDT, Sigmund—E. Hartman and another	89
SCHRIER, Henry—B. Wolff and another	186
SOLOMON, Elias, and Isaac J. Wolff—B. Wolff and another	45
SCHILLINGER, George—G. M. Smith and another	327
SMITH, Seymour J.—J. H. Taylor	528
STRUSS, Henry, and Hugo Pertz—Mercantile National Bank of New York	5,235
SZAREZ, Alexander, and Abraham B. Frauenhauer—H. Eppelsheimer and another	52
STANLEY, Norah J.—M. Acker	65
SWITZER BOX COMPANY—Rib River Lumber Company	153
SCHMALE, Paul—Manhattan Strawboard Company	64
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—E. F. Bliss	1,899
TRISCHETT, Albert W. and Emilie—L. Bauer	61
TAUSCHER, Charles—R. Heer	105
TUCKER, William G.—National Linseed Oil Company	182
VAN CLIF, Jacob—Aspell & Co	128
WOLF, Abram J. and Ike J.—A. G. Hyde and others, costs	110
WILBER, S. Cranford—W. J. Devlin	48
WOLF, Charles—E. A. Price and another	30
WOLTERBEEK, Robert L.—Prosser & Homans	96
WILLARD, John S.—Garfield National Bank	378
WINGE, Oscar T. and Josephine—Hitchings & Co	425
WAGNER, Albert—Charles B. Pearsall and others	1,020

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.95
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03 3-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.70
Butter, creamery, Western	.16½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour quiet, easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 87c; No. 2 corn, 32⅝@32¾c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅝@33c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 rye, 45@45½c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.37½@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

No radical changes are noted in speculative circles on the Cotton Exchange. Business hangs fire to a great degree, with the professional contingent, largely in control. The near-at-hand Government report, promise of sensational war news to-day, absence of outside speculative interest, and the rather conflicting character of recent crop accounts tended to make traders conservative and timid yesterday. From the start transactions were conducted on narrow lines, with "evening up" trades a feature. There was further scattered liquidation of August holdings, under which this option eased off several points and showed relative weakness. The rest of the list exhibited generally steady undertone pretty much all through the session, being supported to some extent by light coverings of local short accounts and the taking of profits by a well-known bear operator. The market on the first call was steady, with prices one point lower to one point higher. After working within a range of four points, the close was largely steady, one point higher to three points lower.

Southern spot markets, middlings: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5⅞c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6 3-16c, and Baltimore, 6⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.00@6.01
August	6.03	6.05	6.01	6.01@6.02
September	5.96	5.98	5.96	5.98@5.99
October	6.00	6.01	5.99	5.99@6.00
November	5.99	6.00	5.97	5.98@5.99
December	6.02	6.02	6.00	6.01@6.02
January	6.05	6.06	6.04	6.04@6.05
February	..	..	..	6.08@6.09
March	6.13	6.13	6.10	6.11@6.12
April	..	..	..	6.14@6.16
May	..	..	..	[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 320⅛s; January-February, 320½b; February-March, 321½s; March-April, 322b; April-May, 323s; July, 324v; July-August, 324s; August-September, 323½s; September-October, 322⅛s; October-November, 321½s; November-December, 320½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	.83½	.85	.83½	.85
Sept	.73¼	.74 7-16	.73¼	.73¾
Dec	.72 13-16	.73⅝	.72 13-16	.73½
Corn—				
July	.36¼	.36½	.36¼	.36¼
Sept	.37⅝	.37½	.37 3-16	.37¼
Dec	..	..	..	.38⅜
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	.27
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.72

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	.76½	.79	.76½	.77½
Sept	.68⅝	.69¾	.68½	.69
Dec	.68⅝	.69 9-16	.68⅝	.69
Corn—				
July	.32⅝	.32 9-16	.32¼	.32⅜
Sept	.32⅞	.33	.32⅝	.32⅞
Dec	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33¼
Oats—				
July	.22⅞	.23	.22⅞	.22⅞
Sept	.20⅛	.20 1-16	.20 3-16	.20¼
Lard—				
July	$5.52½	$5.52½	$5.45	$5.45
Sept	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.52½
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.55
Sept	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.57½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.85
Sept	10.10	10.10	9.92½	10.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Within the narrow range occasioned by slack speculative effort, the wheat market had a stronger undertone yesterday and closed near the top, with July 3c higher than Thursday, and later deliveries from ¾c to ⅞c up. News at hand was of a conflicting nature, but the local contingent, having oversold somewhat the previous day, saw most prominently those factors calculated to arouse bull sentiment.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Spring, 85c.

DULUTH, July 8.—No. 1 hard, cash, 90c; July, 89c; September, 70¾c; December, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 88c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—July, 86c; September, 69¾c; December, 67c; No. 1 hard, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, 86¾c; No. 2 Northern, 84¾c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27½@28½c; track white, 28@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53¼c, free on board, afloat; 48@48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.80@$5.10; Winter straights, $4.45@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2, Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.65, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oil meal, $24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS, $21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6@6⅛c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 3-16c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD, $5.70; city lard, $4.75; refined South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, 4½@4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear, backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 35s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was featureless and uninteresting throughout yesterday's session, after opening steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales on the call were 1,250 bags; there was no further business up to 12 M., or for the entire session. The market was finally quiet at the opening range.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.50@5.60
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
September	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
May	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Average Santos, 7$500. Hamburg—½ pfennig net higher; sales, 8,000 bales. Havre—½f net higher; total sales, 9,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.50; March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 36.50; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 37.00; December, 37.25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18@18½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@49c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; ½ blood combing, 30c; ⅜ combing, 31@32c; ¼ combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; ½ blood clothing, 27@28c; ⅜ clothing, 28@29c; ¼ clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Washed—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; ½ blood combing, 27@28c; ⅜ combing, 29@30c; ¼ combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; ½ blood clothing, 27c; ¼ clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; ½ blood combing, 21@22c; ⅜ combing, 22@22½c; ¼ combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; ½ blood clothing, 21@22c; ⅜ clothing, 20@21c; ¼ clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; ¼, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; ¼ average, 13@15c. California—Northern, Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle Counties, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs', 17@19c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip, clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide, combing, 24@26c; New Zealand, clothing, 24@26c; fine cross-bred, 27@29c; Cape, clothing, 18@20c; Cape, combing, 19@21c; Montevideo, merino, 21@23c; Montevideo, primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—Turpentine, 23c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 24c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.60; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 23½@24c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; lake copper, ingot, 11.80c; tin, 15.50c; lead, 4.05c; spelter, 4.90c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.20; stockers, $4; oxen and stags, $3.30@$4.75; bulls, $3@$4; cows, $2.25@$3.75. Cable higher. Steers, 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¼@9½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4.25@$5.75; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; a car of Southern grassers, $2.25; city dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; lambs, $4.50@$6.60; culls, $4.

HOGS—$4@$4.40.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate. At 10 A. M.—John Curry, Amelia F. Ware.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Mitchell vs. Irving—Louis B. Van Gaasbeck.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Halstead vs. Loughran—William A. Ferguson. Paine vs. Hinsdale—Meyer J. Stein. Chisholm vs. Blackmur—John J. McCauley. Esser vs. Schaeffel—Francis J. Hopson.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Allenine Lee vs. Jacob Skinner Realty Company—Louis Lowenstein.

Mobile Quarantine Station Burned.

MOBILE, July 8.—The quarantine station at Mobile Bay was burned early this morning, including the fumigating machinery, wharf, &c. The fire caught from the boiler furnace. The plant cost $50,000, and is insured for $18,000. It probably can be put in working order for the amount of insurance, but not without such loss of time as will deprive the bay of fumigating facilities the greater part of the quarantine season. Vessels can be fumigated at the National quarantine station at Ship Island, Miss.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

A Striking Reduction in Imports and an Increase in Exports to that Country.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The striking reduction in our imports from Great Britain simultaneous with a remarkable increase in our exports to that country is shown in an official statement of the exports from and imports into the United Kingdom issued by the British Government and reproduced, so far as relates to the United States, in the latest volume of The Monthly Summary of our commerce, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

These tables show the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from the United States and exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the month of May and the five months ending May 31, 1898, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year. While they do not include all articles imported from or exported to the United States by Great Britain, they do include the principal articles both of imports and exports.

The total value of the "enumerated articles" mentioned in this list as exported from Great Britain to the United States during five months ending May 31, 1898, is £4,770,918, against £8,764,953 of the same articles in the corresponding months of the preceding year, showing that the exports to the United States of all articles considered of sufficient importance to enumerate in the official statements are this year only about one-half those of the corresponding months of last year.

On the other hand, the imports from the United States into the United Kingdom of the articles considered of sufficient importance to be enumerated amount in the five months ending May 31, 1898, to £47,075,299 in value, against £40,808,690 in the corresponding months of last year.

The following tables include the more important of the enumerated articles, the list being too lengthy for entire reproduction:

Exports of leading articles from the United Kingdom to the United States during five months ending May 31, 1898, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

	1897.	1898.
Wool, pounds	16,504,400	1,842,300
Woolen tissues, yards	6,137,400	536,100
Woolen yarn, pounds	44,900	1,900
Cotton—		
Piece goods, unbleached, yds	2,638,100	722,300
Piece goods, printed, yds	2,504,900	1,598,000
Piece goods, dyed, yds	20,524,200	15,305,100
Piece goods, bleached, yds	7,734,200	6,068,900
Jute manufactures, yards	87,734,500	39,234,800
Linen manufactures, yards	58,353,500	39,922,300
Worsted tissues, yards	28,566,700	6,696,500
Worsted yarn, pounds	415,200	70,400
Tin plate, tons	43,908	35,472
Tin, unwrought, tons	1,261	300
Alkali, cwt	1,075,933	442,486
Bags for packing, dozen	54,803	4,199

Imports of leading articles into the United Kingdom from the United States during the months ending May 31, 1898, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

	1897.	1898.
Wheat	£5,363,222	£7,113,077
Flour	2,856,441	4,811,771
Oats	602,766	1,164,542
Corn	3,399,335	4,015,217
Fresh beef	1,860,197	2,091,386
Lard	773,674	1,323,014
Bacon	2,244,168	2,972,334
Hops	103,940	389,803

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors is now holding a session in Montreal.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company has been notified by Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department to the effect that its license to transact business in that State had been revoked by him because of the refusal of the company to pay the expense of an examination ordered by the Kansas Department.

The insurance on the furniture, carpet, and dry goods store of E. A. Wittenberg, 222 and 224 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., which was damaged by fire on Thursday, July 7, was distributed as follows: Westchester, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; American of Newark, $2,500; Standard of Trenton, $2,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The local fire insurance situation has ceased to be panicky. There is no sign of strength in the rate market, and the volume of business is dwindling to such an extent that the brokers are beginning to realize what the disruption of the New York Tariff Association must eventually mean to them. Although there have been no withdrawals for some time, many of the small agency companies are hardly writing a sufficient number of risks to say that they are still in the metropolitan field. Some of the local companies and several good Lloyds concerns have reduced their maximum lines 50 per cent.

It was reported yesterday that the Munich Reinsurance Company of Germany, which some time ago announced its intention to enter the United States under the management of Carl Schreiner, had changed its purpose, deciding not to enter. The reason for this reported change was said to be due to the fact that Mr. Schreiner's holdings in the recently organized International Insurance Company of New York are extensive, and that, consequently, the International might be used to secure the business which had been desired for the Munich. As both Mr. Schreiner and President Hugo Schumann of the International are at present in Europe, nothing further could be learned yesterday. A personal friend of Mr. Schreiner, however, stated that he believed the report to be inaccurate.

THE CUT IN COAL PRICES.

Lackawanna's Action Stirs Up Presidents of Other Coal Companies.

Much surprise is evinced in coal-trade circles over the action of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in making a fifty-cent cut in the price of stove coal in the West. But three points are immediately affected, viz.: Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, but unless harmonious relations between the Lackawanna and the other coal roads are speedily adjusted, a general demoralization in the trade is said to be unavoidable.

Officers of the Eastern coal roads say that they cannot understand why the Lackawanna should have embarked on a rate-cutting campaign at this time. They can see no advantage to the Lackawanna in this move, but, on the contrary, they declare that all of the coal-producing companies will suffer equally if there is to be a coal-rate war. For some time past the coal market has been in a condition which the producers say demanded a careful restriction of output and a rigid maintenance of prices. The recent reductions made by the Lackawanna were announced without consultation with any of the other coal-producing companies.

Men prominent in the anthracite coal trade expressed the hope yesterday that matters might be adjusted within a short time, so that a general dissolution of coal rates, East and West, would be avoided. Both President Sloan and Vice President Holden of the Lackawanna have been out of town for the past few days, and are not expected to return to this city before next Monday. An effort will be made to have a conference of coal Presidents as soon as Mr. Sloan's presence can be assured.

THE BRIDGE TROLLEY TOLLS.

A Conference to Effect a Readjustment Is Held.

A conference was held yesterday between Commissioner of Bridges Shea and representatives of the trolley lines crossing the Brooklyn Bridge. The Commissioner proposed to the representatives of the trolley lines that their companies pay to the city a lump sum of $150,300, or a certain sum for each passenger carried, so as to meet the bridge deficit and enable the Commissioner to make up the losses now being incurred. Under the contracts made in 1897 between the city and the trolley companies the companies pay 5 cents a car for each round trip, and the expenses of the bridge exceed the income. The companies' representatives agreed to consider the matter.

Bonds for Zoological Garden.

A hearing was given by Controller Coler yesterday to the Trustees of the Zoological Garden on their application for $150,000 of bonds for the improvement of the site for their garden in Bronx Park. A legislative act entitles the Trustees to $150,000 from the city for this purpose. They have already raised $250,000 for the construction of buildings and the purchase of animals. The Controller has not decided how he will report on the application for a bond issue. He was favorably impressed, however, with an offer of the Trustees that if the bonds were issued they would spend as much money as the city in improving the grounds.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Outsiders Finished First in Four Out of the Six Overnight Events.

LEHMAN PULLED UP LAME

Autumn, Who Has Been Beaten in Poorer Company Recently, Showed Excellent Form, and Won the Two-Year-Old Handicap.

There was excellent racing at Brighton Beach yesterday so far as contests between horses of medium class go, but there were occurrences that were not calculated to put the army of "regulars" in good humor. Numerous delays at the post, the landing of the majority of the purses by horses that on their recent form did not figure to have a chance, the disqualification of a heavily backed second choice, which finished second, and the mishap to Lehman in the third race, all combined to put the talent in an unenviable frame of mind.

The accident which lost Lehman the third race cost the punters many thousands of dollars, and it may cost the Fleischmann brothers, who own him, the services of that good handicap horse for some time to come. There were but four starters and Lehman was chosen from among them as the "sure thing" of the day. The talent never stopped betting on him from the time the first bookmaker laid a price on him until the flag went down for a start with Her Own in front.

The latter went out to make the running for the mile and a sixteenth journey, and was allowed to go along, with Caldron at her heels and with Lehman trailing third. They had not gone more than half a mile when it became evident that Lehman was in trouble, for he stopped suddenly, and then came again under a drive. But Her Own and Caldron moved along comfortably, and when the stretch was reached the latter forged to the front easily, and was never afterward in danger. He won as he pleased by a length, while behind him Her Own was fighting it out with Lehman for the place. The latter struggled gamely, but was beaten half a length, and when the finish line had been passed it was seen that he was lame. Sims dismounted, and led the horse to the judges' stand.

The handicap for two-year-olds went far to prove the uncertainty of racing, for Autumn, who on several occasions recently has not shown anything near good form, was indeed a race horse yesterday, and won easily from two fairly good two-year-olds. Captain Sigsbee and Irish Reel were the only favorites that won during the afternoon. Both won with ease, the latter simply galloping in front of her field all the way, and winning by six lengths.

Sixteen three-year-olds were carded to start in the first race, at five furlongs, but five were scratched and two more added. One of the added starters, Songster, won the purse, after Set Fast had led all the way up to within a few yards of the finish. Chauncey Jacobs, the owner of the latter, did not have his horse ready at saddling time, and delayed the start by having to send for him. He was fined $100, and his entries were suspended indefinitely because of this.

In the sixth race Dupee rode a very bad race on Hanlon, crowding Aurum and Glonoine and almost cutting the latter down, and was disqualified when he finished second.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Songster, John E. Madden's ch. g., 3 years, by St. Blaise-Soubrette, 94 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1....(Thompson)

2—Miss Lynah, W. B. Jennings's ch. m., 5, 101, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Maher)

3—Klepper, W. P. Burch's ch. g., 4, 105, 8 to 1....(O'Leary)

Calculation, 104, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Mainstay, 112, 8 to 1, (Taral;) Tinge, 108, 10 to 1, (Jones;) Set Fast, 101, (Songer;) Billali, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Prince Auckland, 190, 30 to 1, (McCue;) Decide, 99, 15 to 1, (Trask;) Taranto, 102, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Princess India, 96, 40 to 1, (Lambley,) and Varus, 95, 8 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds at 10 pounds below the scale. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Captain Sigsbee, Turney Brothers' b. c., by Candlemas-Landlady, 112 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Murphy)

2—Prince of Wales, John Daly's ch. c., 112, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1....(Maher)

3—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 112, 40 to 1....(Jones)

Federal, 112, 4 to 1, (Coylie;) Dan Cupid, 112, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Composer, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Animus, 112, 7 to 1, (Hirsch;) Ben Blue, 112, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Somers, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Meddlesome, 112, 5 to 1, (Songer;) Judge Magee, 112, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Nell Dale, 109, 40 to 1, (Spencer;) Water Girl, 109, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Al Reeves, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bell of H., 109, 60 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¼.

1—Caldron, W. A. Chanler's blk. h., 4 years, by Calvedos-Dareka, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Maher)

2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 93, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5....(O'Connor)

3—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., aged, 120, 7 to 10....(Sims)

4—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4, 106, 10 to 1....(Dupee)

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won $1,000 in 1898. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $75 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5....(Dupee)

2—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4....(O'Connor)

3—Tripping, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 103, 10 to 1....(O'Leary)

4—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 5, 106, 12 to 1....(Maher)

Won in a canter by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2....(Maher)

2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 121, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5....(Taral)

3—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 117, 11 to 5....(Williams)

Won easily by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. h., 4 years, by Charaxtus-Contenta, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Maher)

*Aurum, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 89, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5....(O'Connor)

*Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 3, 95, 10 to 1....(Songer)

X Ray, 101, 15 to 1, (Thompson,) and Hanlon, 98, 9 to 5, (Dupee,) also ran.

*Hanlon finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Howard S.	114	Steward	96
Alarum	106	Siffleur	94
Atlantus	100	Ella Daly	93
Handpress	97		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Muggins	112	Subject	109
Dr. Eichberg	112	Tendresse	109
Passaic	112	Loiter	99
St. Clair	112	St. Sophia	99
Passe Partout	109	Maid of Harlem	99

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Rondo	132	Lady Mitchell	115
Sir Gawain	127	Aurum	114
Poetess	122	Jefferson	112
Rotterdam	122	Endeavor	108
[illegible]	122		

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Kingdon	125	Dr. Parker	102
Dr. Eichberg	122	Leando	102
Muggins	117	Sol	102
Queen's Badge	112	Chorus Boy	102
The Gardner	102	Hattie Reggie	102

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

The Huguenot	128	Rappahannock	110
Dutch Skater	117	Merlin	105
Poetess	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rotterdam	108	Althanes	102
Tunis	108	Squire Abingdon	97
[illegible]	107	Thinker	99
[illegible]	106	Prince Auckland	99
The Gardener	106	Charentus	96
Red Spider	106		

SEVENTH RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SYDNEY PAGET BUYS PLAUDIT.

He Pays John E. Madden $25,000 for the Crack Three-Year-Old.

Sydney Paget, who recently purchased Jean Béraud, the crack two-year-old of the year, has evidently made up his mind to have in his string the best horses obtainable, for yesterday he purchased of John E. Madden the chestnut colt Plaudit, who finished second to his former stable companion, Hamburg, in the Realization on July 4. Plaudit is a three-year-old, by Himyar-Cinderella, and it cost Mr. Paget $25,000 to add him to his string.

When John E. Madden sold Hamburg to Marcus Daly last Winter there were many horsemen who believed that he retained in Plaudit the best three-year-old of the year, but Hamburg's superb victory in the Realization disproved that theory. Plaudit has shown himself to be a high-class colt, possessing speed and courage and the ability to go a distance, and it was the opinion among horsemen yesterday that he will easily recompense Mr. Paget for the sum he laid out on him. He is heavily engaged in stakes this year, and should prove an excellent breadwinner, and, as his breeding is good, he may after his racing career is ended be valuable for stud purposes.

Plaudit was not at his best early in the year, and was beaten in the Kentucky Derby, but later won the Clark Stakes, at Louisville, defeating Lieber Karl, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, and a number of others. He defeated Lieber Karl again in the Oakley Derby, and showed conclusively that he was much the better horse of the two, and in the Buckeye Stakes he had a walk-over. Hand' Or beat him in the Latonia Derby, on June 9, and after that he was shipped East and prepared for the Realization. He ran a good game race in that event, but Hamburg simply ran him out in the first mile, and he could do no better than finish second.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Close of the "Good Cheer" Meet in Hartford—A Successful Week.

HARTFORD, July 8.—The Good Cheer meet at Charter Oak Park came to an end this afternoon, and the management considers that the week's racing was successful, both in the attendance and in the events. The novelty this afternoon was the pacing handicap, which was not particularly successful, there being only five starters, and Bright Light being distanced in the first heat. First money went to John Mitchell, with twenty yards handicap in both heats. The other events were in one, two, three order. Summary:

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Edward B. Young, blk. g., (Kelly)	1	1	1
Addie D., ch. m., (McDonald)	4	3	2
Edward D., b. g., (Bever)	3	2	3
Inta, b. m., (Welsh)	2	6	4
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	3	4	5
Lady Pierson, blk. m., (Etheridge)	5	7	7
Scapegoat, (Benedict)	7	5	8
Reed Bird, blk. m., (Titlow)	6	8	6

Time—2:12; 2:11¼; 2:13¾.

2:17 Trot. Purse $1,000.

Big Timber, b. s., (Gearing)	1	1	1
Ed Look, b. g., (McDonald)	2	7	2
Little Dick, b. g., (Coville)	3	2	3
Eth Bel, ch. s., (Lockwood)	6	3	4
Wowman, b. g., (Snyder)	7	4	5
Philip E., b. g., (Hendricks)	5	5	6
Monroe Wilkes, b. g., (Rensons)	4	8	dis.
Valeo, b. m., (Colladay)	8	6	dis.

Time—2:17½; 2:14¼; 2:12¼.

Pacing handicap, $300 to first in each heat, $100 to second, $75 to third, $50 additional for horse making best showing in both heats.

John Mitchell, br. g., (Reynolds)	1	1
Addie I., b. m., (Daly)	2	2
Red Silk, b. m., (Tyson)	3	4
Corbett, b. g., (Demarest)	4	3
Bright Light, (Reamer)	Dis.	

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼.

CROKER'S HORSE IN THIRD.

His Georgiana Placed in the Lingfield Park Summer Meeting.

LONDON, July 8.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park Summer meeting, T. Worton's brown colt Snaresbrook won the Oak Tree Handicap.

This race is of 150 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns, and 2 sovereigns extra for starters. Lord Derby's three-year-old chestnut filly Rissoto was second, and Richard Croker's four-year-old bay filly Georgiana third.

MAHER DEFEATS GODDARD.

Pugilists at the Lenox Club Issue Wholesale Challenges.

Pugilists were in their element last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, for most of the aspirants for the heavyweight championship were present to witness a twenty-five-round bout between Peter Maher and "Joe" Goddard. There was a preliminary bout between Otto Sieloff and "Tim" Kearns, but Kearns was so badly beaten in the first two rounds that Referee White stopped the bout and awarded the decision to Sieloff.

Then the spectators, who were crowded even in the big hall, listened to challenges and counter challenges for fully fifteen minutes before Maher and Goddard entered the ring. "Tom" Sharkey jumped into the ring and challenged any man in the world. Then "Jim" Corbett, who was cheered loudly, announced that he wanted to meet any man in the world, and added that he thought he and "Kid" McCoy would arrange matters by to-day for a fight. The latter was introduced next, and reiterated Corbett's statement, and Martin Julian on behalf of "Bob" Fitzsimmons, said that his brother-in-law was willing to meet any man he had not already defeated, and would fight Corbett in private for $25,000 a side.

Goddard and Maher entered the ring, and for eight rounds they put up the fiercest combat that New York City has known since the days of bare-knuckle fights. Maher sent his opponent to the floor no less than seven times, and in the eighth round tired nature asserted herself, and Goddard threw up his hands wearily and said that it was a physical impossibility for him to continue. One of his eyes was closed and the other almost as bad, and he was generally badly punished. The fight was Maher's from the start, but although at a disadvantage from the first, Goddard fought gamely, and never hesitated after he was knocked down to jump up before time and take another trouncing.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS GAMES.

Ware and Forbes Win the Championship Doubles at Orange.

The Middle States Tennis Championships were continued yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Orange, N. J. Ware and Forbes beat Fischer and Millett in the semi-final doubles, and later in the finals won from Whitman and Carleton.

To-day the final singles between Whitman and Millett will be played. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Doubles, Semi-Final Round—J. D. Forbes and L. E. Ware beat E. P. Fischer and S. C. Millett, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—J. D. Forbes and L. E. Ware beat M. D. Whitman and R. H. Carleton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

THE TRIAL OF "SAILOR" BROWN.

Testimony of Two Women Tends to Show an Alibi.

A surprise was sprung in the trial of John Brown, alias "Sailor" Brown, yesterday morning in General Sessions. Brown is charged with the murder of Margaret Crowley, alias Clarkson, at 27 Monroe Street March 15 last, and was indicted with two others.

The surprise consisted in the testimony of May Fernandes and Annie Swestson, who gave evidence tending to prove an alibi for him.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the case went over until next Monday.

Dog Obeys Military Orders.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The boys on the Dale have an exceptionally intelligent mascot in a setter dog named Rose. When the boys were out at infantry drill Rose took her place in front of the company, with a small log of wood in her mouth, and led the way, apparently familiar with the meaning of every order that was given by the officers. Lieut. Harrison said: "From the day we got her here, about a month ago, Rose has evinced the deepest interest in the drills. She now responds to all orders issued to the men with remarkable sagacity. Just wait until you see what she does when 'taps' are sounded."

When Musician Krause played the plaintive notes which mean "Go to bed," Rose, who had been trotting up and down the pier, suddenly made for the gang plank and went on board. Then she trotted to her bed on the lower deck and lay down with a yawn.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Bat and Field Well and Win Another Game from the Brooklyns.

SEYMOUR WAS VERY STEADY

He Allowed the Visitors Five Scattered Hits and Gave Only Two Bases on Balls—Other League Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	48	23	.676
Boston	42	27	.609
Cleveland	41	27	.603
Baltimore	40	27	.597
Chicago	40	31	.563
Pittsburg	38	31	.551
New York	33	34	.493
Philadelphia	29	36	.446
Washington	29	39	.426
Brooklyn	27	39	.409
St. Louis	23	50	.315
Louisville	22	48	.314

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Washington.

The rival teams of Greater New York met again at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and the local team scored another easy victory after outplaying the Brooklyns at every stage of the game. The local men are now certainly playing good ball. Their work is snappy and everybody seems satisfied. Seymour had one of his good days, having complete control of the ball.

Whenever Seymour is called upon to work there is some doubt about the result, as the Albany lad very often shows an inclination to give bases on balls, which has always been his one weakness. Yesterday, however, he was very steady, and only two bases on balls were secured off him, both of them in the first inning, and, unfortunately, resulting in runs. After this, however, he was a perfect enigma, allowing the Brooklyns but five scattering hits. From the second to the ninth inning only two players reached second base. This was in a measure due to some good fielding. Grady made the only errors charged against the locals. He threw wildly to third base twice in the first inning, each error costing a run. The New Yorks' work at the bat in the first two innings was a notable feature of the game. The team opened savagely on Yeager's best curves and kept it up until more than enough runs had been scored. Van Haltren began the first inning with a clean home run to the right field fence. Tiernan followed with a hit which dropped between the two stands in left field, netting three bases. Joyce, after receiving a large bouquet of flowers, drove a long hit to right, which Jones just managed to get, and Tiernan scored. In the second inning the New Yorks continued to hit out singles, which, aided by a base on balls and stupid fielding by Ryan, brought in four runs.

Yeager settled down then until the sixth inning, when the New Yorks made four consecutive singles and still did not score a run. Two runs were lost because Umpire Hunt ruled that Hartman interfered with the fielding of Grady's hit. Gettig was on third and Hartman on second, when Grady hit the ball past third base. Hartman had a good start, and ran into Magoon, the Brooklyn short stop, when that fielder made an attempt to reach for the ball. Gettig and Hartman came home on the hit, but Capt. Griffin entered a claim of interference. It was allowed and Hartman was declared out and Gettig compelled to return to third base. It was a poor decision, as Magoon could not reach the ball, which was a clean base hit, and Magoon really got in Hartman's way after the ball had rolled past him. The same teams will play in Brooklyn to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0	La Ch'e, lf.	1	0	0	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Gettig, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Grady, c.	1	2	8	0	2	Ryan, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Yeager, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	10	27	11	2	Total	2	5	*26	14	1

*Hartman declared out for interference.

New York....2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Brooklyn....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2. Stolen base—La Chance. Two-base hits—Ryan, Grady. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Home run—Van Haltren. Double plays—Hallman and Tucker; Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Shindle, Tucker, and Yeager. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Yeager, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Yeager, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Donohue pitched great ball for the Philadelphias this afternoon and shut-out Boston without a hit or a run. On the other hand, Willis was very wild, giving eight bases on balls and hitting two batsmen. Score:

Boston....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia....1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 .—5

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 8.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Chicagos hit Hill very hard in the first inning, bunching five hits for as many runs, but were unable to touch him after that. Woods pitched well for eight innings, but weakened at the finish and was batted all over the field. Score:

Chicago....5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—8
Cincinnati....1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 6—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The home team easily defeated the St. Louis team to-day. St. Louis got only two hits off Powell. Cleveland did not do much with Sudhoff except in the fifth, when four men scored runs. Score:

Cleveland....1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2. Errors—Cleveland, 0; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Frazer, the visitors' pitcher, was too easy, and after giving ten hits for twenty-one bases and thirteen runs, Dowling was substituted in the fourth inning. The hits off Killen were scattered, and the numerous errors behind him did no damage. Score:

Pittsburg....6 2 5 1 0 0 0 0 .—14
Louisville....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Louisville, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman; Louisville, Frazer, Dowling, and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 3; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Four singles and a sacrifice netted the Washingtons three runs in the opening inning of to-day's contest and won the game. Baltimore bunched their three singles in the sixth, but in the other innings both pitchers were effective. The fielding of Wrigley and Ball was a noteworthy feature. Score:

Baltimore....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Washington....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 8. Errors—Baltimore, [illegible]; Washington, [illegible]. Batteries—Baltimore, [illegible]; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Other Games.

[illegible]

CLOSE GOLF AT NORWOOD.

Vanderpool and Thurston Will Meet To-day for the Chief Trophy—Riker Wins Consolation Cup.

Herbert L. Riker of the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., won the Consolation Cup yesterday in the final contest for that trophy on the links of the Norwood Field Club, near Long Branch. As a winner of consolation trophies, Riker is becoming quite famous, for this is the second prize of that sort he has won in open tournaments this year. The first was in the Oakland tournament early in June.

Riker is one of the youngest golfers who has played with credit in any of the large contests this season. He plays a steady and pretty game, and it is one that gives evidence of improvement and higher work in the near future. In the semi-final round for the cup, which was played in the morning, Riker disposed of his opponent, W. R. Thompson, of the Crescent Athletic Club, rather easily, winning by 6 holes and 4 to play. In the deciding round he met W. C. Ridgeway of the Jersey City Golf Club, and won, after a fair contest, by 4 holes and 3 to play.

While the consolation contest was being brought to the deciding point, interest was also centred in some of the well-contested rounds for the chief trophy, the Norwood Club Cup. In this event the two games in the semi-final round were of exciting interest. The draw of opponents brought together in one match W. D. Vanderpool and John I. Blair, Jr., both of the Morris County Club, and both graduates of Princeton last June.

In the annual contest a few months ago for the Princeton golf championship, Vanderpool beat Blair in the final contest, and a hot game therefore was looked for. It came, and Vanderpool had to do his finest to win by the slim margin of one hole. At the start, Vanderpool carried everything his own way. He made the first three holes, and finished at the ninth, four in the lead. He played fast golf on these nine holes, doing them in 40 strokes, a new record. The second half, however, he did not have things all his own way. Blair began in a rush, taking three holes, and soon had the game even. Vanderpool made the fifteenth hole, putting him one ahead, and the fight for the last three was bitter, but each one was halved. Blair came within one stroke of equaling Vanderpool's former record, and each made the score of 86 for the eighteen holes, which ties the record for the course, made last year by W. Girdwood Stewart. Their scores are:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—
Out....5 3 5 4 5 4 4 5 5—40
In....6 6 6 4 5 5 4 5 5—46
Total....86

John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County—
Out....6 5 6 4 4 5 4 5 6—45
In....5 4 5 4 3 6 4 5 5—41
Total....86

W. R. Thurston of Morris County and D. L. Schwartz, Jr., of Lakewood, were the other contestants in the semi-final round, and after a lively game the former won by two holes and one to play. The worst play of the winner was at the fifth hole, where he got bunkered and took ten strokes. The scores were:

W. R. Thurston, Morris County—
Out....4 6 5 4 10 4 4 6 5—48
In....5 6 7 3 7 5 5 5 .—43
Total, (17 holes)....91

D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood—
Out....5 6 5 4 6 5 5 5 7—48
In....4 7 5 5 4 4 6 6 .—41
Total, (17 holes)....89

Vanderpool and Thurston will play the final round to-day for the cup, and an open handicap will be in progress all day. The results of the two rounds played in each event are:

Norwood Cup, Second Match Play Round.—John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat H. G. McKeever, Dyker Meadow, 5 up and 4 to play; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; W. R. Thurston, Morris County, beat W. W. Hoppin, Seabright, 1 up; D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood, beat G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-Final Round.—Vanderpool beat Blair, 1 up; Thurston beat Schwartz, 2 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup, Semi-Final Round.—W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, beat J. L. Davis, Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play; H. L. Riker, Oakland, beat W. R. Thompson, Crescent Athletic, 6 up and 4 to play.

Final Round.—Riker beat Ridgeway, 4 up and 3 to play.

PILLSBURY HALF A GAME AHEAD

He Draws with Marco and Tarrasch Draws with Halprin.

VIENNA, July 8.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the twenty-sixth round was begun, in the following order:

Schlechter vs. Blackburne, Marco vs. Pillsbury, Steinitz vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Schiffers, Halprin vs. Tarrasch, Lipke vs. Walbrodt, Caro vs. Burn, Baird vs. Trenchard, Tschigorin vs. Showalter, and Alapin a bye.

At 2 o'clock, when the first adjournment was made, Maroczy had beaten Schiffers, and Schlechter and Blackburne and Caro and Burn had drawn.

This evening the following additional results were recorded: Marco drew with Pillsbury, Steinitz and Janowski adjourned, Halprin drew with Tarrasch, Lipke drew with Walbrodt, Baird beat Trenchard, Tschigorin beat Showalter, and Alapin a bye.

The scores of all the competitors follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	12½	14½	Pillsbury	20	5
Baird	7	18	Schiffers	12	13
Blackburne	11½	12½	Schlechter	14	12
Burn	15½	10½	Showalter	9½	15½
Caro	7½	18½	Steinitz	15½	8½
Halprin	10	15	Tarrasch	19½	5½
Janowski	16	7	Trenchard	4½	20½
Lipke	14½	11½	Tschigorin	16½	9½
Marco	12½	13½	Walbrodt	14	11
Maroczy	14½	11½			

Appended is the pairing for the twenty-sixth round, to be played to-morrow:

Trenchard vs. Caro, Burn vs. Lipke, Alapin vs. Halprin, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Schiffers vs. Steinitz, Janowski vs. Marco, Pillsbury vs. Schlechter, Blackburne vs. Showalter, Baird vs. Tschigorin, and Walbrodt a bye.

THE MEANING OF THE FLAG.

A Utica Boy Realised It When He Saw It Flying in Cuba.

The Utica Press prints a letter from Sergt. Burton E. Bowen of the band of the Seventh United States Infantry, dated at Altares, Cuba, June 25. He wrote to his sister in Utica, and said:

"When the Spaniards who were in the town of Altares saw the gunboats coming near the shore to shell it, they commenced to burn the town, but only stopped to set a few houses on fire and some freight cars, so as to obstruct the track, and lucky for them that they did, for when the gunboats commenced shelling the town things were upset in a hurry, and I saw something that I never saw before, something that one cannot see every day. Well, it was about 11 A. M. when the first troop stepped on Cuban soil. They could not get near enough with the ocean steamer, so every soldier had to be carried in rowboats. And they were so thick in some places, going to shore full of soldiers, you could see nothing but rowboats, and in an hour there were hundreds of soldiers on Cuban soil, and outposts and a picket line had been put out.

"On a high mountain peak there is a lookout house of the Spaniards, with a flagpole on it where the Spaniards had a flag a few hours before, and at 5:12 P. M. 22d inst. the Stars and Stripes were raised to the top. At that very instant every steamer lying off the shore blew its whistle, and every soldier cheered and waved his hat. I tell you, that meant a good deal, to see that flag up on that Spanish flagpole. Oh, I had the strangest feeling come over me when I saw it, and never fully realized before what our flag really means. Oh, but it means more than what some of us imagine it does."

Fables and Miracles.

From The Poughkeepsie Eagle.

One of our oldest and most orthodox ministers suggests that if they had had such things in Bible times as fleets and guns, and if we should find recorded in the Old Testament story that on a certain day the Israelites sent out a fleet to fight the Philistines and that the Philistine fleet was entirely destroyed, while not one single Israelite was killed, the critics would all pronounce the statement a fable, utterly unworthy the credence of intelligent men.

Our clerical friend is right. Such an occurrence in Bible times would be pronounced a legendary miracle, and would be rejected as having no place in real history. Yet we have seen two such miracles within the past three months. We have no right to [illegible] direct Divine intervention [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Without Features—Auction Sales and Other Items.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Edward Muller, for improvement, the lot 2,349 First Avenue, 25.3 by 100.

The same operators have also bought from Sarah Norris the frame dwelling 125 East Eighty-third Street, 23 by 102.2, and from the executors of the estate of Matthew A. Wilson the lot adjoining on the west, 28.2 by 102.2.

It is reported that the four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, together with the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, have been sold to a builder. According to the records, the property is owned by Robert Breckenridge.

Charles McNamara has sold to Joseph Murray the four-story brick flat, with store, 1,009 Park Avenue, 25.5 by 82.2½.

A tract of about ninety acres situated on Central Avenue, between Yonkers and Bronxville, has been purchased by Dr. Dwight H. Murray and Thomas Merrian, both of Syracuse, N. Y. The price paid is reported at about $2,000 per acre. Plans for the development of the tract are in preparation.

An eight-story business building will be erected by Joseph W. Cushman on the plot recently purchased by him at 240 and 242 West Twenty-third Street from plans by C. H. P. Gilbert.

The sale of the Jane Robert estate property, which was interrupted by the storm last Monday afternoon, will be continued to-day at 1 o'clock on the premises by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company. The property extends from Eighteenth to Twenty-second Avenues and from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. The best recommendation for it lies perhaps in the fact that over 600 lots found ready buyers on Monday. About 1,200 lots remain to be sold.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to F. W. Dykman, for $2,000, the plot southwest corner of Union or Pelham Avenue and Cambeling Avenue, 25.6 by 142.5 by 25 by 147.4.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Gustav H. Schwab, executor, for $25,000, the four-story brick dwelling 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, 18 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Daniel E. Sickles, executor, for $5,000, the two-story frame dwelling 2,084 Washington Avenue, 24.6 by 100.1 by 22.5 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 145 Attorney Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 34 by 60.6 by 55; Urry Goodman of 76 Eldridge Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 182 Stanton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores; Urry Goodman, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 91.10 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 54; William H. Lake of Yonkers, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $45,000.

Ninetieth Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, for six-five-story brick flats, with stores; W. P. Roden of 17 East Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $178,000.

No. 88 Willett Street, for a six-story brick flat, 26.7 by 86.3; Schmeilder & Bachrach of 32 East Ninetieth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,000.

East End Avenue, Eighty-first to Eighty-second Streets, for a one-story coal yard, 140 by 80; estate of Ogden Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 81 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 30; Curtis Dean of 114 East Sixtieth Street, owner; C. Donges, architect; cost, $275.

St. Paul's Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Pelham Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shed, 16 by 18; John Schuh, owner; L. Fries, architect; cost, $250.

Monroe Avenue, north side, 350 feet west of Gray Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 22 by 57; R. Walter of 1,558 Avenue A, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 461 to 465 Rosedale Avenue, for three two-story and attic frame dwellings, 18 by 30; Hudson P. Rose of 146 Central Park West, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 41 by 77; W. C. Hammond of Kingston, Mass., owner; E. H. Hammond of 1,385 Franklin Avenue, architect; cost, $2,700.

Alterations.

No. 132 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. E. F. Cutter and others, owners; G. P. Graves of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, premises, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 237 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Mabel and Florence Wilder of 282 West Seventy-fourth Street, owners; E. E. Printh, architect; cost, $600.

Avenue A, west side, 50 feet south of Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Hanna Wallach of 160 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; William Emrich, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 24 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Olivia M. Cutting, premises, owner; C. C. Haight, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 354 Lexington Avenue, to a six-story brick dwelling; Mrs. S. W. Swords of 57 East Fifty-second Street, owner; J. G. Thorp of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,991 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; William H. Payne, owner; G. Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 36 East Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,430 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. Annie Mussat, owner; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 148th St, 199.10 to 149th St x175x199.10x175; James Butler and wife to Frederick Haas	1
GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 150 ft s of 5th St, 36.3x107.5x36.8x100.5; John F. Niebuhr to Mary E. Niebuhr	1
MAPES AV, n w s, Lot 119, map of East Tremont, 86x150; Harry Mintz to Mary E. Bird	3,600
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x100; Harris Rosenberg and wife to Louis Friedenberg	18,000
RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Eldridge St, 20x75; James Buchanan and another, trustees, to Annie Macdonald	10,750
ROBBINS AV, e s, 150 ft n of 151st St, 25x105; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Michael Struth	1,800
VILLA AV, w s, 128.4 ft s of Van Courtland Av, 50x100; Rosa Pistone and another to Francisco Pistone	1,749
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 166th St, 459.11x60.6x449.6x149.5; also, 166th St, centre line at centre of Findlay Av, runs w 280x n 380x s 130x s 50x s 130.2x s 330; Juliet M. Livingston to Louis Stern	1
WEST END AV, w s, 58.3 ft n of 91st St, —x—; Frederick Haas and wife to Mary A. Butler	1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 91st St, 58.3x—x57.6x100; Frederick Haas and wife to Mary A. Butler	1
WILLETT ST, 84, 25x100; Henry J. Wirth and others to Adolph Pawel	39,000
WOOSTER ST, 162, e s, 23.9x75; Margaret Prive and another to Viola Hahn	23,000
WOOSTER ST, 160, e s, 23.9x75; Mary Ehrmann to Viola Hahn	25,000
1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 120th St, 25.2x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Edward Muller	9,500
3D AV, w s, 98.5 ft s of 151st St, 27.2x71.10x25x83; Wilhelmina Lanser to Adelaide H. Levy	10
3D AV, 182, w s, 17.11x59.2x17.10x59.2; John A. Straley, referee, to Charles G. Koss	15,700
8TH AV, e s, 52.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x110; Louis Stern and wife to Julia M. Livingston and another	1
43D ST, s s, 453.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Adolph Pawel and wife to Henry J. Wirth and another	12,000
47TH ST, 532 to 538 West, 75x100.5; William Knubitsch and wife to Peter Steiner	1
48TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; George B. Morgan, referee, to Ida O. Walter	3,450
44TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; James P. Marren and wife to Ida O. Walter	10
50TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Elizabeth J. Goldman to Marie Sehring	1
[illegible] John A. Straley to Charles G. Koss	13,000
82D ST, s s, 85.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Harold F. Cox to Mary E. Cox	1
82D ST, [illegible] 19x102.2; Julia A. Vesey to Selma S. Moebius	1
119TH ST, [illegible] of Pleasant Av, [illegible]	1,494
150TH ST, [illegible]	22,000
[illegible] of Boston Av, 25x80; Margaret Meade and another to John F. McLaughlin	20
150TH ST, n s, 224.3 ft w of Mott Av, 50x100; Marion D. Risse to George C. Hopp and wife, ½ part	1,000

Recorded Leases.

JAFFE, Philipp, to Abraham Salomon; 263 Rivington St, 1½ years	$204
LESINSKY, Henry, to Brill Brothers; 219, 6th Av, 10 7-12 years	5,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to James Kennedy; 328 Cherry St, 6 8-12 years	1,700
MASSIMINO, John, to John F. Burt; 3,683 3d Av, 5 years....900 to	1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Mary, to John O'Berry; s w corner of Crotona Park South and Franklin Av, 3 years	$3,000
BOEKELL, Pauline F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	5,000
CASSELL, Harris, to Simon Cohn; s w s of 121st St, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	2,500
CRAIN, Hannah A., to Colonial Trust Company; Greenwich St, s e corner of Park Place, leasehold, 5 years	16,000
CRANITCH, William I. A., to Theodore Greentree; n s of 34th St, 362.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	1,500
CROWLEY, Peter and Catharine, to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 169th St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year	500
DALMAR, Paulina, to Chirstine Zobelt; s s of Grove Hill Place, 100 ft e of Avenue C, West Farms, 3 years	2,500
DINKELSPIEL, Louis W., to Regine Dinkelspiel; n w corner of 65th St and the Boulevard, demand	20,000
DROUGHT, Julia and William, to Mary Conlon; 600 West 114th St, 1 year	6,000
FLOYD, James R., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 21st St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	5,500
FLOYD, James R., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 21st St, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	5,500
HAAS, Frederick, to Edmund A. Hurry; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	15,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Edmund A. Hurry; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 148th St, 3 years	40,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Randolph Hurry; s s of 149th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	15,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Randolph Hurry; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 149th St, 3 years	40,000
HAHN, Viola, to David Marks; 160 and 162 Wooster St, 2 years	32,500
HAHN, Katharina and Charles J., to John E. Schwarz; e s of Avenue A, 82.2 ft n of 74th St, 5 years	1,200
HOPP, George C., and Emma A., to Marion D. Risse; n s of 159th St, 224.3 ft west of Mott Av, 1 year	650
KARP, Osias, to Mary F. Moorhouse; n s of Houston St, Lot 139, map of the A. Wynkoop property, installments	3,000
KIERAN, Mary A., to Sarah A. Kieran; s e s of Boston Av, 417.6 ft n e of Perot St, 1 year	1,400
KILPATRICK, James, to Judson S. Todd; s s 131st St, 100 ft east of Boulevard, 1 year	14,500
KILPATRICK, James, to Judson S. Todd; e s of Boulevard, 25 ft south of 131st St, 1 year	16,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 131st St, 125 ft east of Boulevard, 1 year	14,500
KILPATRICK, James, to Caroline E. Robert; s s of 131st St, 100 ft east of Boulevard, 1 year	4,000
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Edmund A. Hurry and others; 122-124 Orchard St, 5 years	38,000
KRUEGER, Arthur, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 49th St, 187.6 ft west of 1st Av, 1 year	3,500
LEVY, Adelaide H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of 3d Av, Lot 285, map of the village of Melrose South, 3 years	8,000
MACDONALD, Annie, to James Buchanan and another, trustees, &c.; n s of Rivington St, 80 ft west of Eldridge St, 3 years	9,250
MARTIN, James, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 142d St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year	7,250
MAROTZKI, Carl A., to James McClenahan and others, trustees, &c.; 47 New Bowery, 5 years	26,000
McLAUGHLIN, John F., to Gottlieb Eppie and another; s s of 149th St, 230 ft s e of Robbins Av, 1 year	2,300
MEHRINGER, Gustave and Samuel A., to Meyer and Rose Rosenberg; w s of 1st Av, 63.3 ft n of 13th St, 3 years	8,000
MOEBIUS, Selma S., to Julia A. Vesey; 241 East 82d St, 5 years	4,000
MULLER, Edward, to Pincus Loewenfeld and William Prager; w s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 120th St, 1 year	3,500
O'BRIEN, Michael, to Moses Weinman; 1,446 Avenue A, 5 years	15,000
PATI, Rosina, to Francesco Livaccari; e s of Elizabeth St, Lot 42, Map No. 1, Edward Livingston property, 14th Ward, 2 months	1,000
PAWEL, Adolph, to Henry J. Wirth and others; 84 Willett St, 1 year	1,000
PETERS, Dora, to Helena Schimpf; e s of Tiffany St, 229,3 ft s of 167th St, 3 years	1,800
PERELSTEIN, Louis, to Susan A. Beadleston and others; 12 Hamilton St, 3 years	24,000
PERELSTEIN, Louis, to William L. Beadleston; 12 Hamilton St, installments	4,000
RATKOWSKY, Bernard, to Callman Rouse; 54 and 56 East Broadway, 4 months	5,000
REHFUSS, Karl, to Amy Hoffman; 419 West 36th St, 5 years	10,500
RIVINUS, Emilie, to Helena Schimpf; s s of 168th St, Lot 124, map of the Village of Morrisania, 3 years	1,000
SALOMON, Max, to Nellie C. Van Reypen; 128 Greenwich St, 1 year	800
STOLZ, George, to Emil Waldenberger; w s of Tier Av, 300 ft w of North St, 342.3 to highwater mark, East Chester Bay, 3 years	4,000
THORNTON, Charles H., and others to Mary J. Steeves; w s of Tiebout Av, 100 ft n of 180th St, 4 months	7,000
WATT, Archibald, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of 7th Av, extends from 142d to 143d St, 1 year	35,000
WESTON, Maria, to Edwin H. Close; n w s of Ogden, or High Bridge, Av, 500 ft s w of Union St, 1 year	1,100
WILLIAMS, Edward G., and Thomas Farley to Elizabeth F. Chrystal; n e corner of Freeman St and Prospect Av, 3 years	4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARBER, Laura H., executrix, to Laura H. Barber, 7-10 part	7,000
BARBER, Joanna M., to Laura H. Barber, 3-10 part	3,000
BONHAMER, Elizabeth, to Henry C. Botty	Nominal
BRYAN, Susan W., to William W. Bryan, (two mortgages)	3,100
BURR, Adelia, and others, executors, to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.	8,000
ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to Amos F. Eno	100,000
GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkinser	750
LORD, Franklin B., executor, &c., to Frances T. Lord	6,127
MARKS, Marcus M., to David Marks	Nominal
McWILLIAMS, James R., to Thomas S. Allen	13,000
QUEEN, Louis H., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix	800
SICHEL, Hannah, to Ernest Ehrmann	12,000
THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS to Rebecca T. Mathews	60,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100x45.8; the New York Flexible-Wood Flooring Company against the estate of Robinson Gill, and Hannah Gill, and George Spitzer, owners; R. Gill & Sons and George Spitzer, contractors	2,525
WATER ST, 496 to 500, and 233 to 237 Cherry St; Philip Goldfarb against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor	43
5TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 99.11x100; 134th St, n s, 475 ft east of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; John Gannon against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor	175
8TH ST, 2 to 8 West; the New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Oscar A. Norman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors	950
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT—CHAPTER LAWS OF 1897.	418
1ST AV, w s, 50 ft north of 120th St, 25.2x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Edward Muller, 8 payments	11,000

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Henry C. Lytton against Henriette K. White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

FRONT ST, 170; Daniel J. Colton against Charles T. Cowenhoven and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Colton.

KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; the Bronx Realty Company against Annie Bentz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

27TH ST, 112 West; Harriet A. Sanchez against Emmet Edgerton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Pierce.

65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; E. Walter Beebe against William H. Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

147TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Grand Boulevard, or 300 ft e of 11th Av, 16x99.11; Ernest-Marx-Nathan Company against Harry W. Powell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

Where His Ideas Were Taught to Shoot.

From The Boston Globe.

When Dewey Day was celebrated in Montpelier, Vt., the birthplace of that hero, the staid old place took on an unaccustomed look of hilarity and liveliness. The schoolhouse where Dewey went to school is still standing on one of the streets of Montpelier. It has been through many vicissitudes, has been a public school, a parochial school, and is now a tenement house. On Dewey Day every window had a flag in it, and the old building was covered with bunting and glory.

Early in the morning a man was seen coming down the principal street of the town carrying a long piece of canvas under his arm. Something in his manner, which was at once mysterious and important, roused the curiosity of a reporter, who asked him where he was going. "To the Dewey schoolhouse," answered the man. "We're going to put this on the front." Then he unrolled the canvas, which bore this legend in huge black letters: "Here's where his young ideas were taught to shoot!"

GYP'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

A Terrier of Jersey City Takes a Lighted Giant Firecracker in His Mouth with Sad Results.

Gyp was a shaggy Spanish terrier and a favorite in the household of Mrs. Armstrong of Ocean and Danforth Avenues, Greenville, Jersey City. He was popular with those in the neighborhood who like a well-behaved, intelligent dog, and there are many persons in Greenville who say the funeral and burial Mrs. Armstrong gave him was a just tribute to his memory.

Gyp did not like the noise of Fourth of July celebrations. Last Monday he kept in the house nearly all day, where the reports of cannon and giant firecrackers inflicted the least punishment on his sensitive ears. But late in the afternoon he went to the front door just as Mrs. Armstrong threw a giant firecracker, with lighted fuse, into the middle of the street. Gyp thought it was something thrown for him to fetch, as he had often done in his favorite game of bringing back sticks and stones thrown by those who played with him. Accordingly he shot from the door, and before the cracker had ceased rolling he had it in his mouth. Mrs. Armstrong screamed to her pet to "Drop it!" but thoughtless boys laughed. Gyp did not comprehend the warning of his mistress, and ran back, shaking the explosive as dogs shake sticks and enemies. The shaking fanned the sputtering fuse. Gyp stopped on the lawn and shook the cracker again, as if in challenge to take it from him. And then there came a burst of thunder, and the dog—oh, where was he?

Stretched out on his back on the grass, his jaw distended and dislocated, his mouth black with powder and burned, Gyp lay, dying. Tenderly Mrs. Armstrong carried him into the house, the while the poor animal keeping up a piteous whining. His injuries were such that to save him from a lingering death Mrs. Armstrong placed him in a wash boiler, wrapped a cloth saturated with chloroform about his head so that he would inhale the fumes, and placed a cover over the boiler. Gyp's sufferings soon ceased.

Mrs. Armstrong ordered a coffin of Undertaker Robert Zeiger, with a suitable inscription, and Gyp was buried in the rear yard. Mrs. Armstrong's son, Matthew, delivered a funeral oration. Four boys acted as pall bearers, and they and other children dropped handfuls of earth on the coffin. After the grave was filled the children placed a bouquet of daisies sent by Undertaker Zeiger, and an American and Cuban flag, on the mound. Mrs. Armstrong thinks of marking the grave with a headstone.

Drinks and Prices.

From The Boston Watchman.

The high price of non-alcoholic Summer beverages works directly against temperance. A glass of lager beer or ale, which is heavily taxed by the general Government and by the community, is usually cheaper, or, at least, as cheap, as a glass of buttermilk, lemonade, soda water, or aerated water. The excellent waters of the Saratoga springs, away from Saratoga itself cost two or three times as much as lager beer or ale, and the same is true of apollinaris. Even in Saratoga a glass of spring water costs 5 cents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER

TO-DAY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Order of the Devisees,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
THE BALANCE
OF THE
JANE ROBERT ESTATE
Extending from
18TH TO 22D AV., AND
66TH TO 73D ST.,
30th Ward, Borough of Brooklyn
and City of New York.
The property remaining unsold includes some magnificent frontages on both 18th and 22d Avs.
80% ON MTGE. AT 4½%
if desired, on all purchases, large or small.
HOW TO GO:
Take any line of Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., and transfer to Court St. or 3d Av. Lines (Coney Island cars,) and get off at 18th Av. Fare five cents from Park Row, Manhattan, or any point in Brooklyn.
Descriptive maps, complimentary passes and additional information from Messrs. ROBERT & WHITEMAN, attorneys for the devisees, 132 Nassau St., New York, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 Broadway, New York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LEFT OVER HOUSES AND FLATS; REDUCED rents; west side. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

SPORTING GOODS.

CAMERAS.
A FEW SPECIALS.

FOR FILMS	3½x3½ Hawkeye		6.00
LOADING IN	3½x3½ Tourist		7.50
DAYLIGHT.	4 x5 Hawkeye		12.00
FOR PLATES.		List.	Sell.
3¼x3¼	Juniors	5.00	2.25
3¼@4¼	Magazine	6.00	4.75
4 x5		10.00	7.75
4 x5	Cycle	22.50	13.00
5 x7	Regular	16.00	9.00

HIGH GRADE MONTAUKS.
LATEST MODELS.
CYCLES OR 4x5....$20 and $25
REGULARS, 4x7....$25 and $32
SUPPLIES AT LOWEST PRICES.
G. GENNERT,
24 & 26 EAST 13TH ST.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES
ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS.... CHEAPER.
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
[illegible] EIGHTH AVE., Near [illegible]
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and [illegible]

RAINSTORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Thousands of Dollars Mark the Limit of Damage Wrought.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—All records have been broken in St. Louis and vicinity by a heavy rainfall. The damage done amounts to several hundred thousands. During the twenty-four hours 5.8 inches of rain fell. The greatest previous fall was on the night of June 15-16, 1888, when the record was 4.64 inches.

All the low and badly drained sections of the city are flooded, cellars are filled, and the lower stories of many houses are wet with several feet of water. In the outlying districts, especially Cheltenham, the waters rose to such a height that the residents sought safety on rafts. John May, whose hardware store, at Chouteau and Jefferson Avenues, was damaged to the extent of $3,000 by the flood, says the residents of his neighborhood will join in a damage suit against the city involving more than $100,000, which he says is a conservative estimate of the damage within a radius of a block of his store He lays the blame on the poor drainage system.

Almost every resident and storekeeper on Chouteau Avenue from No. 2,600 to 3,200, a distance of six blocks, suffered damage to buildings or stocks of goods in sums varying from $100 to $3,000. Other sections of the city suffered to a greater or less extent. Fortunately no lives were lost.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.

7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENSHOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,

Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

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Saratoga.
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Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

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MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

New Jersey.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts, 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE, $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
J. STROUD HINKSON.

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ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New England.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA
OPEN JUNE 25.
For terms, circulars, etc., address
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; 6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2?

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE.
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. F. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

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GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

"SUMMER HOMES," a beautifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding-houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New York and Vermont. Send 8c. in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, Genl. Eastn. Passr. Agt., West Shore Railroad, 363 Broadway, New York, or free upon application.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-law6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-law6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy2-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-law6mS&s3

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS.

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-law6mS

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches of the same are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85), on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee. ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. je29-2aw8wW&S

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-law6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Floating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3 , 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.35, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION. (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.........9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.; Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's..5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin........Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.E.Tdh, 75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W.B'way, 50c.tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W.28St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers,
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c(music).
Hotel Grenner, 100 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Jacquin......57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W.De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc, tdh, 40c.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, desserts, baking; makes butter; country in Summer; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—As farm manager by a first-class, up-to-date farmer; married; small family; excellent references. R. Myers, Sayville, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-law7wS

INSTRUCTION.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Terms high. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" " West 22d St Pier.....9

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
Patria, July 16, 8:30 P.M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
*Berlin.........July 9 | *Chester.........July 23
Kensington......July 13 | Friesland.......July 27
Noordland......July 20 | Southwark.......Aug. 3
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE	July 9
MASSACHUSETTS	July 16
MANITOBA	July 23
MINNEWASKA	July 30
MOHAWK	Aug. 6

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon | Cymric, Aug. 30.......

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., July 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 AM
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne....July 16 | La Bretagne.....Aug. 13
La Navarre......July 23 | La Navarre.......Aug. 20
La Gascogne....July 30 |
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Victoria.........July 16 | Alexandra........July 30
Boadicea........July 23 | Winifreda........Aug. 6
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.........July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu................Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu...............Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..................Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls, Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M., B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:40 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9.00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9.15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2.00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited—Fast mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9.15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) *3:20, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:25, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 5:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars.) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:53 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *5:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) *3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LA BOURGOGNE SURVIVORS

Nearly All of Them Arrived in This City Yesterday by Train from Boston.

SCENES OF GRIEF AND JOY

Many Friends of Those Lost Watch Hopelessly at the Station—Members of the Crew Loudly Hissed by the Mourners.

One hundred and sixty-one survivors of the wreck of La Bourgogne, all men, arrived in this city at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from Boston. One hundred of them were part of the ship's crew, four were subaltern officers, and the rest were passengers. Two other survivors—Mr. and Mrs. Lacasse—arrived here earlier in the day, and two more remain in Boston for the time being. The others who sailed on the vessel, numbering 560, are hopelessly lost.

When the train carrying the survivors pulled into the shed of the Grand Central Station a great crowd was assembled in front of the gates, and ten policemen had their hands full trying to make a passageway for the rescued men. The first man to step outside of the gates was Otto Zaiser, a second-class passenger. He was joyously welcomed by Mrs. Adele Aizel of 242 West Twenty-sixth Street, his cousin, and another friend. Albert Guidot was the next survivor to appear. He was expected by his wife and cousin. Each one of the other four second-class passengers who had come on that train was greeted by friends and relatives, and all went at once to their homes.

The most touching scenes, however, were when the steerage passengers appeared. Many had wives, sisters, brothers, and parents awaiting to clasp them in their arms. All were foreigners, principally Italian, Swiss, Austrian, and French. As they reached the sides of their anxious relatives the strain to which they had been subjected during the last few days caused strong men to break down completely and sob like children. One Italian, who had lost his wife and son on board, and had escaped, as he said, by a miracle, had to be supported by three of his friends.

One Woman Hysterical.

One of the passengers, Lucien Terland, was seized by a party of five women, one of whom was Mrs. Louis Labret, and anxiously questioned about the fate of Mr. Labret. Mr. Terland saw the excited and flushed face of the lost passenger's wife and hastily stammered that her husband was alive. She danced about with joy, but suddenly it occurred to her that if her husband were saved he would be on the same train, and she again ran up to Mr. Terland, saying: "You have told me an untruth! My husband is lost!" The man bowed his head and turned away. Mrs. Labret at once became hysterical, and her friends took charge of her.

A well-dressed man and woman, who declined to give their names, spoke to several of the survivors and anxiously inquired about a man whose picture they had with them. In every instance they received the reply that he had not been seen among the saved, but still they persevered until, realizing that there was no more hope, they walked away, the woman hiding her face in a handkerchief and the man doing his best to comfort her, though tears were pouring down his own face.

After all the passengers had debarked the crew came out in double file and walked through the crowd that had pressed forward to see them. The policemen drew up in front of the crowd, which, the minute the first couple of the crew became visible, began to hiss and murmur. Most of the 100 sailors, stokers, and boiler men wore the regulation uniform of the French merchant marine, and their appearance was anything but attractive. Cries of "Cowards!" "Murderers!" "Brutes!" were heard on all sides as they filed past.

A Policeman's Opinion.

Even the policemen could not refrain from passing remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary character. One policeman said quite audibly:

"Why, the faces of these men tell the story more eloquently than anybody could relate it. They are the most brutal looking set I ever saw in my life, and I have seen a good many tough characters."

Acting Agent Faguet of the French line, who was at the station when the train arrived, ordered the members of the crew to board stages which were in waiting for them, and had them taken down to the company's docks, where they boarded La Touraine.

The surviving steerage passengers who had no friends or homes in this city were also placed in stages and taken to boarding houses in Greenwich Street. They will be visited by an agent from the French line to-day, and some provision will be made for their transportation to their destination or back to their homes, as they choose.

Many pitiable scenes were witnessed at the station prior to the arrival of the train bearing the survivors. The crowd of eager persons anxiously awaiting its coming began to arrive shortly before 3 o'clock. It had been announced that some of the rescued might come on the limited express, due here at 3 o'clock, and which left Boston at 10 in the morning. None came in on that train, however and the next, arriving thirty minutes later, proved equally disappointing.

Some Hoping Against Hope.

Theresa Cassazza of 24 James Street, whose father and sister were on board the Bourgogne, was among the earliest at the station. She had been informed by the company that the name of Cassazza did not appear on the list of the saved, but she still had hopes, and waited patiently until the last train came in. She closely scanned the faces of the survivors, and finally, as a last chance, inquired of Patrick McKeown, who stood talking to Agent Faquet, concerning her father and sister. He reluctantly told her that she need hope no further. He had seen them both go down. They were clinging to a spar and floating around the wreck for some time, when the father slipped and fell back into the waves, and shortly afterward the sister, a girl of thirteen, disappeared.

The woman then broke down. The anxiety in which she had lived for two days had completely unstrung her, and she burst into a fit of weeping that nobody could attempt to check.

Another of the eager waiters and watchers was the sister of Juliette Cicot of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, also among the lost. She had been sitting in the station since morning looking for her sister among the passengers of the various incoming trains.

Charles Cassella, who conducts a fruit store in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and who lost his wife and three children in the disaster, was among the waiting throng. He said before the train came in that he had no hope of their rescue. He was only there to get if he could some word about them from somebody who had seen them in their last moments.

A dozen or more men from a leather factory in Jersey City swelled the crowd in the station. Four of their fellow-workmen embarked on La Bourgogne for a trip to France, and when the lone survivor, Gabrielle Echengerellear, came past them, they seized him and covered him with kisses.

A REPORTED INVESTIGATION.

Crew of the Lost French Liner to Sail on La Touraine To-day.

If any of the crew of the lost French liner Bourgogne are held to account for their alleged brutality toward the passengers following the collision and sinking of that vessel, the trial and investigation will take place in France. So far as could be ascertained last night, the evidence of none of the surviving passengers has yet been taken here.

The efforts of the French Consul General François Edmond Bruwäert yesterday were directed toward obtaining the depositions of members of the crew only, and for this purpose what was to all intents a secret investigation was held on the French liner La Touraine, at her pier last night, continuing until nearly midnight. Every member of the crew of the lost steamer, upon their arrival in the city yesterday afternoon, was hurried aboard La Touraine and will sail for France this morning.

There were no unusual scenes when the surviving seamen reached the French line pier shortly after 5 o'clock in three omnibuses from the Grand Central Station. But their arrival soon drew a large crowd. Every truckman in the vicinity seemed to have left his truck to get a view of the survivors, but few comments were made.

The steamship company had evidently anticipated a demonstration, for eight policemen were drawn up at the entrance to the pier, while a number of others kept a watchful eye on the crowd. Their vigilance was uncalled for, as the sturdy longshoremen and drivers composing the greater part of the gathering simply cast pitying glances as the undersized and thoroughly cowed and crestfallen seamen filed into the pier. The men were marched in double file, as soldiers, and on either side of the line marched a number of the company's officers.

The Officials on Board.

Consul General Bruwäert, Vice Consul Charpentier, and a Consular clerk were already on board La Touraine, and they were joined by Acting Agent Faguet of the line, and Dock Superintendent Japhet. The taking of the depositions of the men was begun the moment they arrived on the ship, while relatives and friends, as well as the merely curious, were invariably denied admission to the steamer.

The sailors were guarded as prisoners, and no one was allowed to speak a word with them. The only passenger recognized on the pier was Giuseppe Ralleri, a tanner of 839 Summer Avenue, Newark.

He marched on board La Touraine with the sailors, and his cousin, a pretty young woman, who had been to the Grand Central Station to meet him, but missed him there, was on the pier to greet him. She had great difficulty in getting him ashore. She said that Rolleri's mind had been slightly unbalanced by his terrible experience after La Bourgogne sank. He is a small, slight, and shrunken man, with no more apparent strength than a boy, and yet he saved himself while strong men perished.

No Information Given.

The gates of the French Line pier were shut in the faces of all inquirers at 5:30 o'clock, and no admittance was given under any circumstances to any but those belonging to the line. The consular and steamship officials positively refused to send out any information as to the progress of the investigation, or in fact as to whether or not an investigation was really being held. This fact could only be learned from the members of La Touraine's crew who came ashore.

Acting Agent Faguet left the steamer at 10 o'clock, and was followed by the Consular officials some time later. Agent Faguet, when questioned, refused to make any statement whatever concerning the trend of the reported investigation. "The deposition of every member of the crew was taken by the Consul," said he, "and he will, if he sees fit, tell you to-morrow what has been done. What I did on board the French Line is the business only of the line."

Neither the Consul nor Vice Consul could be seen. M. Faguet when seen stated that they had left the pier. The watchman on the pier stated later that they were still on board La Touraine. An air of profound secrecy and mystery was given to the entire proceeding.

Consul General Bruwäert had said in the afternoon that he would take the evidence of the members of La Bourgogne's crew and as many of the surviving passengers as could be induced to testify. "I will make every effort," said he, "to obtain all the testimony obtainable bearing upon the alleged acts of brutality committed by the crew after the sinking of the vessel, but I do not think that French sailors will be convicted on such charges.

"I have information that the cruelty exhibited by men in La Bourgogne's boats was by a party of Austrian sailors, and not by the crew of the vessel. However, my duty is simply to forward the depositions taken to the French Admiralty Court for its decision. Meantime the men will be under the Government surveillance."

Speaking of the large proportion of members of the crew among the survivors, the Consul accounted for it by the fact that nearly all of La Bourgogne's sailors were natives of the Normandy coast, where all the inhabitants are used to the sea from childhood and are expert swimmers.

Line Officials Exercised.

The officials of the French line were much exercised about the criticisms of the sailors of La Bourgogne, and generally gave scant courtesy to reporters. Acting Agent Faguet said it was untrue that any persons had withdrawn their names from the list of La Touraine which sails to-day. He declared the company would refund the passage money to any one desiring it.

It was declared positively, however, by others that at least two persons had canceled their passage yesterday, and it was rumored that the cabin list of La Touraine had been considerably reduced.

When asked if the losses of first-class passengers would be refunded, the officials were reticent. There were few callers at the offices of the line yesterday. Among those who made inquiries was an elderly woman, who inquired for Elgin Angell of Cleveland, who sailed on La Bourgogne to meet his wife in Paris.

According to the reports, no first-cabin passengers were saved, but the list of survivors contains the name of Ernest Angell, cabin boy. The company's officers say no cabin boy of that name was on the steamer, and it is believed that Angell, the passenger, may be alive.

It was rumored at the offices that one of the lost was Clarence Stetson, a New York newspaper man, formerly on The Herald, who was on his way to Paris, having booked under an assumed name. Stetson was reported to have started for Europe in the interest of The Cosmopolitan.

Another rumor gained currency yesterday afternoon that another steamer had picked up some of La Bourgogne's survivors, and this brought a flood of telegrams and telephone messages to the offices from friends and relatives of the lost steamer's passengers.

The reply to all was that no report had been received to that effect, and it was not considered likely that any passengers were thus saved.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—S. Guard & Co., Halifax agents of the steamship line to which La Bourgogne belonged, have issued the following statement relative to the disaster:

"With reference to the sad disaster to the French steamship La Bourgogne, the following facts will explain why no first-cabin passengers were saved and more of the others were not saved: The Cromartyshire struck La Bourgogne on the starboard side, her bowsprit coming on board just forward of the bridge, smashing No. 1 Boat, then, dragging aft, damaged No. 3 and No. 5 Boats, breaking in the starboard boiler hold and engine room. The whole time from the collision till she sank must have been less than forty minutes, as the purser's watch stopped at 5:50 and the collision took place about 5:10. Passengers were doubtless all below asleep at the time. Before they could get on deck the ship had taken a heavy list to starboard, the saloon passengers coming on deck would have seen all the wreckage of the collision on the starboard side, with the ship listing over to starboard, and would naturally have gone on the port side, and were doubtless standing about and in the port boats, which it was impossible to launch, owing to the heavy list to starboard. Two, we are informed, were capsized in being got into the water, with more or less passengers in them.

"The officers' boat, No. 7, on the starboard side, succeeded in pushing off when the funnel, falling, crushed it. No. 11 Boat, on the starboard side, it is stated, was seized by some ten or twelve foreign sailors among the passengers, who kept any one else from getting in. This boat got off and afterward refused to come and assist the fourth engineer and other Frenchmen on a raft and pick up drowning people in the water. Of the twenty-three French sailors saved most of them were picked up in the water. The balance probably went down with the ship when she sank, working at the boats on the port side. The men coming up from the engineers' room aft would have been in a position to avail themselves of the two or three starboard boats aft and rafts which were got into the water, as would also the third class and second class passengers, whose accommodation was aft.

"Capt. Deloncle, we know, was on the bridge on the vessel when it went down, and no doubt, from the statement of the sailors saved, who were on watch at the time of the collision, the other officers and the rest of the sailors were endeavoring to get the port boats launched and went down with the steamer, which finally sank stern first, lying over on the starboard side, taking down the passengers and rest of the crew."

PATRICK McKEOWN'S STORY.

Saw Only One Brutal Act During the Struggle for Life, but Heard About Many.

One of the most vivid narratives told by survivors of the ocean tragedy, was the story of Patrick McKeown, upon whom his escape from the sinking steamer and subsequent struggle upon a heavily loaded raft, had left a lasting impression. McKeown cited one instance in which, as it came forcibly to his attention, he was emphatically positive murder was done by a survivor whom McKeown thought was a sailor of La Bourgogne. He also relates instances of brutality repeated to him by other survivors. He paid the crew of La Bourgogne a tribute for a certain amount of discipline soon after the steamer was struck.

McKeown was a morocco finisher of Wilmington, Del., and was going to Paris for both business and diversion. On reaching New York yesterday he was met, among others, by Paul Faguet, the acting agent of the French Line, who paid him a small sum for present needs, as McKeown claimed he had not saved a cent. The agent told him to come to the company's office in a few days and obtain his fare home. McKeown immediately made for a café, and while eating a hearty meal told of the trying scenes upon and around the sinking craft.

"I was in my berth when La Bourgogne was struck," he said. "I was on the side where the ship was cut open, and the crash was frightful. Grabbing a few things, I rushed into the second cabin, through which a frightened crowd was rushing, and made for the main passage, which was not obstructed by wreckage. Before going up I asked a deck hand if there was any danger. He thought there was not, but I determined to keep on and see for myself. When I saw the big hole in the steamer's side, I knew we were in a dangerous fix. There were several hundred people on the decks; in fact, it seemed to me that most of the passengers had come up from the cabins and steerage. In the broad daylight they were hurrying about, excitedly asking one another all sorts of questions. Everybody seemed to have lost their heads."

Forgot His Money.

"I ran down stairs and looked into my berth, but did not take anything. I forgot a sum of money—$110—I had there, and ran back on deck. The steamer listed so badly that the lifeboats on the side on which she was struck could not be lowered. On the opposite side I saw three lifeboats hanging from the davits and filled with people.

"These boats, it seemed to me, were filled almost entirely with women and children. I don't think I saw many men in them. I made a rush to climb into one, but the sailors thrust me back, and I could not get in." McKeown says he tried, in his eagerness, to climb over the sailors' shoulders, and they threw him down bodily.

"By the time I stopped trying to get into the lifeboats, the ship had listed so much that I slipped and slid down the deck into the sea. A short way off was a raft," McKeown continued, "with only two men on it. One, I think, was a sailor of La Bourgogne and one a passenger. They made no resistance when I climbed upon the raft. Other men who were swimming around joined us, and we soon had eighteen or twenty aboard—all the raft would hold. We drifted away from the sinking boat, but had time to watch it as it pitched and finally went down.

"The three lifeboats with their loads of women and children could not be lowered, so heavily had the steamer listed, and they were dragged down into the tumbling whirlpool. After I slid into the water the line of sailors quit the lifeboats—to shift for themselves, I suppose—and the weeping and screaming women could neither lower the boats nor get out of them. As the ship steadily subsided and the passengers saw there was no hope of escape, they began to pray, many of them. Some few continued to crawl about, screaming and swearing."

Demeanor of Three Priests.

A feature of the last few minutes upon the doomed liner that had cut itself vividly on McKeown's memory, was the calm demeanor of three priests, who serenely walked about the deck administering the rites of the Roman Catholic Church to such as wished them. One of the priests he recognized. He was Father Anthony Kessler, a brother of Dr. Aloys Kessler of 238 West Forty-ninth Street, this city. McKeown had talked with him the day before the disaster, and recognized him easily from the life raft. "He seemed to have not a thought of himself," said McKeown, "but encouraged and blessed the fated passengers." None of the priests tried to save himself, according to McKeown, so intent were they upon giving the benediction.

As the big steamer took her last plunge, and several hundred persons were drawn down by the horrible suction, to be released only when life had left them, McKeown said it was so fearful a sight that even the survivors shrieked, screamed, and some prayed. Those on the raft on which McKeown was placed soon had to give all their attention to saving themselves. A small rim around the edge of the raft barely prevented those outside from slipping to death, and as now one, now another, lost hold and barely escaped falling into the ocean, the men swore and fought among themselves. Thereafter McKeown says he heard no more praying, but almost constant cursing. The only woman who escaped, Mrs. La Casse, he did not see until she was safe on board the raft, and her husband holding her in his arms.

McKeown had made the acquaintance of a man from Philadelphia, a tailor, whose name was Peter Barrett, he thought. Barrett had told him he had a wife and four children at home. While the raft was floating around, according to McKeown, Barrett swam up to it and grabbed the edge. "A Frenchman—a sailor—spoke to him in French, and I know he told him to keep off," said McKeown, "but Barrett hung on. Then the sailor took a half-broken oar and beat him over the head and clubbed his fingers until Barrett fell back and drowned." McKeown said the sailor had accompanied the survivors to New York, but he was not sure enough of him to pick him out of the remainder of La Bourgogne's crew.

Saw No More Brutality.

Except for this instance, McKeown did not see any evidence of brutality. While still on the Bourgogne, he said he had seen only two officers at the extreme rear of the ship, and neither seemed armed or directing the crew. He saw the Captain on the bridge, but did not think he shot himself, as he heard no pistol shot. It was shortly after 5 o'clock when he reached the raft, and he was there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Cromartyshire was sighted some miles away. A lifeboat from La Bourgogne that had been waiting near the raft pulled in to the Cromartyshire, and later, manned by a mixed crew from the survivors and the Cromartyshire, returned and rescued those on the raft. As they reached the Cromartyshire McKeown says the passengers saw several large sharks cruising about the water.

McKeown said other survivors had told him that the women and children were cruelly treated; that in other instances where men and women were hanging to the sides of lifeboats they were beaten off with oars and boathooks. In regard to the sailors using knives, he had seen nothing of it, but others told him that some of the men had cut and stabbed. Some said they were La Bourgogne's sailors and some said they were steerage passengers. He had seen one man—a Frenchman whose name he did not know—with an eye blackened and cut. This man told him that a number had boarded a life raft and overcrowded it, upsetting it several times. Each time there was a fierce fight to get back, and men kicked, bit, and struck out like beasts to gain a place of safety. The Frenchman had been kicked in the face, leg, and shoulder, but had succeeded in climbing upon the raft.

OSWALD KIRKNER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Says the Unrestrained Panic Caused Much Loss of Life.

Oswald Kirkner, an ice-cream maker of Staten Island, and a man of German birth, was one of the rescued second cabin passengers. He tells a fearful story of the disaster, and emphasizes its horrors by declaring that very many of the lost could have and should have been saved.

"I was in my bunk," he said, "when La Bourgogne and the Cromartyshire collided. The crash awoke me. I leapt up, pulled on a few clothes, and ran up stairs to the deck. All was confusion and wild excitement there. But I, preserving my coolness, saw that the ship was not going to sink instantly. So I ran back down stairs and helped some ladies out of their bunks and up to the deck. The excitement had grown.

"La Bourgogne was then beginning to list, and people were running hither and thither trying to get places in the boats. It was every man for himself. I looked about me for the Captain. Neither he nor any other officer was in sight. I have no idea what could have become of them.

"If order had been restored there would have been no such fearful loss of life. But there was no one to restore it.

"Boats full to the gunwales were launched amid struggles for places, and when in the water poor wretches would swim to them and strive to climb in.

"It was then only that I saw any display of that brutality with which the crew and steerage passengers are charged. It consisted in the men manning the boats shoving off the swimmers. They did this because their craft was so overloaded another person would capsize it. It was fully three-quarters of an hour before La Bourgogne sank after she was struck."

CHARLES DUTTWEILER'S ESCAPE.

He Was Struck by an Oar, but Was Not Stunned.

Charles Duttweiler, who at first was reported among the lost on the Bourgogne, arrived with the survivors yesterday. He is a baker, and lives at 27 Mauger Street, Brooklyn. His wife awaited him, and greeted him with tears of joy. He has a memento of his frightful experience that he will carry all his life. It is a gash almost half an inch deep above the left ear which he said he received from a blow with an oar by one of the sailors who escaped.

"My experience with French sailors," he said, "has been one I shall not forget for some time. I was one of a party of thirty that managed to cut a boat loose, and we steered safely away from the foundering ship. We had not been out but a few minutes, however, before the boat capsized, and we were all thrown into the water. I caught sight of a raft a little distance away, and struck out for it.

"I swam about half an hour before I could reach it, but finally managed to pull up to it, and was about to climb on when one of the sailors struck me a hard blow on the head with an oar. It did not stun me, however, and I again tried to get aboard. Once more the brute struck me with the oar, and almost in the same spot, but it was a case of do or die, and I struggled on board.

"I saw half a dozen cases where these wretches prevented people from getting on board the life rafts, either by striking them with their oars or by pushing them under the boat. It was not to save their own lives, either, as in most instances there was plenty of room."

A SURVIVOR OF THE UTOPIA.

Joseph Stok, Took Passage on La Bourgogne and Was Saved.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A. C. Jankovitch, a sub-agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, gave an interesting piece of information to-day concerning one of the rescued steerage passengers. Mr. Jankovitch recognized in the name Joseph Stok, appearing on the list of the rescued, an Austrian to whom he had sold a steerage ticket on La Bourgogne. At the time of purchasing the ticket Stok told the sub-agent that he was one of the survivors of the steamer Utopia, which sank near Gibraltar in 1891, after a collision with the British ship Anson.

HORRORS OF LA BOURGOGNE.

Passengers Tell of the Heart Rending Scenes of the Wreck While Returning to Boston.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Plant Line steamer Halifax arrived here at 8:45 o'clock this morning, having on board 162 survivors of the French Line steamer La Bourgogne, which was sunk in a collision with the ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, last Monday.

Scores of people were waiting on the pier for the Halifax to reach her berth, although, so far as is known, only one of the survivors belonged here. He is Enrico Gorri, a boarding house keeper, who was one of a party of six Italians bound for his native land. The other five perished. None of the spectators was allowed inside the gates.

The shipwrecked men received every necessary attention. Each one was provided with a ticket for New York, and special electric cars were in waiting to conduct the passengers to the Providence station.

Cars for the accommodation of the survivors were attached to the train which left here at 10:03 this forenoon over the Shore Line.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, who took passage on the Halifax for the purpose of learning from the survivors more of the details of the disaster than had been possible in the short time between their arrival at Halifax and their departure for New York, during the trip to Boston had opportunity to come in contact with very many of those who escaped, and their stories of their experience were thrilling, although many of them gave horrifying details of brutality, if not of murder, possibly never equaled in marine history.

Among the survivors were a few who could speak English well, but most of them could communicate with the correspondent only through an interpreter. There were Swiss, French, German, Belgians, Italians, and Arabians. Even some of these could not make themselves understood, and they merely showed the marks and bruises received during the terrible struggle for life.

Shock of Collision Small.

Among those on board the Halifax not one could be found who was on deck at the time of the accident. The only man saved from La Bourgogne who was on deck when the ships struck was Mr. La Casse, who left Halifax by rail, utterly refusing to take the boat with the others, as he said he had had enough of the sea. Mrs. La Casse, the only woman saved, accompanied her husband on the train.

The survivors agree that La Bourgogne struck the Cromartyshire a glancing blow and that the shock was not great. Therefore it is believed that many of the passengers never awoke. The opinion as to the time intervening between the collision and the sinking of La Bourgogne varies greatly. Some say ten or fifteen minutes and others say thirty or thirty-five, while one man was certain it was a full hour. The glancing blow La Bourgogne struck the Cromartyshire was one that never could be provided for by water-tight doors.

Among the remarkable escapes were those of three stokers, Louis Le Julien, Jean Alvany, and Francois Emillo. They were in the stokehole when the accident occurred. Their story in substance is as follows:

The engines were stopped in the collision and afterward were put ahead in the hope of beaching the steamer on Sable Island. About five minutes after the crash the water began to come into the boiler room, and soon it rushed in in great volumes. The pumps were tried, but to no avail. The water put the fires out and the engines stopped. The chief engineer gave orders to close the water-tight doors, but even when they were closed, the water came in almost as fast as before. Then all hope was gone, and the engineer blew twice on the whistle, the signal for all to escape who could do so. There was a rush, but about fifteen men were drowned in the stokeholes and engine room. The three men who succeeded in getting out found that all the boats had left, and they at once plunged into the sea. They were picked up later and taken on board the Cromartyshire.

Story of a Swiss Survivor.

Fred Nyffeler, the sole survivor of a Swiss party of about fifteen, going to their native country on a visit, gave a graphic account of the disaster. He is twenty-nine years old, and was one of the few survivors who could speak English fluently. He came to America fourteen years ago. For the last eight years he has been engaged in stock raising in Oregon. He left Tacoma, Wash., June 25, and joined his party on La Bourgogne the following Saturday. When they left New York the weather was fine, and continued so until a few hours before the accident.

Nyffeler, who was in bed when the collision occurred, knew nothing of it, but as it was his practice to get up early, he arose about 5 o'clock and went on deck. He was surprised to see splinters lying around, and he walked forward in search of the officer of the watch. Nyffeler asked him what was the matter. He replied "Nothing." Nyffeler believed him, and walked about the deck. He noticed, however, that the ship began to list, and that other passengers were wearing life belts. He went below and put one on. When he came up he met Eliza Niffenegger, a Swiss girl from New York, with whom he had become acquainted. She knew nothing about the collision, and Nyffeler got her a life belt, and then both got into a lifeboat. The boat was packed with men and women waiting for the sailors to cut the boat loose. The crew did not come, however, and the boat went down with the ship. Nyffeler was the only one saved of all the party.

A Boat Containing Only Sailors.

While Nyffeler was in the boat he saw the Captain on the bridge alone. The Captain, he said, had evidently lost his head, and was walking up and down the bridge screaming and swearing. Nyffeler saw one boat leave the ship containing only sailors. The ship had a terrible list to port, her decks being almost perpendicular. As she sank the stern went up in the air with the boat Nyffeler was in. The fog had cleared away, but there were no signs of the Cromartyshire. The stern kept going up in the air, until all of a sudden came a crack, and the ship went down. Nyffeler rose to the surface in a minute, and all around him were women, children, and men, struggling in the water, shouting for help. He looked for Elisa Niffenegger, but could not see her. He then got hold of a crowded raft, which soon upset, throwing all upon it into the water. He managed to get upon it again, however, with several others, and stayed on it until picked up by rescuers.

Nyeffeler says that while on the raft he saw five women, who were clinging to the very rope he had hold of thrust to their death with boathooks in the hands of Frenchmen on the raft. Nyeffeler is certain he can point out the men. He says they cut the rope, and although the women were screaming pitifully, and one of them pleaded for her life, they were all heartlessly pushed away.

One of the women was the mother of August and John Borgiburgi, who are among the survivors. Two others were German and the other two were French women.

Swordfish About the Raft.

Nyeffeler saw an American beaten over the head while trying to get on a raft not far from the one he was on. Just before Nyeffeler and his fellows were taken on board the Cromartyshire their raft was followed by two immense sword fish. They jumped around the raft for quite a while, but did not venture to attack, and at last sheered off.

E. Achard, a Frenchman, who has been some years in Baltimore, was on his way to France with his wife and two children. On the morning of the collision he put them in a boat amidships and went to get another boat for himself. Only one end of the boat he got into was cut loose, and the boat tipped when it descended, throwing the occupants into the water. Just at this time the Bourgogne's funnels gave way, and one of them fell directly across the boat in which Achard's wife and children had been placed, crushing it and knocking all the passengers overboard. One of the funnel chains struck Mrs. Achard across the chest and literally tore her body asunder. Charles Liebra and others, who were eye-witnesses, say it was the most blood-curdling sight they ever saw. Achard fell into the water when La Bourgogne sank, but managed to get hold of a raft to which he clung for eight hours, submerged to his armpits. After he got out he was unable to straighten out his body or arms for a long time. Mr. Achard had $20,000 on his person at the time of the wreck, and it was saved with him. He is, however, heartbroken and wretched on account of the loss of his wife and children. He presented the pitiful aspect of one who could not weep. In his watch was a portrait of his sixteen-year-old daughter, who was drowned, taken only a few days before they left America.

From the testimony of three persons, Otto Zeiger from New York, Mr. Achard of Baltimore, and Charles Liebra, chief cook of the Stafford Hotel, Philadelphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the passengers. The three men agree in the statement that after the collision, when every one was surrounding the boats, the fourth engineer said: "Damn the passengers! Let them save themselves. We save ourselves first." He also said that if he had a revolver he would shoot the pasengers.

Captain Said There Was No Danger.

Mr. Liebra spoke in great praise of the Captain of La Bourgogne, although that officer did not think that the collision was serious, and informed those of the saloon passengers who inquired that there was no danger. This is thought to be one reason that none out of the seventy-five first-class passengers were saved.

On the voyage Liebra became acquainted with Yousouf, the wrestler, who was a passenger. After the collision, Liebra says he saw Yousouf struggling in a crowd of drowning pasengers, beating them off with a stiletto, and shoving them aside trying to reach a boat; he failed, however, and went down.

In conversation with Liebra before the wreck, the wrestler had expressed himself as ill pleased with the treatment he had received in America.

L. Tarlaud of 164 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, and M. Lucas from Northran, France, the latter being a waiter on board La Bourgogne, each tell of being driven away from a boat containing Austrians armed with knives. While the Halifax was entering Boston Harbor this morning, eight persons gave their names as witnesses to the fact that the Austrians used knives to keep people out of their boat.

One of the crew, a steward, who spoke English well, declined to give his name, as he said it would be bad for him when he got back.

He said he was in bed at the time of the accident. The shock awakened him, and he ran up to the spardeck to his boat. There are twenty-five men appointed to each boat, but there were only seven or eight at his, which was the second mate's, No. 7. The second mate was at his post, and the boat was immediately got ready. There were about fifty passengers in this boat, including a lot of women. As La Bourgogne was sinking the boat caught and upset, throwing every one into the water. He came up in a minute. He was saved two minutes after by a raft. There were lots of women and children screaming for help around, but he turned his head away, and he said he did not like to see these things.

The young Frenchman from New Orleans said he could not say anything in praise of the crew of La Bourgogne. He did not see any of the officers after the accident, except the Captain, who was gesticulating on the bridge.

Messrs. Zeisor and Keramer, second-class passengers, state that Victor Gendrot and another sailor of La Bourgogne deserve great praise for their bravery in saving some passengers. They called for volunteers to go from the Cromartyshire, and were the means of saving many who otherwise would have perished. They were the only sailors who did anything to help the passengers.

Fireman Yoss of the Bourgogne said:

"Why, when the ship began to list, the chief engineer and myself came on deck. I saw the Captain on the bridge. The officers seemed to be cool, and when they found out the real danger of the ship they worked well.

"The Captain, from the bridge, made a speech to the passengers. He told them to be calm and he would see that all were saved. He stood on the bridge until the last moment.

"As a member of the crew I wish to say we did everything possible to save the lives of the passengers. No one can realize the panic which ensues when an accident like the one we unfortunately met with happens. The passengers blocked the way of the men. It was impossible to get at the boats unless one beat his way through the solid mass of humanity. Some of the passengers grabbed hold of us and implored us on their knees to save them. We told them that we would do our best. We only had a brief time in which to work. It was understood that we would run for Sable Island."

Dominican Fathers Gave Absolution.

The Dominican Fathers tried to calm the excited people as best they could, and they gave them their blessing and conditional absolution before the ship keeled over.

The Assistant Purser, Ernest Scol, stated that the crew acted well and in good order. The only act of violence he saw was committed by an Austrian. This man, the Purser declares, jumped into a lifeboat and threatened to kill anybody who ventured to follow.

M. Troyvoux, General Passenger Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, who was in Boston to-day to look after the landing of the passengers from La Bourgogne, went aboard the Halifax and talked at length with the surviving attachés of the French vessel. In speaking of the accident afterward, he said it was the consensus of opinion that the reason La Bourgogne sank so quickly was that her starboard side was torn from the bridge to amidships by the anchor of the Cromartyshire, which was probably unslung by the crash, and, catching in the breach made by the first collision, tore a hole large enough to let the water into several compartments at one time and pulled the steamship over to starboard, so that the water rushed in in torrents. At the same time most of the boats on the starboard side were smashed by the force of the collision, and the funnels of La Bourgogne, toppling over, crushed others.

The rescued men were unanimous in saying that there was no explosion, and that many of the first-class passengers must have been killed before they reached the deck.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO M. FAURE.

A Message of Sympathy Sent and the French President's Reply.

BERLIN, July 8.—The text of Emperor William's dispatch to President Faure, expressing sympathy with the victims of the disaster due to the sinking of La Bourgogne in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, is as follows:

"I have just learned the news of the terrible catastrophe which has overtaken France in the loss of La Bourgogne. I beg you, Monsieur le President, to be assured of my sincere condolence. I could only wish the depth of this sentiment was able to dry the tears of the grief-stricken people who have suffered such heavy loss; but God alone is strong enough to comfort afflicted hearts."

President Faure, in his reply, said:

"I am deeply touched by the telegram in which your Majesty transmits your condolence upon the occasion of the frightful catastrophe, and express my thanks for the large-hearted sentiments your Majesty expresses in regard to the families plunged in grief by this terrible event."

MAY ATTACH U. S. SHIPS

A Beef Company Wants Heavy Damages from the Atlantic Transport Line.

BROKEN CONTRACT ALLEGED

The Delivery of the Manitoba and Massachusetts May Be Delayed on an Order Issued by Justice Daly.

The delivery of the steamers Manitoba and Massachusetts to the United States Government by the Atlantic Transport Line may be delayed in consequence of a writ of attachment granted yesterday by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court in the suit of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company against the Atlantic Transport Line for $1,605,177.85 damages, claimed as the result of an alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff company is a New York corporation. The defendant is an English corporation. The New York Shipping Company is its agent here. The plaintiff company is engaged in the slaughter of cattle and sale of dressed beef. It has a large plant in this city, one in Kansas City, and others in several Western cities. According to the facts set forth in the affidavit in support of the application for a writ of attachment, the plaintiff had a contract with the defendant by which the latter was to furnish to the plaintiff all the refrigerating space on board the steamers Mohawk, Mobile, Manitoba, Massachusetts, and Mississippi for a period of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1898. The defendant carried out this contract until June 25, when it contracted to sell the five steamers named to the United States Government for about $4,500,000.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, through its attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, then brought suit. The attachment was applied for on Thursday, was granted yesterday and will be executed this morning if any property can be found.

The steamers Mohawk, Mobile, and Mississippi have already been delivered to the Government. The other steamers will be here in a few days.

What the plaintiff is after is security for the satisfaction of a judgment should one eventually be obtained. If the defendant will execute a satisfactory bond, or give the Sheriff a list of other property to levy on, the ships will not be molested; otherwise, they will be levied on unless the title to the Manitoba and Massachusetts is already vested in the United States Government.

The amount of beef delivered to June 25, plaintiff says, was 15,000,000 pounds, and if the defendant had not broken the contract 40,000,000 pounds more would have been shipped under the contract.

FRANCISCO J. CISNEROS DEAD.

The Distinguished Cuban Patriot and Engineer Passes Away at the Age of Sixty-two.

Francisco Javier Cisneros died on Thursday night at the Windsor Hotel of Bright's disease and neuralgia of the heart, aged sixty-two years. He was a man of large wealth, and was a descendant of one of the most noted Cuban families. All of his brothers had notable careers as lawyers, physicians, and engineers. He was a member of the same family of which Cardinal Cisneros, the famous Spanish prelate, was a member.

Mr. Cisneros was born in 1836 in Santiago de Cuba. He was graduated from the School of Engineering in Havana, finishing his education in the Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, N. Y. Immediately following his graduation with high honors there, he was retained as engineer by an English syndicate to build the railroads in Cuba, in which he was markedly successful.

He had ever been opposed to Spanish rule in the Island of Cuba, and was one of the principal promoters of the revolution of 1868, at which time he left Cuba and offered his services to the Junta, composed at that time of such prominent patriots as Morales, Lemus, Adama, Mestre, and others, and placed his large fortune at the disposal of the cause. From 1868 to 1874 he organized every filibustering expedition that went from here to Cuba, and while directing one was captured by a United States vessel and confined as a prisoner for some time in Charleston.

In 1874, having impoverished himself for his country, he retired and went to the United States of Colombia, where he supervised some of the great engineering plans put in operation there, among them the building of the railroad, the establishment of the navigation of the Rio Magdalena and the building of the great pier at Barranquilla. He soon became a leader in affairs in Colombia and amassed an immense fortune.

Mr. Cisneros was an American citizen and took great pride in that fact. He remained an irreconcilable after the close of the ten years' war, and vowed that he would never go back to his native land until it was free or had become annexed to the United States. Of this latter policy he was a strong advocate, continually preaching this theory and holding that Cuba's destiny lay in annexation to the United States rather than in self-government. At the breaking out of the present insurrection in Cuba he offered his services to the present Junta, and, although they were not accepted, he contributed largely from his means to the cause.

Mr. Cisneros came to this country June 14 last on a secret mission, and five days later went to Washington, where he had a long conference with certain Government officials relating to the war. It was after this conference that he was stricken with pneumonia, from which he recovered, but which developed the kidney trouble to which he succumbed. Believing implicitly in the ultimate triumph of the American arms and Cuban liberty, he frequently stated that while he would in no way oppose the rule of the Cuban people, he had determined, after the independence of the island was established, to return there and preach and in every way use his influence in favor of annexation to the United States.

Some years ago Mr. Cisneros, at the time a widower, married Carmen, the widow of his brother. There was no issue of either marriage, but his two nieces, Maria and Emma Cisneros, daughters of his wife, were always regarded by him as his own children, and they become his heirs. His wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died in December last, and from that time Mr. Cisneros gradually failed. He had a large circle of friends, by whom he was greatly beloved for his many qualities of heart and mind. His nieces are prostrated over the shock of his death, following as it does within six months that of their mother, and they have not as yet arranged the details of the funeral.

BANDMASTER CURRIER BURIED.

Organizer of the National League of Musicians Dead in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Capt. C. M. Currier, a bandmaster whose reputation as a musician was national, was buried here to-day. He was the organizer of the National League of Musicians and served for three terms as its President. In 1887 Mr. Currier was called to Chicago to take charge of the First Regiment Band.

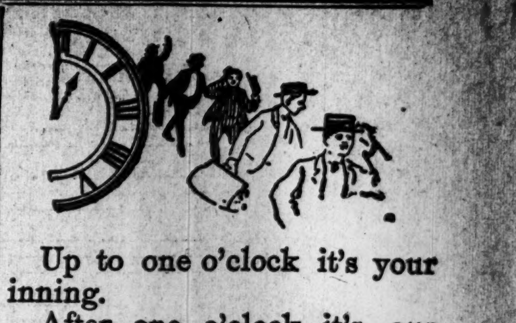
Mr. Currier showed rare talent, and received his first musical instruction in Boston, where he was born in 1822. At twenty he became the director of Matt Pell's complete minstrels. In 1859 he was with Gilmore's Band. During the war he enlisted as a private and resigned as a Captain.

Fannie Davenport Very Ill.

KINGSTON, Mass., July 8.—Miss Fannie Davenport, the well-known actress, who has been seriously ill for some time at her Summer home in Duxbury, is very low to-day, and much anxiety is entertained.

Miss Davenport is suffering from nervous prostration and heart trouble. Yesterday her condition became so serious that her brother, Edgar L. Davenport, who was in New York, was sent for.

"Wild fire" isn't more dangerous to life than a cold. To subdue it quickly, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



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TEMPEST IN SCHOOL TEAPOT.

Rival Teachers' Factions and Others Split Up on the Proposition to Give Mr. Campbell a Present.

There is trouble in Public School No. 44, Brooklyn, over a movement to give Associate Borough Superintendent William A. Campbell a diamond ring. Mr. Campbell has been Principal of the school, and was recently elected to the Board of Borough Superintendents. Some of his teachers started a movement to give him a present. Some of them wanted to give him a loving cup, others a diamond ring. The trouble arises over the fact that the ring party claimed to have Mr. Campbell's support, according to the story told by their adversaries, and declared that a ring was what the Principal wanted.

The situation was further complicated by the appearance of Henry P. Schmidt, a member of the local committee of the school, who declared that neither a ring nor a cup should be presented. Some of the money which had been raised came from pupils, and this, Mr. Schmidt declared, was against the rules.

The ring and cup factions turned with one accord to face the common foe and triumphantly presented a copy of a letter alleged to have been written by Col. George P. Clark, Chairman of the committee, authorizing the raising of contributions for the purpose. Then, according to the cupites, Col. Clark denied that he had written such a letter until some of the ringites found the original letter with his signature appended. Mr. Schmidt called a secret meeting of teachers and instructed them to return the money.

This, in turn, aroused the wrath of Col. Clark, who, it is said, rebuked the teachers who had attended the meeting, and who were nearly all of the cup persuasion, the ring sect having mostly remained away. Mr. Schmidt devised the scheme of having pupils who wanted their money back come to him and get an order for it. The grammar pupils, it is said, declined to do so, and arrayed themselves with the teachers, while the primary pupils besieged Schmidt in great numbers.

The matter is to be carried before the School Board, and Superintendent Campbell, the devotees of the ring, the admirers of the cup, Col. Clark, Mr. Schmidt, and the other factions and sub-factions will all have a chance to be heard. In the meantime, teachers, pupils, and parents are wrought up over the matter to an inconceivable degree. No teapot ever contained such a tempest as has raged in Public School No. 44 since the ill-starred hour when the movement to give its Principal a present was inaugurated.

WHITEMAN GUILTY OF FRAUD.

Convicted of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Alonzo Whiteman was found guilty of obtaining money by false pretenses to-day. Whiteman can be fined $2,000 and be sent to jail for one year, and also be compelled to restore double the amount of money he obtained.

J. W. Taylor, a clerk in the Grand Pacific Hotel, testified to having affixed his "O. K." to the check for $250, which the cashier of the hotel afterward cashed. Walter L. Howe, cashier of the Lawrence (Kan.) National Bank, was the principal witness for the prosecution.

Officer James Tracy of St. Louis testified to the manner in which he had arrested Whiteman in St. Louis. In the possession of the prisoner Tracy found a satchel containing blank drafts on various banks. Whiteman declared he had received the drafts in good faith from L. B. French. Luman B. French denied that he had given Whiteman the draft which was cashed at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

MAY MODIFY THEIR SENTENCES.

A Supreme Court Ruling in Regard to Justices of Special Sessions.

The question as to whether the Justices of Special Sessions have the power to modify sentence when once imposed by them was debated in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Daly, who held that they may reduce or suspend sentences should it appear wise for them to do so.

The case discussed was that of Henry Pollard, a boy who was sentenced to the New York Juvenile Asylum for an indefinite period on June 7 for entering a shop with intent to rob. At the time of sentence being passed Pollard was said to be a boy of bad character, but later this was proved to be false, and orders were issued for his discharge. The Superintendent of the asylum refused to follow the order, saying the first ruling was final, but a writ of habeas corpus was brought, upon which Justice Daly ruled as stated.

Mornay Williams, attorney for the asylum, will appeal the case to the Appellate Division.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

Copyright, 1898.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898.

Sixteen Pages.

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Subjects at the Salon.

The critics are of one accord that there is nothing of peculiar interest at this year's reunited Salon—reunited in fact, though not in name, and for reasons which are not of the artists' making. No one has discovered a new way of handling paint, or a new mode of vision, external or internal. The sort of thing predominates on which painting falls back when the painter loses interest in both his art and his subject, and becomes, for a time, a mere adjunct to his brushes. There are portraits, landscapes, and the nude—the stock articles, indifferently well painted. But there is no extraordinary talent, no appearance of condition, no new wave of enthusiasm.

What is most to be noted is the subsidence of that religious mystic movement which, for a few years past, had seemed to be gathering head. It grew out of the literary movement started by Tolstoi, or, rather, by his French imitators and admirers. We had had enough of science and of realism. We had accumulated a great plenty of hard facts, and it was time to erect some sort of ideal temple with them. Many of them were of a kind to be rejected by the builder; but the artists set to work after the writers, and one group aided to raise the new Christian-Socialist conventicle, favored by "les esprits positifs," and another the mystical chapel of ease, the refuge of poetical sinners. The first set undertook to answer in their own fashion the question: What if Christ came to Chicago—or to Paris? They—Americans, Swedes, and English, as well as Frenchmen—painted Him as the idle boy in the carpenter's shop; as the discontented workingman going home with his kit of tools and his grievances; as the Socialistic preacher whose rich and worldly friends cannot quite make up their minds whether to embrace or reject his doctrines. M. Jean Béraud left painting his [illegible] to crucify Him on Montmartre, with a company of the disinherited about the feet of the cross and [illegible] shaking his fist at the guilty city. The other set plunged over head and ears into dreams and symbolism. They took part in the mystic "gestes" of the Rose Croix. Their figures posed in Burne-Jones's stained-glass attitudes, or were like Koriusai's beauties, slender and inarticulate. They swore by the Sar Peladan, that remarkable "Sandwichman of the Unknowable." People predicted a revolution—and there have come to pass the riots at Milan.

The last of the retiring wave—in so far as contemporary art is concerned—appears at the reunited Salon in M. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Le Cene," for which Mr. Carnegie, or his partner, was said to have paid an enormous price; in Mr. Gari Melcher's painting of the same subject; in M. Henri Martin's "Apparition de Clemence-Isaure aux Troubadours"; in M. Puvis de Chavannes's "Ste. Genevieve," grown old, and keeping guard by night over her sleeping city; in Mr. Garnelo-Alda's "Lourdes," probably more truthful than M. Zola's sketch, and in "L'Ame de la Foret" of M. Maxence, which last, with its melancholy angels and its curling vapors, might serve as a poster for some attifebrine preparation. "Le mysticisme est en baisse," says M. de Lostalot, and "le tableau social est devenu de mauvaise vente." How could it be otherwise? Socialists are not rich and do not buy pictures.

The Socialism in this artistic movement was sincere enough: as to the mysticism—setting aside Puvis de Chavannes, Watts, and Burne-Jones—it is difficult to believe that any one has had any meaning to convey too deep for paint spread upon canvas in the ordinary fashion. The attempt to paint the old subjects according to the new formulas was a matter of serious interest to the painters for a while, but now that everybody knows how, it has become a trick. Hence the return to the nude without style, to portraits without distinction, and to landscapes without feeling.

But we are assured that it is an off season, and that the artists will have some astonishing things to show at the coming great exposition, the preparations for which have driven them from their usual quarters to exhibit in close neighborhood to one another in what was the Machinery Hall of the Exposition of 1889.

When Art is Hideous.

As tiresome as they are inefficient are the definitions of art. We accept this much, that in art we are to find a faithful copy of nature's lines and colors, that we are to try to be imitative of her soul and substance, but we generally ignore that he alone is capable of producing good art who exercises the greatest of gifts, and that is the gift of selection. The nude is chaste according to the pose, but the unclad figure becomes sensational only when the artist has vulgar proclivities. As the catalogue of the Salon is looked over, and the prints of the pictures are studied, M. Gueldrys "Buveurs de Sang" ("The Blood Drinkers") strikes us as simply horrible. It represents a slaughter house, and human beings are swilling the blood of the recently killed animals. Effects of color the artist may have sought in such contrasts as puddles of gore and the livid faces of the blood swallowers give. The whole conception is revoltingly disgusting. M. Gueldry may be a clever draughtsman and colorist, but has a debased taste.

There is a picture of M. Lerolle's called "La Toilette." As Mr. Heathcote Stathom describes it, it is a "lady stark naked, who sticks out a leg to be wiped by a servant." Is this, asks the English critic, an illustration of "moeurs contemporaines"? Do French "ladies" strip before servants of their own sex? Certainly neither English nor American women with the least respect for themselves ever do such things. As to the "Buveurs de Sang," butchers or the helps in slaughter houses could enjoy it, and it might or might not have been accepted for an American exhibition, but such a picture as the Lerolle one would certainly have been declined by all Committees of Acceptance.

Cruel and repulsive pictures the public do occasionally see, but their presence is properly decried, and the exhibition of them is diminishing, because those who judge of the suitability of pictures for public exhibitions, know that art for art's sake aims to teach higher ideals, not to propagate vulgar tastes. As to beastly pictures, let them be shown exclusively in France, where they belong.

The evidence produced by Mme. Munkacsy in her recent court proceedings to have her husband adjudged insane and incapable of managing his affairs showed that it is useless to entertain any hopes whatsoever of his recovery, and also divulged the fact that the name of the artist is not really Munkacsy but Lieb. It appears he took the name of Munkacsy from the place of his birth in Hungary.

The jury of the International Art Exhibition, opened in Vienna, under the auspices of the Emperor, have awarded twenty large and thirty-nine small gold medals. Among the recipients of the large medal is Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey for his "Hamlet." Mr. [illegible]

Truth About Virginia.

What New Light on Her History Teaches Concerning the Beginning of Popular Government in America.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Charles Dudley Warner.

Editor of "The Warner Library," Author of "Back Log Studies," &c.

Mr. Cleveland said the other day in an address to the boys of the Lawrenceville School that an essential duty of good American citizenship is a thorough understanding of the principles and institutions that have brought the country in a century to its present commanding position. It is almost as important that we should understand the genesis of those principles and institutions and the long historic continuity of their evolution, the forces that fought for them, and that fought against them. The stream of history must be kept clear, if we would see the springs that feed it. Whoever muddies or perverts the historic narrative at any point confuses, if he does not destroy, the continuity of important historic developments.

The early history of Virgina has fared badly. The significance of the struggle for existence on the banks of the James River has been buried out of sight, because it was not connected with the struggle for self-government and against the King's prerogative in London, in Holland, in Geneva. That was all one movement, and the one upon which rest the principles that have made us great. Here is a point where the historic narrative has been deliberately muddied.

It may be of little importance except to local provincial pride whether the priority by a few years more or less of the invention of practical (not theoretic) democratic republican government is given to the creation of the House of Burgesses on the James, or to the Mayflower compact at Provincetown, or to the distinct enunciation of our National doctrine by Hooker at Hartford, but it is of the highest importance that we should clearly comprehend the unbroken stream of tendency in Europe that fructified the New World for liberty. There was a chain of events that made us what we are, and we cannot afford to lose a link of that. We need to take notice of the formative events in the line, and not so much of the reactionary efforts, like that of James I. in revoking the liberal charter of Virginia in 1624, or that of Mr. Gladstone in 1839 to restore the union of Church and State, arguing that every Government should have as a Government a religious creed and use its power to enforce it.

The materials for understanding the early history of Virginia have only recently been accessible to the public. A rich store of them is found in the recently published "The First Republic in America," by Alexander Brown of Virginia and his preceding work in two massive volumes on "The Genesis of the United States." These are mostly documentary records, faithfully transcribed, and they enable the student to comprehend the significance of the Virginia movement to the history of the development of free institutions. It is impossible in a brief paper to present this matter in any detail, but it will be sufficient if I mention the general findings upon the evidence.

In April, 1606, King James I. issued the first general Virginia charter, claiming for the Crown the whole of North America between 34 and 35 degrees north latitude, commonly called Virginia. Under this two colonies were projected, one from the west of England and one from London. It is the latter with which we have specially to do. In November, 1606, James issued his instructions for the government of the new colonies, and appointed therefor the King's Council of Virginia, resident in London. On Dec. 30, 1606, the expedition of the first colony set out from London and reached the Chesapeake Bay May 6, 1607. In March, 1607, King James had enlarged the King's Council and augmented its authority.

It was on April 10, 1606, that James issued the first letters patent to Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers and others for the first Virginia colony. This was a business enterprise under the King, modeled upon the East Indian colony, and the general government of it was in the King's Council in London, under, however, certain supervision by the King and the Privy Council.

The record of the colony from 1607 down to the almost wholesale massacre of the settlers by the Indians in 1622 is a uniform one of extreme hardship and disaster. Hostile Indians, starvation, and malaria killed off the settlers faster than men could be shipped to take their places. Much time and energy were wasted under the delusion of finding a short cut to China, and the discovery of gold and silver mines. The mortality was so great on shipboard by reason of diseases taken by the passengers from London and on landing by reason of the fever (calenture) on the James, that literally of thousands sent out only some hundreds survived till the next season. It took a year to become acclimated. The settlers sank helpless under the malaria, for at that time nothing was known of the virtues of Peruvian bark. Dissensions among the council at Jamestown aggravated their difficulties. Before 1609 it became evident that the colony would be utterly ruined unless there was a thorough reorganization. The colony had never been in a worse condition than in 1609, at the end of the year's Presidency of Capt. John Smith, who was sent back to England in disgrace. A new charter was signed by the King June 2, 1609, and though news of it reached Virginia before the end of Smith's Presidency it was not enforced there till the arrival of Sir Thomas Gates in May, 1610, with the new commission, when the period of the first royal government in Virginia definitely ended.

This more liberal charter of 1609 and its enlargement in 1612 were drawn up by Sir Edwin Sandys. It gave the Government of Virginia into the hands of the London Council, which selected Lord de la Warr Governor and Captain General, Sir Thomas Gates Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Somers Admiral, Capt. Christopher Newport Vice Admiral, and Sir Thomas Smythe Treasurer. This represented the party in England calling themselves "advocates of English rights," "opponents of Spain," "the best affected to the English religion and liberty," "patriots," &c., and which was not satisfied with "debarring our trade to the West Indies," or with "the advancement of absolute power then aimed at in England by King and Council." The leading managers of the movement in England and Virginia were members of "the patriot party." The inducement presented to King James for granting this charter conveying popular rights was the fact that under the first charter the plantation, notwithstanding the King's denials, was really a royal colony, which fact was coming to be well understood by the Spaniards; and this company's charter, on the King's part, was a diplomatic agent, which enabled him to shift responsibility on the company and permit the enterprise to be carried on "at their own peril" without breaking the treaty with Spain. Under the first charter it was the King's "owne worke," under the company's charter he could "owne it at his pleasure or disavowe it as might be best for his honor and service."

A chief obstacle, and one always dreaded, in the establishment of the Virginia colony was the nation with which James was coquetting and striving to be in amity, and so we see in all the records of this period the fine hand of Spain. Its methods were then what they have been ever since—the pursuit of its objects by indirection, delay, and deceit. It claimed the whole Atlantic Coast, and from its sure vantage ground of the West Indies and Florida it might have crushed the Jamestown enterprise at any time. But, as usual, it procrastinated and sought to bring that enterprise to an end by underhand intrigues with James. It did not at the moment dare to declare war, for fear of Drake and other rovers who would instantly pounce upon the Spanish plate ships from the Spanish Main, and it tried to induce James to act for it by stopping English ventures in the territory it claimed. It waited too long.

Under the new charter of 1609 the government of the colony was committed to the company, and it was a chartered right that the colonists should have the "inalienable rights of free-born Englishmen." It is specially to be noted that the author of the charter, Sir Edwin Sandys, was the leader of the Independent Party in Parliament, and in protesting against the royal form of government in America he was acting in the line of his remonstrance against the conduct of James toward his first Parliament, and that he was the representative of the great liberal nobles, like Southampton and Salisbury. After this charter went into operation, with its enlargement in the third charter of 1612, the London Colony had for its enemy not only Philip III. of Spain but James I. of England, who speedily became aware of the infringement on his royal prerogative. The records from this time to the resumption of the crown authority by a quo warranto proceeding against the charter exhibit a constant interference by the King. He endeavored to control its elections, and especially to prevent the re-election to the Secretaryship of Sir Edwin Sandys, whom he regarded as his most able enemy. He went so far as to tell the company that it could elect anybody except Sandys. Here and along the other lines of his policy the King was struggling to maintain his prerogative, which was all along the line resisted by the rising spirit of English liberty. The cause of the Virginia company was that of the English "patriots," the pioneers of religious and political freedom.

Without incumbering the reader with details, it is sufficient to say that Sir Edwin Sandys was not only among the leaders of the liberal movement in England, but was in communication with the patriots in Holland, and was believed, though a churchman, to incline toward Geneva. And it is to be kept in mind that the sailing of the Pilgrims from Holland and England was under the London Company, and that the destination of the Mayflower was Jamestown. It was, in short, a part of the Virginia movement. By the accident of the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth the Pilgrims were in a manner isolated from the Virginia control and free to try a more thorough experiment of self-government.

But the year before this landing the Virginia colony had taken the first step in popular government. This was in accordance with the London plan of 1618 for an "equal" kind of government, which was to consist of two Supreme Councils. 1. The Council of State, consisting of the Governor and his Councilors, elected by the company in England. 2. The General Assembly, which was to consist of the aforesaid Council of State, and two Burgesses, chosen out of each town, hundred, or other particular plantation, by the people of Virginia. This was the origin of the House of Burgesses, the first representative body in America; and it is upon this foundation that Dr. Alexander Brown builds his title of "The First Republic in America." It is worthy of note that the first suggestion of a "Parliament" in America is mentioned by Wingfield in 1608, when he says that the arrival of Newport "prevented a parliament which ye newe counsalor, Mr. Recorder [Archer] intended thear to summon."

The struggle between James and the colony went on till June, 1624, when by quo warranto proceedings the colony was resumed by the crown, taking over the control which it had exercised from 1606 to 1609. James had prepared a new charter, which was doubtless a restraint on the liberties of the colony, but before it was issued he died, April 6, 1625. Charles I. was on friendly terms with Sir Edwin Sandys and Mr. Nicholas Ferrar and the party which had sided with him in the Spanish affairs. He did not issue a new charter nor revive the old ones, but while maintaining the King's prerogative by taking the colony to the crown he let the government go on essentially as it was under the revoked charter. So it happened that while Charles did not intend any more than James to tolerate a popular government in Virginia, the House of Burgesses as an Assembly survived and continued to be elected by the people.

There should be no difficulty in understanding the early history of Virginia and its significance, or of giving credit to the heroes in London and Virginia who laid the foundations of a free State, from 1606 to 1625, most of whom gave their lives to the cause. But this history has been up to recent years unknown, because it was deliberately misinterpreted by contemporary writers, and because important records were destroyed or inaccessible.

The first obstacle that investigators meet in getting at the truth is that the Virginia Company did not dare to publish the facts, even if the Privy Council would have licensed them, because the disasters to the colony were so appalling and so continuous, that if the truth had been known money could not have been raised for carrying on the adventure or colonists enlisted.

But the great obstacle to getting at the facts grew out of the struggle of James for his prerogative. Nothing could be printed without a license, and nothing was licensed that was not favorable to the King. The colony could not defend itself before the public, and license was given to Capt. John Smith and to Purchas, who got his material about Virginia from Smith. The latter was the King's partisan, and devoted the most of his life to show that the colony got on very well while Smith was there, and especially under his Presidency of a year, during the time the colony was under the Crown, and very badly when it was under the London company. The records show that it was never worse off than when it was ruled by Smith. It also appears that Smith was a disturbing element in the colony from the time he embarked from London to his enforced return. One reason for this is found in the man's turbulent and untrue character, and another in the fact that he was on the side of royalty and not in accord with the liberal spirit then moving over the New World. His service in Virginia was brief, but he spent the remainder of his life in defaming all those connected with the enterprise and concocting scenes and exploits to redound to his own glory. Capt. John is an entertaining writer, but his works belong to fiction, not to history. A mere literary examination of his "General History," which collates it and marks its growth, is sufficient to condemn it as untrustworthy. It most ludicrously condemns itself. But when it is compared with contemporary evidence it is seen that the historian can accept no slightest assertion of Smith unless it has some good backing.

And this work of Capt. John Smith has been slavishly followed and accepted down to our own day as history, and thus the whole of the early struggles of Virginia and the beginnings of civil liberty on this continent have been misrepresented and misunderstood, and credit has been refused to the heroes who endured the pains and are entitled to the honor of the great pioneers.

Dr. Alexander Brown in his latest documentary volume shows, from all records now accessible, what took place in London and Virginia during this early period from day to day and from year to year, and who the men were that did the work and to whom the credit is due. Capt. John Smith occupies so small a share in this record that he may be said to be practically eliminated, except as a writer, and be left floating about in the wreck of his own romantic inventions. Almost the only reason for considering him at all is the necessity of rectifying history against the romance of his extraordinary work. King James's author now goes the way of King James's prerogative.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Art Topics of the Week.

The boom in portrait painting which began three years ago continues to be lively, notwithstanding the opening of the usually dull Summer season in the art world. Many of the best-known portrait painters in New York who generally leave town for their Summer outings early in June are still here, busily engaged in completing late orders, and two or three will hardly be able to close their studios before August. Others have taken studios for the Summer at Newport, Bar Harbor, and other leading fashionable resorts, and all are busily at work. Harper Pennington is again at Newport, where he will probably be joined later on by B. C. Porter, and A. Muller-Ury, who is now abroad, expects to return in August, to again occupy his Newport studio.

President Seth Low of Columbia College before he departed for Northeast Harbor, Me., last week gave some final sittings to Stanley Todd, who has been at work for some time on a portrait of Mr. Low. The portrait will not be completed until the Autumn, but even in its unfinished state gives promise of being an unusually successful work. It is a life-size, three-quarter length, and President Low is depicted seated and looking out at the spectator. Mr. Todd will soon begin work on a portrait of Mr. Low's father, Mr. A. A. Low, to be presented to Columbia College by President Low. The artist has been studying for some years in France, and is a relative of Mr. Low. He has painted among other notable persons the young Duke of Beaufort, the Countess of Dudley, Cardinal Newman, Admiral Benham, and Frances Willard. President Low has already been painted by William M. Chase, Daniel Huntington, and Eastman Johnson, and it will be interesting to compare Mr. Todd's presentation of the form and features of Columbia's President with those of his fellow-artists.

The buildings on East Twenty-third Street at the west of the old Academy of Design have now all been demolished to make room for the Twenty-third Street extension of the huge structure of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Academy, Dr. Parkhurst's Church, and the Lyceum Theatre Building are now the only old ones remaining on the block bounded by Madison Square, Twenty-third Street, Fourth Avenue, and Twenty-fourth Street, the rest of the large block being entirely covered by the towering Metropolitan Life structure. Now that it is isolated, the old Academy of Design building looks surprisingly diminutive, and it is hard to realize in these days of sky-scrapers that when first built about thirty years ago it was considered one of the finest structures in the metropolis. It is probable that the academy exhibitions will still be held in the old Venetian structure this and next year, for from present indications and with the need of money which the Trustees acknowledge to complete even a portion of the proposed new building on the Cathedral Parkway it will be some time before even ground can be broken there for the new academy.

The Fine Arts Association, which was organized by William Ingram in the Autumn of 1896 for the proclaimed purpose of giving artists whose works might be refused admittance to the regular art exhibitions an opportunity to display the same, has gone into liquidation. It will be remembered that Mr. Ingram solicited pictures and works of art for an exhibition to be held in the Lenox Lyceum in December, 1896. The opening of this exhibition was delayed and its location was finally changed to the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, where it was finally opened late in the Winter of 1897. The pictures and works of art shown there were so fearful and wonderful, and the press criticised them so adversely, that the public failed to attend, and the exhibition closed after a few days. The exhibits were then moved to a room on East Twenty-third Street and finally to 52 West Twenty-second Street, and bonds were issued and taken by many of the exhibitors covering the cost of the pictures and the expenses of transportation, insurance, &c. One of the contributors to this exhibition, whose experience is probably similar to that of others, subscribed for one bond of $100 and another of $20. The interest on these bonds was payable on January and July 1, and the January interest was paid. Meanwhile many of the contributors are anxious to know what is to be the disposition of their pictures, frames, &c. This Fine Arts Association seems to have been another unsuccessful attempt to get the works of artists rejected at the leading exhibitions before the public. Displays of rejected art work have never been popular or successful in America, and this would seem to prove that, whereas the juries of selection at the better exhibitions may be unjust at times, their judgment, on the whole, is good. No one who has not been present or had the opportunity of seeing juries of the Academy or the Society of American Artists passing on the pictures sent in for the annual exhibitions of the two organizations can conceive of the amount of bad work that untaught and inefficient men and women ignorantly or conceitedly endeavor to get before the public every year. Mr. Ingram's purpose may have been laudable, but he was evidently unaware of the fact that the American art public has sufficient knowledge and cultivation not to be induced to support an exhibition composed of poor and inartistic works.

The recent election of Edwin A. Abbey as a member of the English Royal Academy was expected by all Mr. friends and has been hailed with pleasure by all Mr. Abbey's fellow-artists on this side of the Atlantic. His choice as an Academician follows his election as an Associate two years ago. Mr. Abbey is now forty-six years old, and was born in Philadelphia. His first work was as an illustrator in the office of Harper & Brothers, where his wash drawings, and particularly his pen-and-ink sketches, soon attracted deserved attention. His first reputation was gained by his illustrations for a Christmas edition de luxe of Herrick's poems, and later of Goldsmith's works. He then began to paint water colors, and in 1878 went to London, where he began work on a series of black-and-white illustrations of Shakespeare and the early English poets. Receiving the commission for the decoration of the delivery room of the Boston Public Library in 1894, he chose for his subject the legend of the search for the Holy Grail. His success with this work was so great as to add largely to his reputation and placed him in the front rank of historical composition painters. His next work was the picture of the play scene in "Hamlet," which was shown here last Winter. He contributed another Shakespearean subject to this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy, and the excellence of this work presumably had much to do with his election as an Academician.

Lowell in Spain.

Letters He Wrote to Friends When Minister There.

What James Russell Lowell thought of Spain and the Spaniards when he was Minister at Madrid (1877 to 1880) can be better understood by his correspondence than by any of his set speeches. This correspondence was edited by Prof. Charles Eliot, under the title of "Letters of James Russell Lowell," and from this volume the following extracts are taken.

Here is a description of Madrid:

> "Madrid is the noisiest city I ever dwelt in. The street cries are endless and given with a will, and with such distortions of face as must be seen to be believed. None are musical. One always stirs my fancy by its association with Aladdin—the lamparero. Shall I try my luck? I think not; for in his cry I have the material for rows of palaces, whereas if I bought a lamp I might rub in vain. The first sound in the morning is the tinkle of bells on the necks of the she-asses that come in to be milked at the customer's door for surety. I know not who the customers are, but there must be many if there be any truth in the vulgar belief that children take after their nurses. Then there is a succession of blind players on the guitar, on the pipe and tabor, on what I suppose to be the gaita. They sometimes also sing, but commonly have with them a boy or girl who shrieks a romance. All the tunes are the same so far as I can make out, just as in a school of poetry. Then the town is full of parrots and caged quails. I don't suppose we are exceptional, but there are five parrots in this house and the next together, all birds of remarkable talents. One hangs in the courtyard of our house and sings, shouts, calls names, and swears all day long. I was wrong in saying all the street cries are harsh. There is a girl who passes every day crying radishes who really makes a bit of melody with her 'Rabanos!' It is seldom that one does not hear, night or day, a thrumming or a snatch of nasal song, and I am pretty well persuaded that it was the Spanish dominion which planted the seeds of the Neapolitan street music."

To Prof. Child Lowell wrote:

> "There is something Oriental in my own nature which sympathizes with this 'let her slide' temper of the hidalgos. They go through all forms of business, as they do of religion, without any reference to the thing itself, just as they offer you their house (dating their notes to you 'de S U Casa') and everything in it. But they are very friendly and willing to be helpful where they can. They are unenterprising and unchangeable. The latest accounts of them are just like the earliest, and they have a firm faith in Dr. Manana—he will cure everything, or if he can't, it doesn't signify. In short, there is a flavor of old Cambridge about 'em, as O. C. used to be when I was young and the world worth having."

Spain, Mr. Lowell explains to Mr. Howells, is a "far away" country:

> "You can't imagine how far I am away from the world here—I mean the modern world. Spain is as primitive in some ways as the books of Moses, and as Oriental. Spaniards have, I believe, every possible fault—and yet I love the jades for a' that! They find themselves in the midst of a commercial age, poor devils! with as little knowledge of bookkeeping as the Grand Turk. But there is something fine in this impenetrability of theirs, and the grand way they wrap themselves in their ragged capa of a past and find warmth in their pride. Their indifference to legitimate profit is a continual comfort, and they have no more enterprise than an old Cambridge man."

The venerable Don stalks through Spain, for the Spaniards still "fancy themselves always in the age of Charles V., and the perfect gravity with which they assume the airs of a great power is not without a kind of pathetic dignity. We all wink at the little shifts of a decayed gentleman, especially when he is Don Quixote, as this one certainly is."

Describing the death of Queen Mercedes, Lowell writes:

> "Anything more tragic than the circumstances of her death it would be hard to imagine. She was actually receiving extreme unction while the guns were firing in honor of her eighteenth birthday, and four days later we saw her dragged to her dreary tomb at the Escorial, followed by the coach and the eight white horses in which she had driven in triumph from the church to the palace on the day of her wedding. The poor brutes tossed their snowy plumes as haughtily now as then."

The grandiloquence of the ordinary Spanish phrase Mr. Lowell understood, for he wrote: "The Spaniard offers you his house, but never a meal in it."

Writing to Thomas Hughes, he remarks about the Spaniards:

> "I think they are getting on. They still employ inferior races (as the Romans did) to do their intellectual drudgery for them, their political economy, scholarship, history, and the like. But are advancing even on these lines, and one of these days—but I won't prophesy, suffice it that they have plenty of brains if ever they should condescend so far from their hidalguia as to turn them to advantage."

Mr. Lowell seems to have anticipated trouble about Cuba when he was the representative of the United States in Spain. In 1880 came his transfer from Spain to England, and he was delighted with the change. Probably his wishes had been sounded long before. On Jan. 22, 1880, he wrote his daughter: "Day before yesterday I was startled with a cypher telegram. My first thought was 'Row in Cuba—no end of bother.'" We may repeat to-day what Mr. Lowell said then, "No end of bother."

Mr. Cable in Edinburgh.

George W. Cable gave a reading from his works in Edinburgh a few weeks ago. Before the reading Prof. Masson said there were many bonds between these islands and the great Republic—bonds which were strengthening with all of them—but there was none so important or that had been so much felt in recent times as the bond of their common language and literature. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that they welcomed among them that day a distinguished representative of American literature—a man who among his own compatriots occupied a high and peculiar place and who was known largely already through his books in this country. It was Mr. Cable's first visit across the Atlantic. He had for a while been running the gantlet of admiration in London, but now for the first time he had crossed the Tweed to come into their little land, which for them was the foremost of all lands. They welcomed him because of the reputation he had in America and because of the impression made upon them by his published books, and if any confirmation were wanted of this general opinion, it would be furnished to him by the fact that their own Barrie had singled him out as the American author who appealed most to him and whom he had taken most thoroughly to his bosom. When Barrie was in America he sought out Cable, and Cable had Barrie for his host and friend in London. That in itself would recommend him if anything else were wanting.

Mr. Cable as an author had distinctive qualifications of his own. He stood out among his brother authors on that account. There was a certain aromatic flavor about his works—they were redolent of cloves and cassia buds. He laid his scenes in the Southern States of America—in Louisiana and the neighboring States—and he described their scenery, their society, their dialect, and the mixture of the races to be found there in a way all his own. Since Nathaniel Hawthorne, perhaps, no one more than Cable had given them a finer relish in literature. To consummate art Mr. Cable joined great power as a writer, particularly a power of pathos, as also a rollicking and fresh humor; and in everything he had read of Mr. Cable's there was a high-mindedness and a beautiful mastery of English. It was pleasant to meet there that day to see the physiognomy of the man whose mind had a lasting effect upon them. They gave him a cordial welcome.

Mr. Cable, who was cordially applauded, said he should be ashamed of himself if he were not moved by such a eulogium as had been pronounced by Prof. Masson. But one or two words did require that he should respond, if it were only as the bell in the shooting gallery responded to the bullet that hit it. One word he must ring to was "Barrie," and another which filled him with emotion was "Scotland." No words could do justice to the reverence and devotion he felt for this marvelous land of theirs, or for his respect and admiration of the great masters whose monuments crowded this most beautiful city. Mr. Cable then proceeded to give illustration of the folk songs and lore of the Creoles of Louisiana, and afterward favored the company with a long recital from one of his own books—"Bonaventure"—which described the founding of a school by that worthy man and educational enthusiast at Grand Point in the early years of the eighteenth century. The Edinburgh Scotsman says: "The audience were charmed by the beauty of the story of this prose pastoral, and in the reading of it Mr. Cable showed himself an accomplished master of dramatic expression, the several characters—the schoolmaster, the Acadian maidens and youths, and the rough, kind-hearted French settlers—being hit off with great and varying powers of pathos and humor. A couple of hours fled in the most pleasant fashion, and all joined heartily in the vote of thanks proposed to Mr. Cable by the Rev. Mr. Black."

Prints of the Boston Museum.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has opened what is called an "exhibition of new accessories" in their prints department. The last exhibition took place May 21, 1896. Since then some radical changes have been made. Harvard University having use for the prints deposited in the museum has withdrawn them, but this loss is more than made up by the purchase of some 23,000 prints left by the late Henry F. Sewall of New York, which were purchased by the museum. This collection is to be known as the "Harvey D. Parker Collection," having been bought with the fund left to the museum by Mr. Parker. Selections from these prints will be shown from time to time. Among the most recent purchases of the museum are a collection of 327 photographs from very early German and Netherlandish prints, most of them so rare that the museum can never hope to possess any of the originals, and that even the celebrated European cabinets must content themselves with fac similes; one of Dürer's dry points, "St. Jerome by the Willow Tree," B 59, in fairly good condition; 6 etchings by Ludolf Bakhuyzen; one of J. Alden Weir's clever portraits in dry point, and, for the collection of Dante illustrations, a good old copy of Flaxman's outlines for the "Divina Commedia."

Gifts to the museum have been many. Among the donors are a number of our engravers and etchers: Mr. H. F. W. Lyouns, 30 proofs; Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell, 22; Mr. M. Lamont Brown, 15; Mr. J. Henry Hill, 2; Mr. S. A. Schoff, Mr. William Jay Dana, Mr. F. E. Fillebrown, and Mr. G. Kruell, each 1. Of other donations there are more especially to be named for their artistic value and their extent those of Mr. W. S. Dexter, 301 prints and books, formerly the property of George Ticknor; Mrs. T. O. Richardson, 187 small engraved portraits after Petitot, &c.; Dr. Charles E. Clark of Lynn, 122 prints, mostly by John Cheney and David Edwin, and including the oldest known American lithograph, by Bass Otis; Mr. J. Eastman Chase, 76 prints, mostly French lithographs; Mr. S. P. Avery of New York, 83 lithographs, etchings, &c., including 11 wood engravings by himself; Mrs. Kidder and her sons, Henry T., Charles A., and Nathaniel Kidder, in the name of Henry P. Kidder, deceased, 264 engravings, mostly modern and in fine proofs, by celebrated engravers, from the works of the old masters; Messrs. William Maurice Bullivant and William Vail Kellen, 60 proofs of etchings, &c., by Frank Short; Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, 2 modern English chromoxylographs, curiously illustrating the influence exercised by Japanese upon modern European art; Mrs. S. T. Morse, "The Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures," engraved by P. W. Tomkins, hand-colored, in two volumes.

The Brooklyn Institute

How Its Present Great Proportions Have Been Developed from Small Beginnings.

Does the general public—that widening public to whom THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is finding its way every week—realize how vast and useful an institution Brooklyn has in her Institute of Arts and Sciences? Now one of the most prominent and progressive institutions of Brooklyn, its origin dates as far back at 1823, when several gentlemen, among whom was Augustus Graham, met at Stevensen's Tavern for the purpose of establishing a free library for the apprentices of Brooklyn. The movement had the popular support of the people, who, in response to a circular issued, donated books and money so that the Brooklyn Apprentices' Library Association, as incorporated Nov. 24, 1824, was enabled to begin its work under exceedingly favorable auspices.

The cornerstone of the first building owned by the youthful society was laid by Gen. Lafayette on July 4, 1825. It was located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Streets, and the first lecture in the finished building was delivered by Prof. James D. Dana, the well-known geologist. In 1843, to permit of the broadening of the scope of the association, an amended charter was granted by the Legislature, and the name was changed to that of the Brooklyn Institute. For many subsequent years the institute was a most important factor in the intellectual and social life of the city. Literature, science, art, and education were patronized by the institute, and its library had a good circulation. Many historic and social gatherings took place in its public hall, and such men as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Morse, Torry, Guyot, Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Emerson, Curtis, Beecher, and others were heard from its lecture platform.

Mr. Graham continued a liberal patron of the institute during this brilliant portion of its history, and on July 4, 1848, at his own expense he secured the cancellation of all incumbrance on the building belonging to the institute. Upon his subsequent death he bequeathed to the institute the sum of $27,000, as a permanent endowment fund, the income of which was designated for certain specified purposes. The old institute building was remodeled in 1867, at an expense of $30,000, to make it possible for it to compete with the Academy of Music and other public buildings then newly erected, and a portion of this expense took the form of a mortgage indebtedness, which was not extinguished until 1887. The institute being thus handicapped during twenty years, its activity was only moderate; its membership was limited and numbered less than one hundred. The circulation of its library, the maintenance of its drawing classes, and an annual address on Feb. 22 constituted the horizon boundary of its active work.

Early in the season of 1887-8 a new policy was inaugurated and the plan and scope of the institute was broadened and enlarged, so as to give the greatest possible encouragement to the advancement of knowledge along literary, art, and scientific lines. Prof. Franklin W. Hooper was elected Secretary of the institute, and he immediately instituted the policy that has proved so successful in connection with the institute work. Negotiations were first made by him with the Brooklyn Microscopical Society whereby that society, with sixty-four members, joined the institute in a body and became the department of microscopy. The American Astronomical Society next yielded to his overtures, and with thirty-two members became the department of astronomy. The Brooklyn Entomological Society followed, becoming the department of entomology, with forty-one members, and the Linden Camera Club, with twenty-six members, became the department of photography.

The leading existing societies with scientific proclivities having been brought into line with the institute work and made factors of it, departments of physics, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoology, and archaeology were created and established in connection with the institute, each of which dozen departments began to hold monthly meetings with lecture and demonstration features. Stereopticon illustrations were extensively used, and a very considerable popular interest in the institute work developed not only locally, but throughout the United States and foreign countries. A movement to secure a museum of arts and sciences for Brooklyn was set on foot. New departments were formed as opportunity was presented, and architecture, electricity, geography, mathematics, painting, philology, political and economic science, and psychology had subsequent representation among the departments of the institute. The membership increased to over 1,100. The library was largely augmented, and its circulation reached about 55,000 per annum.

On Sept. 12, 1890, a serious fire partially destroyed the institute building on Washington Street, rendering it unavailable for institute uses, besides destroying some of the collections belonging to the institute and its members. The work of the institute while thus hampered was not suspended, but through the hospitality of other Brooklyn institutions was carried on with only slight interruption. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Union for Christian Work, the Packer Collegiate Institute, the Brooklyn Library, the Polytechnic Institute, the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, the Church of the Saviour, the Adelphi Academy, and the Brooklyn Art Association, contributed the use of rooms for institute lecture purposes, so that even while the work was hampered, progress continued.

The Geographical Department gathered a collection of material consisting of maps, globes, charts, reliefs, models, atlases, treatises, text books, and other publications valued at $6,000, which was exhibited in Brooklyn, Boston, and New York, and which attracted wide attention, especially among teachers and instructors. The Bedford Park Building was secured for temporary museum purposes and the departments of geography, zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, and chemistry arranged their collections therein for public exhibition. Designs for the proposed new museum building were obtained by competition, and on Dec. 14, 1895, the cornerstone was laid by Charles A. Schieren, then Mayor of Brooklyn, the first section of which was finally completed and officially opened to the public on June 2, 1897, at which time a notable loan exhibition of paintings owned by Brooklyn residents was shown, and this will, it is expected, become an annual feature in connection with the museum.

A series of Philharmonic concerts in conjunction with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the auspices of the Department of Music. The institute secured control of a majority of the stock of the Brooklyn Art Association, giving in exchange therefore, for the most part, life membership certificates in the institute, and many of the institute lectures and meetings are now held in the various rooms there. The institute, which is now known as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, has now almost a monopoly of the lecture field in Brooklyn. The Long Island Historical Society formerly gave a series of lectures each Winter, but competition with the institute was abandoned this year. The Brooklyn Ethical Association has considered the matter and will doubtless find it advisable to also withdraw in favor of the institute.

The collection of the department of botany was enriched by the gift of the herbarium and extensive botanical collections formed by the late Rev. C. H. Hall, D. D., LL. D., whose interest in that department had been very great and before which he frequently lectured on botanical subjects. Legislative provision has been made and continued under the charter of the Greater New York whereby authority has been given for the establishment of a botanic garden on the park lands south of the museum site as an appropriate approach to the museum building. The plot upon which the museum building now stands is the most desirable one in the whole city and comprises nearly twelve acres. The collections in the museum which are now in process of arrangement and labeling cover a wide scientific and artistic field. They are being constantly increased by gift, purchase, and exchange. Loan exhibitions in various departments are frequent, and opportunities for seeing the choice and selected specimens from the private collections of the institute members and others which are not usually available are thus provided. Annual exhibitions are also held by many of the departments like the microscopical and photographical departments which always attract many visitors.

The institute now contains twenty-seven departments as follows:

Anthropology, archaeology, architecture, astronomy, botany, chemistry, domestic science, electricity, engineering, entomology, fine arts, geography, geology, law, mathematics, microscopy, mineralogy, music, painting, pedagogy, philology, photography, physics, political science, psychology, sculpture, and zoology.

Its membership has grown from 82, in 1888, to 5,375 at present. The income of the institute for the year just closed has been $99,058.20. The total attendance at all the lectures was 334,672. Visitors to the Museum Building, which is open on Sunday afternoon, and attracts many, have numbered 126,320 for the year. The average daily attendance on lectures has been 1,673, and the total number of lectures open to all has been 544 for the year.

The library of the institute has not been available for use since the fire which destroyed its Washington Street building, but it now contains some 26,000 volumes, which will be placed in circulation as soon as suitable rooms can be provided. Other departments will from time to time be added to the institute as the demand is developed. Some little consideration has already been given to the formation of departments devoted to philately, book plates, and some others, but definite shape has not yet been given to them.

Among the very recent additions to the art collections may be mentioned a landscape by Joseph Jefferson, presented by the artist; oil portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, by Littlefield; one of William M. Evarts, by Harris, the gift of Mrs. S. B. Duryea; $500 in cash for the purchase of a work of art by the Rembrant Club. To the Department of Ornithology has been given a mounted albatross, by Mrs. John Bates; a mounted peacock, by Mrs. N. L. Terrel; an eagle, ibis, jays, &c., by Mr. A. B. Lounsbury, and a gift of $3,500, by Mr. Frank S. Jones, for the purchase of geological specimens.

The institute publishes in its annual year book a form of bequest, and it is probable that it will receive from time to time no little money, as well as valuable material for its various collections in this way.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

The title of Fleet Engineer John D. Ford's book, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue in August, has been decided upon; it is "An American Cruiser in the East." Mr. Ford is now on board the United States steamer Baltimore, with Admiral Dewey's squadron; but for six years he was stationed on the Asiatic station on board the United States steamer Alert. His book is a record of those six years, in which the author visited Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippines. A feature of the book will be a description of the naval battle between China and Japan, which may be considered as being particularly valuable as coming from the trained pen of an engineer thoroughly familiar with the workings of a modern warship. The book will contain 600 pages of text and 150 illustrations.

Thomas De Quincey.

Features of the Man's Life and the Charm of His Writings[*]

There has been a great revolt against materialism within the last fifty years, but, although the mystics attract our minds, they may not always appeal to our hearts. De Quincey, standing on the threshold of the century, a little figure with dreamy eyes, seems to combine so much in his slight person. He had the brain of the enthusiast and the dreamer, yet withal a keen, analytical mind, combined with the heart of a little child. That he was a master of the English language cannot be questioned, but there seems to be a doubt in the minds of his critics as to whether he was a genius. What was it, let us ask, that kept him with his wild opium-haunted dreams from drifting away into the desolate sea of melancholia? There were several things—first, his keen sense of humor, which would sometimes lighten up his darkest hours. Then his peculiar liking for didactic subjects. At one period of profound dejection he was roused to life by Ricardo's work on political economy. Strange to say, it always interested him, and he himself wrote an able work on the subject. Then this many-sided man had a heart as big as the universe. He was a passionate lover of nature, and loved everything that breathed besides, whether it were a wounded bird or a forsaken child.

There were times when he needed men and sought them—to save himself, perhaps, from the glimpse of an abyss that continually opened at his feet. In Robert Browning's "Parting at Morning" we have this love of nature, and at the same time need of men, beautifully described:

"Round the cape of a sudden came the sea;
And the sun looked over the mountain's rim;
And straight was a path of gold for him,
And the need of a world of men for me."

He would wander sometimes far into the night, mixing with the common people in Edinburgh, or fraternizing with the Spanish-Galway gypsies on Glasgow Green. There was a spice of the Bohemian about him. Many a night while at Grasmere, he tells us, he would walk for miles through the beautiful valley, watching the cotters' lights go out one by one. Years afterwards he still kept up this nocturnal habit. "Many, doubtless, were the light-headed country bumpkins, who, returning from adventures of love and whisky, have been scared by the thin light figure in odd habiliment, his feet in list shoes—his favorite wear—advancing silently and suddenly upon them in the darkness." But we are anticipating. In the "Autobiographic Sketches" we have an epic on childhood. He has given us glimpses of a child soul which are rarely beautiful, for it is as if a nursery rhyme had been transposed and been developed into a sonata. There is no connected story—only a series of pictures. When a child of six we see him standing beside his sister's deathbed, where, suffering with his first intense grief, he seems to fall into a trance. A sense of the mysterious—of an influence above and beyond—seems to be continually present with him. Another picture he gives us, which is very sweet:

> "It happened that among our vast nursery collection of books was the Bible, illustrated with many pictures, and in long dark evenings, as my three sisters and myself sat by the firelight, round the guard of our nursery, no book was so much in request among us. It ruled us, and swayed us as mysteriously as music. Our younger nurse, whom we all loved, would sometimes endeavor to explain what we found obscure. We, the children, were all constitutionally touched with pensiveness; the gloom and fitful lambencies of the room by firelight suited our evening state of feelings, and they suited also the divine revelations of power and mysterious beauty which awed us—and slept upon our minds like early dawn upon the waters."

His introduction into the actual is rudely brought about by an older brother returning from boarding school and bringing with him the spirit of warfare. Not only once, but twice daily, says poor De Quincey, they fought the factory boys, and generally were beaten. But his brother, undaunted, would insist on their singing Te Deums of his supposed victories in the evenings. This warlike youth hated books, except those he wrote himself, for he was an authority on all subjects. His favorite work was "How to raise a ghost, and when you've got him down, how to keep him down," this valuable production being compiled for the benefit of his timid younger brother. Thomas De Quincey's father died when he was quite young, and from what one gathers from the confessions, his mother was not very sympathetic. He says:

> "What burden is that which only is unsupportable by human fortitude? It is the burden of the incommunicable. At this moment, sitting in the same room with my mother, knowing how reasonable she was, how patient of explanation, how open to pity—not the less I sank away, in a hopelessness that was immeasurable, from all efforts at explanation. She and I were contemplating the very same act, but she from one centre, and I from another."

How realistic this is, and it seems to explain so much in his early life for which we can see no cause. When about sixteen his guardians sent him to a school in Manchester. How he hated the place! The conceited, ignorant master, and the boys who were jealous of his attainments, and at the same time despised his physical weakness! The lack of open-air exercise makes him quite ill, and he at length decides to run away. We see him in the dim half-light of the early morning stealing down the dark stairs, yet pausing for a moment, with his eyes blinded with tears, to kiss the bare wall, for he knows that after all it is for the last time, He never sees the place again.

For many months he wanders in the Welsh valleys. When his money gives out and he can no longer pay for his board, he writes love letters for the farmers' daughters, and is finally driven to subsisting on hips and haws and sleeping on the damp Welsh hillsides. He finally found his way to London, where he lived in a deserted house with a lawyer, who, he presumed, was hiding from his creditors. The only other occupant was a lonely little girl, who did the "charring." He tells us she was neither pretty nor attractive, but he loved her because she was forsaken. Reason enough for De Quincey. And we can imagine what a godsend to the child the sympathetic boy must have been. In his street wanderings he meets a young girl by the name of Anne, whom he cares for in a purely fraternal manner. When after a struggle with his pride he decides to go back to his guardians, he makes Anne promise she will meet him on a certain corner when he returns—but she never does; and losing her seems to be one of the great regrets of his life. Frequently she appears to him in his opium dreams, but always eludes him. The griefs and privations of this period of his existence overshadow his life, and so undermine his health that during the second year of his course at Oxford he was obliged to resort to opium.

There seems something a trifle unnecessary to us in all this suffering, but either the de Quincey boys were grievously misunderstood or were unusually sensitive and unconventional. "Pink" De Quincey, so called from his beautiful face, also runs away from his school and sails for years the high seas. He is captured by pirates, who, cruising under a black flag, force him to navigate their ship for them for two years. Read the account of the haunted Woodman's Island in the South Seas—it reads like a fairy tale. We are glad that "Pink" eventually escapes from the pirates and obtains fame and fortune in the Royal Navy. Our author's career at Oxford was uneventful, and we find him in 1809 settled in the famous rose-covered cottage at Grasmere, in which most of his married life was spent. "This cottage, immortal in my remembrance," he exclaims, "I retained through just seven and twenty years; this was the scene of struggles the most tempestuous and bitter within my own mind; this the scene of my happiness, which justified the faith of man's earthly lot as upon the whole a dowry from heaven."

Over and above the cheerful conditions due to natural influences, he was thrown amidst a society singularly congenial. It was here that he first met Prof. Wilson, who was so identified with his after life; here that he got to know Southey, and here that he constantly enjoyed the companionship of Wordsworth. It would be pleasant to say that his friendship with the great poet deepened and strengthened as time went on, but such was not the case. The natures of the two men were too totally dissimilar. From the apparent coldness and slight formality of the father, De Quincey turned with passionate fondness to the children. It is before he is married, and these little ones seem to fill a void in his life. Katherine Wordsworth, especially, becomes his idol, and his grief at her untimely death gives us a keynote into his intense nature:

> "When I first settled at Grasmere, Katherine Wordsworth was in her infancy, but even at that early age she noticed me more than any other person, excepting of course her mother. She was not above three years old when she died, so that there could not have been much room for the expansion of her understanding or the unfolding of her real character. But there was room in her short life and too much for love the most intense to settle upon her. The whole of Grasmere is not large enough for any great distance between house and house, and as it happened that little Kate Wordsworth returned my love, she in a manner lived with me at my solitary cottage. As often as I could entice her from home she walked with me, slept with me, and was my constant companion."

He is away from home when he hears of her death, but returns hastily, and he says afterward:

> "I stretched myself every night upon her grave; in fact, often passed the whole night there in mere intensity of sick yearning after neighborhood with the darling of my heart."

Wordsworth's poem, "Characteristics of a Child Three Years Old," is on little Kate. We turn now for a moment to De Quincey's intimacy with Coleridge. In these early days he goes to Bridgewater to visit him, and describes his first sight of the great man:

> "Under the gateway was standing and gazing about him a man whom I shall describe. In height he seemed to be about five feet eight, his person was broad and full and tended even to corpulence. His complexion was fair, his eyes large and soft in their expression, and it was from their peculiar appearance of haze or dreaminess, which mixed with their light, that I recognized my object. This was Coleridge. I examined him steadfastly for a minute or more, and it struck me that he saw neither myself nor any other object on the street."

At this period De Quincey was rather inclined to hero worship, but in reading his decidedly humorous article on Coleridge, which appeared in later life, we are struck by his keen sense of the poet's foibles, as well as his greatness. His generosity in giving him £300 when he could ill afford it is well known. Coleridge was a wonderful conversationalist, the only objection being, as a contemporary remarked, "when he had the floor no one else had a chance." De Quincey, on the contrary, had the knack of drawing out all that was best in his auditors, and, as Mr. Gillies says, "changing the tone of ordinary thought and conversation into that of his own dreamland, till his listeners with wonder found themselves moving pleasantly along with him in a sphere which had ever appeared to them inaccessible and far, far away.

Everywhere he went he was a social lion. Later in life, however, it was difficult to get him to a dinner. Prof. Masson gives us the following delightful description, which I cannot resist quoting:

> "Who in Edinburgh or anywhere else would not have delighted in getting the opium eater to his house to dinner, or more quietly afterward, so as to have an evening with him! Nothing was easier if you knew the way. To invite him by a note or personally was of no use. He would promise, promise most faithfully, and if he saw you doubted, reassure you by a dissertation on the beauty of punctuality. But when the time came, and you were all met, a hundred to one you were without your De Quincey. But send a cab for him and some one in it to fetch him, he came meekly, unresistingly, as if it were his doom, and he conceived it appointed that in case of resistance he should be carried out by the nape of the neck. It was no compliment to you—anybody might have taken possession of him. So if you knew the way, you had your De Quincey. And was it not a treat? Hour after hour there was the stream, the sweet and subtle eddying on of the silver talk."

We are told that he was at his best during the early hours of the night, and many a night party was gotten up for him by Wilson in Edinburgh, where he could be seen and heard to full advantage.

There appeared in The London Magazine for October, 1821, "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater." Few magazine articles ever produced a deeper or more lasting impression. These confessions were written in a little room at 4 Park Street, Covent Garden, where Mr. De Quincey began his career as a contributor to The London Magazine, and where he lived for several years. Twenty-five years afterward he contributed "The Suspiria de Profundis" to Blackwood. It was in his opinion far superior to "The Confessions," and I think that all will agree with him. Twenty-five years of intense suffering and meditation had developed powers that were only latent in the younger man. We feel at times when we read "The Suspiria" as if we were listening to an organ chant at night, so immeasurably sweet and solemn is the diction.

De Quincey's writings have been collected by Prof. Masson and fill fourteen good-sized volumes. Books he did not, except in two instances, produce. His habit of thought was essentially non-consecutive, but his mind held rich stores of information, and his essays cover a wide field. Among his biographical essays the one on Shakespeare is considered by the critics to be the finest, but the one on Lamb is to me the most delightful. Perhaps it is because he is writing about a friend whom he loved and understood as few understood him, and he has hallowed Lamb's memory to us because he loved him.

In the miscellaneous essays, Joan of Arc stands alone, and we cannot read it without deep admiration. In this essay, as well as in "The Suspiria," he strikes a note that he only touches rarely, but always with the master hand. We are impressed not only with the music of his diction but also with immensity, solitude, grandeur, and it is to this that De Quincey owes the individuality of his style and his fame. He conceives of style as of music, as symmetry, proportion, and measure—the subject matter being secondary, and here Pater has followed him.

We have some delightful glimpses given us by his daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Baird Smith) of the last years of her father's life. In looking for a home for his children after their mother's death, he takes a little cottage at Lasswade, within walking distance of Edinburgh. There is a legend to the effect that the little village was called Lasswade because in early times when bridges were not plentiful a buxom Scotch lass would carry the passengers across the small stream on her back. Dear Sir Walter Scott spent some of the happiest years of his early life in this lovely spot, but prosaic bridges must have taken the place of the lass, for we have no record of her deeds in either Sir Walter's or De Quincey's time. After De Quincey had settled his family at Lasswade, he seemed to be frequently in Edinburgh visiting friends, or in Glasgow, where he had a set of lodgings.

He had a peculiar habit of being periodically "snowed up" in one set of lodgings and then moving to another. This "snowing up" consisted of books and papers accumulating to such a degree that the passage between the desk and the door would gradually become obliterated, and, as he would not allow anything to be touched, he would be obliged to move out in self-defense.

At the time of his death he was paying for no less than six sets of lodgings, at what expense can be imagined. This never worried him, however, as money matters were a sealed book to him, his wife, and afterward his daughters, managing everything. Mrs. Baird Smith tells us in a humorous way that he was not a reassuring man for nervous people to live with, as those nights were exceptions that he did not set something on fire, the commonest incident being for some one to look up from work or book to say casually, "Papa, your hair is on fire," of which a calm "Is it, my love?" and a hand rubbing out the blaze would be all the notice taken. And then there were the beggars! Women with hired babies, especially, that would haunt that cottage at Lasswade, for it was a well-known fact that the dear Opium Eater never refused to give, while the little children especially appealed to him. When the visitors came from afar to see the great man he would interview them in the most negligée and forlorn costume, and they would go away with sad tales of his struggles to get along, when, on the contrary, at this time he was very comfortably off.

"My dears," he would say when his daughters remonstrated, "I could not keep them waiting, it would not have been kind." Always careful of the feelings of others and so little thought for himself.

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[*] THE COLLECTED WORKS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Edited by Prof. David Masson. Fourteen volumes. 12mo. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1889. New York: The Macmillan Company.

I have refrained from saying anything about his opium habit, which is so closely intertwined with his life, because it seemed to be a subject by itself. An opium eater, pure and simple, is a man who indulges in opium for the love of it as a drunkard takes drink. This was not De Quincey's case. He first took it for neuralgia and afterward found that it gave him relief from a distressing stomach disease that he had contracted during the months of privation in Wales and London. The opinion of an eminent physician on the subject is that this disease was called gastrodynia, and that the only known remedy for it was opium, which De Quincey had stumbled across by accident. This doctor says that "it helped to keep active and entire during so many long years of bodily feebleness that large and constant working brain—in a word, that it fed it."

As to the opium dreams, it is a well-known fact that from the age of six, when he had a vision beside his dead sister's bedside, he had continually lived in a world of dreams and visions all his own—the visions seeming more real than the reality. The opium could not create any powers that he did not have in the first place. It could stimulate, however, by artificial means the wonderful mind that he was already endowed with. The drug in as large quantities as he took it has been given by physicians to their patients without it having any particular effect except to put them to sleep. With De Quincey, however, it soothed the physical pain and opened wide the portals of his subjective mind, which was so constantly uppermost, and the soul soared upward or went down into unfathomable deeps, which no plummet could sound.

"What do you see, dear? Oh, what do you see?" his wife would cry in anguish. He has tried to tell us, but much, very much, has been left untold. There are some things that we cannot put into words. He might have done better, we say, if all his life had not been a struggle against physical infirmity; but let us pause a moment. It is said the soul is nearer the Infinite in a frail tenement and sees more clearly into the heart of things—so let us be content."

For nearly a generation De Quincey has been neglected. The general public has known of him in a way as the author of the "Opium Eater," but surprisingly few read it or could tell whether he had written anything else. The subjects of his essays are perhaps remote from general interest, and his style somewhat diffuse for the busy men and women of this country, who wish to get to the point immediately. Of late years, however, when we have time to linger a little and enjoy watching the workings of a mind which magnified an every-day incident into a fairy tale, De Quincey has stepped again before the thoughtful reader. He has brought with him his friends the poets and essayists, who helped to mold him, with his intense life of mind, in which dreams and visions stand apart, and the objective and subjective faculties seem to be struggling for the mastery. It seems to me, when at this time psychological subjects are discussed or written upon so largely, that De Quincey is the finest example I know of in the dual mind working synchronously, or, in other words, neither one displacing the other.

We all know how poor Coleridge ended, and have felt the weird fascination of "Kubla Khan," written in a purely subjective state. But, then, Coleridge was a poet; and Lord Macaulay says that "perhaps no man can be a poet, or even enjoy poetry, without a certain unsoundness of mind, if anything," he adds, "which gives so much pleasure ought to be called unsoundness." De Quincey has been criticised in the past—perhaps severely—by many who could not understand him, but that was natural, as his is not a mind that appeals to every one. The closing words of his essay on Lamb seem to apply in a curious way to De Quincey himself, although we know how very different the two men were; perhaps they both suffered from being misunderstood:

> "Slowly all things right themselves. All merit which is founded on truth and is strong enough reaches by sweet exhalations a higher sensory. And we, therefore, standing beside his grave seem to hear on one side (but in abated tones) strains of the ancient malice: "This man that thought himself to be somebody is dead—is buried—is forgotten." And on the other side seem to hear ascending with the solemnity of an anthem: "This man that thought himself to be nobody—is dead—is buried; his life has been searched and his memory is hallowed forever."

JEAN S. SATTERLEE.

There is no nonsense in French courts so far as concerns the forgery of pictures. Recently M. Charles Meissonier brought suit against a picture dealer, Brunel, for having on sale two water colors bearing the initials "E. M.," which Brunel declared were by Meissonier. Brunel said he had bought one of the sketches of a man whose business it was to be a model, and that he had paid the model 20f. for it. Finally it came out that Brunel had paid 5f. for one of the sketches, but who had put the initials "E. M." on the picture was not discoverable. The picture was a study of horses. The other sketch represented a military saddle, and Brunel had paid a framemaker 30 cents for it. M. Charles Meissonier accused the dealer of fraud, and the Court put the forger in prison for thirty days.

M. Pierre Granet's bust of the great French actor Frédéric Lemaître is to be put in place at the cimetière Montmartre. There never was an actor superior to Frédéric Lemaître. He may be called the creator of dramatic personages. As long as the French theatre exists there will be reminiscences of Robert Macaire, Ruy Blas, and Don Caesar de Bazan. Lemaître died in 1876, and has had no successor.

Old New York.

The Defenses from Dutch Times Down to and Including the Revolution.

By John Stephenson, Jr.

The geographical location of Manhattan Island, with its splendid bay and navigable rivers, affording an almost unlimited area of safe anchorage, destined it to play an important part in the history of America. The early Dutch settlers were not slow to appreciate the commercial importance of the site of the future great city, and as early as 1614 the first crude fort of palisades was erected at the northern end of Battery Park, where the steamship offices are now situated. For the twelve years following its erection it was merely a trading post, and the most interesting event connected with it was the birth of Jan Vigne, the first white child born within the limits of the United States north of Virginia. According to the Labadists, his birth occurred in 1624. In 1626, when permanent settlement began under Gov. Minuit, a new fort with interior dimensions 150 feet square was laid out by Kryn Frederick, a competent Dutch engineer. In the subsequent Indian wars of 1643 and 1655 the fort did good service, and no doubt saved the early settlers from massacre, but as a defense against the fleets of European nations it was practically useless. In 1664 the city was surrendered to the English under Nicolls without firing a shot, and in 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch under Colve without the loss of a single life. The following year peace was proclaimed, and by the treaty of Westminster New York was restored to the English, and in exchange the English territory of Guiana was ceded to the Dutch. The subsequent English Governors, Sloughter, Fletcher, Bellemont, Cornbury, Hunter, Burnet, Cosby, Clinton, and De Lancey, urged the necessity of better defenses than that afforded by the old fort. In 1703 Gov. Cornbury asked for an appropriation to build two batteries at the Narrows, stating that the city was in great danger from the French. The Assembly voted £1,500 for the purpose, but the batteries were never erected. Some authorities state that Cornbury received the money and never accounted for the same. In his speech before the Assembly in 1706 he denied the charge and challenged investigation. The method which the Assembly took to raise the money is very curious, and it is doubtful if they ever secured the cash. They resolved:

	£	S.	D.
That every person having the honor to be of her Majesty's Council pay a year	2	0	0
Every Representative	1	0	0
Every bachelor above twenty-five		2	6
Every one wearing a periwig		5	6
Every freeman from sixteen to sixty			9
Every freeman for each slave from sixteen to sixty		1	0

They seem to have managed to collect the tax on wigs, for by the Treasurer's account it brought in during the year £9 17s. 6d. and from 1732 to 1734 the sum of £26 3s. 2d. A tax of sixty cents each on every bachelor over twenty-five in Greater New York, beginning with the Mayor, would net the State or National Government a tidy little sum to meet the expenses of the present war.

It is interesting to recall that about 120 years ago Gen. Washington was looking after the defenses of New York in person. Between April and August, 1776, he made several tours in the vicinity of the city with this object in view. The following extract is sufficient evidence, the original being in his own handwriting:

	£	S.	D.
April 25—To the expenses of myself and party reconnoitring the several landing places, &c., on Staten Island	16	10	0
May 11—To expenses of a tour on and reconnoitring Long Island	28	8	6
June 26—To expenses in reconnoitring the channel and landings on both sides the North River as high as Tarrytown to fix the defenses thereof	10	18	0
To a reconnoitre of the East River and along the Sound as far as Mamaroneck	16	9	4
July 15—To my own and party's expenses laying out Fort Lee on the Jersey side of the North River	8	15	0
July 23—To expenses of reconnoitring the country as far as Perth Amboy	19	10	10

Twice during her history New York was practically a walled city. The first palisade wall was built on the line of the present Wall Street in 1653, about the time when Cromwell was disciplining the Long Parliament. The object of the wall was to guard against the threatened invasion of the New England colonies. The second wall of similar character was built north of the present Chambers Street about 1745 as a defense against the threatened attack of the French and Indians. One of the blockhouses of this wall was on the site of the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, where the citizens of Greater New York now manufacture and retail all sorts of imaginary stories for the special delectation of the Commissioner of Jurors.

For a long period the old fort was the very centre of fashion. State carriages representing Majesty, drawn by finely caparisoned horses, attended by liveried servants, and occupied by the Governors and their families, swept through the gates into Broadway. For more than a hundred years the aristocratic Four Hundred of the Colonial period frequently gathered in the old fort in the gloaming and listened to the negro minstrels chant their wild, weird melodies from the battlements. The most romantic incident connected with it occurred during the occupancy of Gov. Cosby. Lord Fitzroy, son of the Duke of Grafton, fell in love with one of the Misses Cosby while they resided in England. His family considered her socially beneath them and frowned on the match. The young man followed his lady love to New York and vigorously assailed the citadel of her affections. Her parents dare not openly give their consent to the marriage of their daughter, but through the kindly intrigue of Mrs. Cosby opportunity was given to the young people to settle the matter for themselves. So one night when the garrison was asleep and the parents of the young lady supposed to be, Dominie Campbell was hoisted, Pickwick-fashion, over the wall and ended the romance in the regulation style.

Through an old document we are permitted to look at Gov. Montgomery's establishment, 1730. In the fort stables he had fifteen horses, two carriages, seven sets of harness, one cart and harness, several saddles, servants, liveries, &c. In the boathouse he had a state barge, with all necessary accoutrements, and a four-oared boat. He had ten servants, three white and seven negroes. The parlors and living rooms of his house were furnished in luxurious style, and his library contained 1,400 volumes of standard books. Last but not least in those days, he had in his cellar an extensive stock of the finest wines and liquors. From 1614 to 1714 the name of the fort was changed nine times, bearing in succession the names of Manhattes, Amsterdam, James, William Hendrick, James, William, William Henry, Anne, and finally Fort George, by which name it was known from 1714 to 1788.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, a series of fortifications was built across the island on the general line of Grand Street. The principal fort was situated about the intersection of Broome and Centre Streets, then the highest point in lower New York. This fort is described as having been "a powerful, irregular heptagonal redoubt mounting eighteen guns and commanding the city and its approaches." Fort Washington and other redoubts on Harlem Heights were constructed later, and are well known in connection with the Battle of Harlem.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the old fort at the Battery was demolished. Its appearance at that time, after a service of 174 years, is described as follows: "First a green bank, which was sloping and about fourteen feet high, on which were erected the walls of about twenty feet additional height. In its front toward the Bowling Green were two apple trees and an old linden tree, which were about the same height as the walls. The remains of Lord Bellomont were found in the old vault built under the chapel in 1694, and were removed to St. Paul's churchyard. The silver plates bearing the inscriptions and escutcheons of his family were removed by Commissioner Van Zant. After his death these armorial bearings were made into spoons, which have given rise to various legendary stories."

In 1796 and 1797 there was considerable irritation between the United States and France. Residents of New York were afraid that they would be attacked by a French squadron. Batteries of wood and sand were erected in the city and neighboring islands. The citizens formed themselves into voluntary companies to labor on the fortifications. Even the professors and students of Columbia College worked with pick and shovel. The danger passed, and during the severe Winter of 1804, when the poor were suffering for lack of fuel, the Legislature issued an order permitting the use of the inflammable portions of the fortifications. No sooner were the batteries destroyed than the people began to fear England, and again they clamored for defenses. From 1806 to the present time millions of dollars have been expended in fortifying our harbor. The bombardment of Manila, Santiago, and Spanish forts on the coast of Cuba has proved that the battleship is a formidable engine of destruction, apparently able to cope with any land fortifications, however strong; but with Yankee gunners to man the guns now frowning over our harbor no Spanish fleet would dare attempt what Dewey did at Manila.

How does it begin?

"Father and I went down to camp
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys
As thick as hasty pudding."

Alas! alack! and well a day! Though the tune of "Yankee Doodle" is well known as Malbrook, few of us can repeat the verses. And as for that, though we may get off glibly that monosyllabic line,

"Oh! say, can you see?"

and the conclusion of the verse,

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,"

the filling up of "The Star-Spangled Banner" escapes many memories. As a reminder, then, Mr. M. F. Mansfield of New York has published in good style all those dear old patriotic songs under the general title of "The Red, White and Blue." The little book is a most appropriate one for this year.

We have called attention to Mr. Morgan Robertson's romances of sea life, and the particular stress he lays on the abuses sailors suffer from. In "Futility" what his hero Rowland goes through is precisely like that of a sailor whose case came up in the New York police courts last week. The man was wanted in a suit where the Captain of a ship was accused of wanton cruelty. As a witness this sailor was spirited away, but was finally found on a vessel. The seaman was insensible. He had been drugged, and had he not been discovered in the nick of time, he would have been shanghaied to Japan.

Beginning with the June number, The American Angler, formerly published by Mr. W. C. Harris, will be issued from the office of The Outing Publishing Company, which will have control of its business interests.

Masters of Style.

Frederic Harrison's Recent Remarks at Oxford.*

If I hazard a few words about some famous masters of language, I must warn you that judgments of this kind amount to little more than the likes and dislikes of the critic himself. There are no settled canons, and no accepted arbiter of the elegances of prose. It is more or less a matter of personal taste, even more than it is in verse. I never doubt that the greatest master of prose in recorded history is Plato. He alone (like Homer in poetry) is perfect. He has every mood, and all are faultless. He is easy, lucid, graceful, witty, pathetic, imaginative by turns; but in all kinds he is natural and inimitably sweet. He is never obscure, never abrupt, never tedious, never affected. He shows us, as it were, his own Athene, wisdom incarnate in immortal radiance of form.

Plato alone is faultless. I will not allow any Roman to be perfect. Cicero even in his letters is wordy, rhetorical, academic. Livy is too consciously painting in words, too sonorous and diffuse for perfection, as Tacitus carries conciseness into obscurity and epigram into paradox. Of Latin prose, for my own part, I value most the soldierly simplicity of Caesar, though we can hardly tell if he could be witty, graceful, pathetic, and fantastic as we see these gifts in Plato.

One of the most suggestive points in the history of prose is Boccaccio's "Decameron," where a style of strange fascination suddenly starts into life with hardly any earlier models, nay, two or three centuries earlier than organic prose in any of the tongues of Europe. For many generations the exquisite ease and melody of Boccaccio's language found no rival in any modern nation, nor had it any rival in Italy, and we have no evidence that anything in Italy had prepared the way for it. It is far from a perfect style, for it is often too fluid, loose, and voluminous for mature prose; but as a first effort toward an orderly array of lucid narrative it is an amazing triumph of the Italian genius for art.

Prose, as you all know, is always and everywhere a plant of much later growth than poetry. Plato came four or five centuries after Homer; Tacitus came two centuries later than Lucretius; Machiavelli came two centuries after Dante; Voltaire a century after Corneille; Addison a century after Shakespeare. And while the prose of Boccaccio, with all its native charm, can hardly be called an organic, mature, and mellow style, in poetry, for nearly a century before Boccaccio, Dante and the minor lyrists of Italy had reached absolute perfection of rhythmical form.

Although fairly good prose is much more common than fairly good verse, yet I hold that truly fine prose is more rare than truly fine poetry. I trust that it will be counted neither a whim nor a paradox if I give it as a reason that mastery in prose is an art more difficult than mastery in verse. The very freedom of prose, its want of conventions, of settled prosody, of musical inspiration, give wider scope for failure and afford no beaten paths. Poetry glides swiftly down the stream of a flowing and familiar river, where the banks are always the helmsman's guide. Prose puts forth its lonely skiff upon a boundless sea, where a multitude of strange and different crafts are cutting about in contrary directions. At any rate, the higher triumphs of prose come later and come to fewer than do the great triumphs of verse.

When I lately had to study a body of dispatches and State papers of the latter half of the sixteenth century, written in six modern languages of Europe, I observed that the Italian alone in that age was a formed and literary language, at the command of all educated men and women, possessed of organic canons and a perfectly mature type. The French, German, Dutch, English, and Spanish of that age, as used for practical ends, were still in the state of a language held in solution before it assumes a crystallized form. Even the men who wrote correct Latin could not write their own language with any real command. At the death of Tennyson, we may remember, it was said that no less than sixty poets were thought worthy of the wreath of bay. Were there six writers of prose whom even a log-rolling confederate would venture to hail as a possible claimant of the crown? Assiduous practice in composing neat essays has turned out of late 10,000 men and women who can put together very pleasant prose. It has not turned out one living master in prose as Tennyson was master in verse.

I have spoken of Voltaire as perhaps the greatest master of prose in any modern language, but this does not mean that he is perfect and without qualification or want. His limpid clearness, ease, sparkle, and inexhaustible self-possession have no rival in modern tongues, and are almost those of Plato himself. But he is no Plato; he never rises into the pathos, imagination, upper air of the empyrean, to which the mighty Athenian can soar at will. Voltaire is never tedious, wordy, rhetorical, or obscure; and this can be said of hardly any other modern but Heine and Swift. My edition of Voltaire is in sixty volumes, of which some forty are prose; and in all those 20,000 pages of prose not one is dull or labored. We could not say this of the verse. But I take "Candide" or "Zadig" to be the high-water mark of easy French prose, wanting no doubt in the finer elements of pathos, dignity, and power. And for this reason many have preferred the prose of Rousseau, of George Sand, of Renan, though all of these are apt at times to degenerate into garrulity and gush. There was no French prose, says Voltaire, before Pascal; and there has been none of the highest flight since Renan. In the rest of Europe perfect prose has long been as rare as the egg of the great auk.

In spite of the splendor of Bacon and of Milton, of Jeremy Taylor, and of Hooker, and whatever be the virility of Bunyan and Dryden, I cannot hold that the age of mature English prose had been reached until we come to Defoe, Swift, Addison, Berkeley, and Goldsmith. These are the highest types we have attained. Many good judges hold Swift to be our Voltaire, without defect or equal. I should certainly advise the ambitious essayist to study Swift for instruction, by reason of the unfailing clearness, simplicity, and directness of his style. But when we come to weigh him by the highest standard of all we find Swift too uniformly pedestrian, too dry; wanting in variety, in charm, in melody, in thunder, and in flash. The grandest prose must be like the vault of Heaven itself, passing from the freshness of dawn to the warmth of a serene noon, and anon breaking forth into a crashing storm. Swift sees the sun in one uniform radiance of cool light, but it never fills the air with warmth, nor does it ever light the welkin with fire.

Addison, with all his mastery of tone, seems afraid to give his spirit rein. Il s'écoute quand il parle; and this, by the way, is the favorite sin of our best moderns. We see him pause at the end of each felicitous sentence to ask himself if he has satisfied all the canons as to propriety of diction. Even in the "Spectator" we never altogether forget the author of "Cato." Now we perceive no canons of good taste, no tragic buskin, no laborious modulations in the "Vicar of Wakefield," which in its own vein is the most perfect type of eighteenth century prose. Dear old Goldie! There is ease, pellucid simplicity, wit, pathos. I doubt if English prose has ever gone further, or will go further or higher.

After all I have said I need not labor the grounds on which I feel Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Carlyle to be far from perfect as writers and positively fatal if taken as models. Old Samuel's Ciceronian pomp has actually dimmed our respect for his good sense and innate robustness of soul. Burke was too great an orator to be a consummate writer, as he was too profound a writer to be a perfect orator. Gibbon's imperial eagles pass on in one unending triumph, with the resounding blare of brazen trumpets, till we weary of the serried legions and grow dizzy with the show. And as to Macaulay and Carlyle, they carry emphasis to the point of exhaustion; for the peer bangs down his fist to clinch every sentence, and "Sartor" never ceases his uncouth gesticulations and grimace.

In our own century Charles Lamb and Thackeray, I think, come nearest to Voltaire and Mme. de Sévigné in purity of diction, in clearness, ease, grace, and wit. But a living writer—now long silent and awaiting his summons to the eternal silence—had powers which, had he cared to train them before he set about to reform the world, would have made him the noblest master who ever used the tongue of Milton. Need I name the versatile genius who labored here in Oxford so long and with such success? In the mass of his writings John Ruskin has struck the lyre of prose in every one of its infinite notes. He has been lucid, distinct, natural, fanciful, humorous, satiric, majestic, mystical, and prophetic by turns as the spirit moved within him. No Englishman—hardly Milton himself—has ever so completely mastered the tonic resources of English prose, its majesty, and wealth of rhythm, the flexibility, mystery, and infinitude of its mighty diapason.

Alas! the pity of it. These incomparable descants are but moments and interludes, and are too often chanted forth in mere wantonness of emotion. Too often they lead us on to formless verbosity and a passionate rhetoric, such as blind even temperate critics to the fact that it is possible to pick out of the books of John Ruskin whole pages which in harmony, power, and glow have no match in the whole range of our prose.

And now I know I must not end without hazarding a few practical hints—what betting men and undergraduates call "tips"—for general remarks upon literature have little interest for those whose mind runs on sports, and perhaps even less for those whose mind is absorbed in the schools. But, as there are always some who dream of a life of "letters," an occupation already too crowded and far from inviting at the best, they will expect me to tell them how I think they may acquire a command of style. I know no reason why they should, and I know no way they could set about it. But, supposing one has something to say—something that it concerns the world to know—and this, for a young student, is a considerable claim, "a large order," I think he calls it in the current dialect, all I have to tell him is this: Think it out quite clearly in your own mind, and then put it down in the simplest words that offer, just as if you were telling it to a friend, but dropping the tags of the day with which your spoken discourse would naturally be garnished. Be familiar, but by no means vulgar. At any rate, be easy, colloquial if you like, but shun those vocables which come to us across the Atlantic, or from Newmarket and Whitechapel, with which the gilded youth and journalists "up to date" love to salt their language. Do not make us "sit up" too much, or always "take a back seat"; do not ask us to "ride for a fall," to "hurry up," or "boom it all we know." Nothing is more irritating in print than the iteration of slang, and those stale phrases with which "the half-baked" seek to convince us that they are "in the swim" and "going strong"—if I may borrow the language of the day—that Volapük of the smart and knowing world. It offends me like the reek of last night's tobacco.

It is a good rule for a young writer to avoid more than twenty or thirty words without a full stop, and not to put more than two commas in each sentence, so that its clauses should not exceed three. This, of course, only in practice. There is no positive law. A fine writer can easily place in a sentence one hundred words, and five or six minor clauses with their proper commas and colons. Ruskin was wont to toss off two or three hundred words and five-and-twenty commas without a pause. But even in the hand of such a magician this ends in failure, and is really grotesque in effect, for no such sentence can be spoken aloud. A beginner can seldom manage more than twenty-five words in one sentence with perfect ease. Nearly all young writers, just as men did in the early ages of prose composition, drift into ragged, preposterous, inorganic sentences, without beginning, middle, or end, which they ought to break into two or three.

And then they hunt up terms that are fit for science, poetry, or devotion. They affect "evolution" and "factors," "the inter-action of forces," "the co-ordination of organs"; or else everything is "weird," or "opalescent," "debonair" and "enameled," so that they will not call a spade a spade. I do not say stick to Saxon words and avoid Latin words as a law of language, because English now consists of both: good and plain English prose needs both. We seldom get the highest poetry without a large use of Saxon, and we hardly reach precise and elaborate explanation without Latin terms. Try to turn precise and elaborate explanation into strict Saxon; and then try to turn "Our Father which art in Heaven" into pure Latin words. No! current English prose—not the language of poetry or of prayer—must be of both kinds, Saxon and Latin. But, wherever a Saxon word is enough, use it; because if it have all the fullness and the precision you need, it is the more simple, the more direct, the more homely.

Never quote anything that is not apt and new. Those stale citations of well-worn lines give us a cold shudder, as does a pun at a dinner party. A familiar phrase from poetry or Scripture may pass when imbedded in your sentence. But to show it round as a nugget which you have just picked up is the innocent freshman's snare. Never imitate any writer, however good. All imitation in literature is a mischief, as it is in art. A great and popular writer ruins his followers and mimics, as did Raffaelle and Michel Angelo; and when he founds a school of style, he impoverishes literature more than he enriches it. Johnson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Dickens, Ruskin have been the cause of flooding us with cheap copies of their special manner. And even now Meredith, Stevenson, Swinburne, and Pater lead the weak to ape their airs and graces. All imitation in literature is an evil. I say to you, as Matthew Arnold said to me (who surely needed no such warning,) "Flee Carlylese as the very devil!" Yes! flee Carlylese, Ruskinese, Meredithese, and every other "ese," past, present, and to come. A writer whose style invites imitation so far falls short of being a true master. He becomes the parent of caricature, and frequently he gives lessons in caricature himself.

Though you must never imitate any writer, you may study the best writers with care. And for study choose those who have founded no school, who have no special and imitable style. Read Pascal and Voltaire in French; Swift, Hume, and Goldsmith in English; and of the moderns, I think, Thackeray and Froude. Ruskin is often too rhapsodical for a student; Meredith too whimsical; Stevenson too "precious," as they love to call it; George Eliot too laboriously enameled and erudite. When you cannot quietly enjoy a picture for the curiosity aroused by its so-called "brushwork," the painting may be a surprising sleight-of-hand, but is not a masterpiece.

Read Voltaire, Defoe, Swift, Goldsmith, and you will come to understand how the highest charm of words is reached without your being able to trace any special element of charm. The moment you begin to pick out this or that felicity of phrase, this or that sound of music in the words, and directly it strikes you as eloquent, lyrical, pictorial—then the charm is snapped. The style may be fascinating, brilliant, impressive; but it is not perfect.

Of melody in style I have said nothing; nor indeed can anything practical be said. It is a thing infinitely subtle, inexplicable, and rare. If your ear does not hear the false note, the tautophony or the cacophony in the written sentence, as you read it or frame it silently to yourself, and hear it thus inaudibly long before your eye can pick it forth out of the written words, nay, even when the eye fails to localize it by analysis at all—then you have no inborn sense of the melody of words, and be quite sure that you can never acquire it. One living Englishman has it in the highest form; for the melody of Ruskin's prose may be matched with that of Milton and Shelley. I hardly know any other English prose which retains the ring of that ethereal music—echoes of which are more often heard in our poetry than in our prose. Nay, since it is beyond our reach, wholly incommunicable, defiant of analysis and rule, it may be more wise to say no more.

Read Swift, Defoe, Goldsmith, if you care to know what is pure English. I need hardly tell you to read another and a greater Book. The Book which begot English prose still remains its supreme type. The English Bible is the true school of English literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—except for scientific precision, practical affairs, and philosophic analysis. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue.

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*From an unreported address to the Bodley Literary Society, Oxford. Printed in The Contemporary Review for June.

Mudie's.

Greatest of Circulating Libraries and Great as a Book Store.

There are probably very few Americans who, if asked to name this library, would not be able to do so at once. Even if it were not largely advertised in our own journals, who of us, readers of English novels, have not long been familiar with the expression, "having just had a box down from Mudie's," or something to that effect.

At the beginning it should be clearly stated that "Mudie's" means something very much more than a great circulating library. It is undoubtedly the first library of that character in the world, both from its magnitude and from the fact that it was the pioneer venture in its particular field. Its fame as a library, however, has somewhat obscured its importance as a great bookselling house, whose transactions are on such a scale and cover such a wide area as to make it well known in every quarter of the globe. In bookbinding, too, it takes high rank, and the combination of these three branches makes up a business quite without a rival anywhere.

Contrast, for a moment, this immense business venture with its small and humble beginning. In the early part of the century, in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, long before Carlyle had made that locality famous, there was to be found a little newspaper shop, where stationery might be bought, and a few books, chiefly novels, obtained on loan at a penny a volume. This little shop was kept by a Mr. Mudie, whose son Charles assisted him in managing its business.

In 1844, being then in his twenty-second year, Charles Mudie began business for himself in a small shop in Upper King Street, now Southampton Row. This business for some little time was of the same general character as that conducted by his father, but in time he gave up the sale of newspapers and stationery and devoted his entire time and space to his library business.

It occurred to Mr. Mudie that if he were to provide for readers the best books not in fiction only, but in all other branches of literature, as soon as possible after publication, many people would be glad to avail themselves of these advantages.

On making the attempt, he soon found he had not been mistaken. Subscribers were charged at the rate of a guinea a year for one volume, which might be kept for a reasonable time, and exchanged as frequently as they pleased. This plan was such a success, and the subscribers increased so rapidly, that larger premises became a necessity.

In 1864, only twenty years after the opening of the little shop in Southampton Row, the business was valued at £100,000, and had become so large that it was deemed advisable to convert it into a limited liability company.

Under these new conditions the business continued to grow, both in extent and importance. Its founder was still at its head, and under his guidance Mudie's became not only more and more famous, but also a great force in molding the literary history and character of the times.

Branches were soon established in King Street, Cheapside, and in Manchester. While in 1852 one little cart was sufficient for exchanging books at subscribers' houses, Mudie vans are now to be seen all over London. In front of the central house in New Oxford Street a succession of carriages is to be seem all day, and a constant stream of readers or their representatives passes in or out.

In October, 1890, Mr. Mudie, whose health had long been failing, died. The strain of carrying on such an immense business told upon a constitution never very robust, but he was still more broken down by the death of his eldest son, Charles, who had been associated with him in the management of the business. Since Mr. Mudie's death the affairs of the house have been managed by the surviving son, Arthur Mudie, and by a nephew, Mr. Kingsford Pawling.

The exterior of Mudie's is very unpretentious in its architecture, but has a certain dignity, not out of keeping with the purposes to which it is devoted. Entering the building, we pass through folding doors, to find ourselves in a sort of outer court, divided into several smaller departments, all lined and filled with books. From this court we pass into a very spacious and lofty apartment, lighted from a domed roof, supported on handsome pillars. The walls of this room are covered with books, and an upper gallery runs around it, giving access to the higher shelves. This sight is well worth seeing, and reminds one of the British Museum reading room, on a smaller scale. A series of large desks, or counters, forms a circle around this room, one-half of which circle is devoted to the exchange of books, being divided into sections, each distinguished by letters of the alphabet. The subscriber whose name comes within the range indicated by these letters hands in his books at that particular section and receives in turn the volumes asked for upon his card. The system is so excellent and the attendants so numerous that the whole business of exchange is managed with remarkable celerity and silence. Completing the circle are the desks of managers and clerks, with glass screens giving the needful privacy, but at the same time affording a view of all that is going on.

Under the entire premises, as well as under portions of adjoining buildings, are what Mr. Mudie used to call the "Catacombs." Here will be found room after room separated by iron partitions as a precaution against fire, all fitted with shelves containing thousands and thousands of volumes. In these rooms are kept a large reserve stock of books still in circulation and demand, chiefly biographies, histories, and books of travel, some already bound, and others in sheets, awaiting the binders.

But many of the books here stored are novels which have had their day. Many of them made a sensation in their time, and Mr. Mudie was obliged to purchase thousands of copies to meet the eager demands of his readers—nobody asks for them now and no one will buy them. Here is one book in particular, which shall be nameless: The public were wild for it when it appeared, and Mr. Mudie subscribed for 3,500 copies at 22s. 6d. each. Now it is dead stock, and you may have as many copies as you will take for half a crown apiece. Such is fame, and such are some of the losses that have to be allowed for in the management of this great business.

As we pass along these rooms we notice elevators, chutes, speaking tubes, and all manner of appliances to save labor in the exchange of books. Here, too, are the safes and strong rooms in which the ledgers and other important papers are kept. Here also is a stock of the tin-lined cases in which books are sent all over the world. Some of these cases are said to have been recovered after a shipwreck, and their contents found to have been perfectly uninjured.

Leaving these underground regions we pass to the floor above, stopping first at the country department. Here boxes, large and small, are constantly coming in, bringing back books from institutions, societies, and private subscribers in the country. These books are called over, checked, and returned to their proper places in the library, and the boxes packed with the new volumes asked for. Some idea of the amount of work done in this department may be gathered from the fact that nearly a thousand of these boxes are sent by rail, and between two and three hundred by express every week.

Still more interesting is the export department. About forty years ago the first large foreign order for surplus books was received by Mr. Mudie from St. Petersburg, creating no little stir at the library. Now these orders come in by thousands from all parts of the world. Besides the many private orders for second-hand books which come from both continents and from the various libraries in Germany, Austria, and Russia, a large number of the station and military libraries in India are supplied by Mudie's, as well as similar institutions in the treaty ports of China. Many of the libraries in South Africa have been supplied for years from this source, notably the Kimberley Public Library, which possesses more than 15,000 volumes. This mass of literature comprises not only the best English books, but a good selection in the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, as well as standard classics.

The bookbinding department originated about thirty years ago in a very humble manner. A man and boy were set at mending the broken books, and otherwise patching up volumes sent to them for treatment. The operations earned for the department the name of the "hospital." More workmen were gradually engaged, and the work increased so quickly that when the new building was finished, in 1872, the bookbinding department was removed to its present large workshops on the upper floor. Here are done not only patching and mending, but all the work of binding heretofore intrusted to outsiders. Besides the work done for the house, outside customers and subscribers to the library send books to be bound. The Superintendent of this department is a genius in his way, and has invented a beautiful style of binding which he calls "Mudie calf," the secret of which he alone possesses.

People rarely associate the idea of bookselling, in the ordinary sense of the term, with Mudie's, but it is really one of its most important branches. Not only are second-hand books, selected from the surplus stock, always on hand, but also the best new standard and modern books, as at any other London bookseller's.

Branches now exist in Queen Victoria Street, E. C.; Brompton Road, S. W., and in Manchester. The number of volumes in circulation is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. The staff required for carrying on the work of the various departments is between 250 and 300 people. Many of these are old employes, whose recollections go back to the days of small things and whose reminiscences are most interesting. One old man, who has charge of the department for city and suburban delivery, tells of a memorable day, about forty years ago, when the parcels for the day's delivery first reached a round hundred, causing a veritable sensation. Now the dispatch of from 1,200 to 1,500 parcels, containing from 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, is an ordinary day's work.

While Mudie's has been of the greatest service to both authors and publishers, in increasing and guaranteeing the sale of books, yet the system is not without its disadvantages. The ease with which new books can be obtained, at such a trifling cost to individuals, has made the English people a book-borrowing instead of a book-buying class. For that reason the present writer would be very sorry to see the rise of an American Mudie's, for surely one good book, owned and shelved where it can be referred to at any time, must of necessity be far more useful than half a dozen equally good books read and forgotten.

DOROTHY FURMAN.

Flushing, L. I., June 18, 1898.

The members of the Booksellers' League will have an outing this afternoon. They will take a thirty-mile ride around Staten Island, stopping at Midland Beach for luncheon. The "trolley ride" last year was an entire success, and a large attendance is expected this year.

A Gift of Many Books.

Nearly 11,000 Volumes Presented to Brooklyn Institutions by James A. H. Bell.

James A. H. Bell sat in the dining room of his home at 45 Sands Street, Brooklyn, one day last week, and watched the men fill the furniture van with the last of his library. Then he arose and, accompanied by his dog Satan, and his visitor, he went up stairs to the rooms which had held his books, rooms fitted up expensively forty years ago, and painted and frescoed in the elaborate European style of the time, but now in curious, yet picturesque disarray. "I have no library," he said, as he looked about the rooms; "the men have just taken the last of it away; but I have what you might call a library, or the begining of one—Montaigne and Victor Hugo." He pointed to a litle pile of five volumes—"Les Miserables" in one volume and the "Essays" printed in a four-volume English version. "I retained Hugo's novel because I had never read it, and Montaigne I found was represented in my collection in a better edition."

Mr. Bell is the latest of the many big-hearted Brooklyners whose generous public benefactions have been a source of pride and benefit to the community. Within the past two weeks he has given to the Brooklyn Library, in Montague Street, his library of 10,000 volumes, which he began to form half a century since and which is now a collection of the largest and most comprehensive character, embracing every department of art, science, and literature. To the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in Fulton Street, he has given his musical library, comprising about 600 volumes, and his grand piano and large organ, the latter of which was until lately the chief attraction of the beautiful music room in the Sands Street house. In addition, he has presented to the Institute his collection of paintings in oil and water colors, a number of bronze statuettes by well-known Frenchmen, collections of minerals and shells, vases, tapestries, and a lovely antique inlaid cabinet.

Now past his eightieth year, the benefactor of the library and the institute desired to dispose of his library and collections during his life, so that there would be, as he expressed it, no "slip up" after his death. It had been his intention for many years to leave in his will his books and works of art to the two institutions, but recently he modified his plans, and while he lives will see his gifts benefiting those whom he wished to help—the young men and women of Brooklyn. His donation to the institute is of especial interest, because he is a relative of the founder of the institute, Augustus Graham, who, it will be remembered, was one of the little group that met at Stevenson's Tavern in the Summer of 1823 for the purpose of establishing for the apprentices of Brooklyn a free library. Later the institute received from Mr. Graham two very important donations, as it was through his generosity that the second of the institute's homes (the old Washington Street building, occupied 1835-91) was rendered free from mortgage, and at the time of his death in 1851 he left $27,000 as an endowment fund for the institute.

The musical portion of the Bell Library, presented to the institute, supplements and strengthens the collection of about 6,500 volumes already possessed by the institution. These books and manuscripts, together with the organ and works of art, will be put into use as soon as possible. The bronzes, Mr. Franklin W. Hooper, the Director, informed me, were placed on exhibition last week. The chief part of the collection given to the Brooklyn Library will be arranged during the Summer, and, according to the Librarian, Mr. W. A. Bardwell, will occupy, about September, the third floor of the adjoining building. Large and extensive as the library's own collection of books now is, it is inevitable that Mr. Bell's library should not in a measure duplicate it somewhat. The importance of the acquisition, however, is great. Travels, art, biography, and general history are represented more fully than are some other departments, but, as was said before, the collection, as a whole, is of the most comprehensive character, and contains a large number of valuable and useful works not previously in the Brooklyn Library. M. Bardwell believes that the Bell collection will be in readiness by the early Fall. The donor's own catalogue, filling seventy-five manuscript volumes, will be used. A remarkable catalogue is that of Mr. Bell, carefully and laboriously compiled; a labor of love, assuredly.

Among the various collections of books that make up the Bell library is a collection unique in itself of volumes which Mr. Bell calls "infidel books," for he, in company with Napoleon and Stephen Girard, believes that in battle the Lord is with the heaviest guns and best-drilled troops. Like Girard, whose institution, despite Daniel Webster's prediction of an annoyed and troubled life, has grown and developed to wonderful usefulness amid a conservative community, Mr. Bell is widely separated in religious thought and ideas from the other Americans who are honored for their philanthropy, but nevertheless he has clung to his own opinions and still clings to them. Therefore, it is not [illegible] that in his library are, in one form or another, the works of anti-theistic writers, from the first serious thinker who denied deity to the latest man who has said there is nothing. Aided by this unique collection, one could, indeed, make a bibliography of the subject. It was with no little [illegible], therefore, that the philanthropist of [illegible] his two-year-old dog "Satan," after, as he said, "a most abused personage."

Mr. Bell's library and collections have left the house in Sands Street, even as their former owner is to leave it. Where he is going he knows not, but he is leaving for all time the house which has meant so much to him. But Sands Street is no longer a street of aristocratic selectness, as it was years ago, when street cars were unknown and Roebling's bridge was a dream. Nowadays, noise dominates it, and most of the old inhabitants have long since deserted it. The last of their number is now going, and in the once beautiful rooms of the house that stands back from the street there remains only a vague trace of their former possessorship. In one of the upper rooms stood, on the Tuesday afternoon I visited the house, the clock which has seen, perhaps, a full century of life, one of the last of the many lovely things to be removed. When Mr. Bell was a boy he learned to count time by the clock, and as I turned to say good bye, he was standing in front of it, while at the other side of the room, with his nose buried in plaster, was the satirically-named "Satan."

"Good bye," the old gentleman said; "I have told you little about my library—I wished to tell you little. I dislike the publicity that every one craves in these days. The chase for the advertisement is like the chase for the dollar, and both are equally distasteful to me."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology. By Prof. Cyrus Thomas. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.00.

The Reformer of Geneva. By Charles Woodruff Shields. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Four Centuries of Spanish Rule in Cuba. By Italo Emilio Canini. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

Northward Over the Great Ice. By Robert E. Peary. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 2 vols.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A Young Man's Difficulties With His Bible. By D. W. Faunce, D. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.00.

Familiar Life in Field and Forest. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict. By Samuel J. Andrews. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

The Documents of the Hexateuch, Translated and Arranged in Chronological Order with Introduction and Notes. By W. E. Addis, M. A. Vol. II., The Deuteronomical Writers and the Priestly Documents. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.00

The Book of Leviticus; A New English Translation. By the Rev. L. R. Driver, D. D., assisted by the Rev. H. A. White, M. A., 4to. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and British Possessions. By Nathaniel Lord Britton and Hon. Addison Brown. Large 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

POETRY.

The Old House and Other Poems and Sketches. By Grace Duffie Boylan. 16mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

FICTION.

As Having Nothing. By Hester Caldwell Oakley. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

Leddy Marget. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The King's Jackal. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Rhoda Fleming. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Egoist. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Millionaires. By F. Frankfort Moore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Terror. Translated from the Provençal of Felix Gras. By Catharine A. Janvier. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Making of a Saint. By William Somerset Maugham. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Morish's Mourning and Other Half-Hour Sketches. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Regret of Spring. By Pitts Harrison Burt. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

The Cheery Book. By Joe Kerr. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Where the Smile Comes In. By Barnes Magoffin. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

True Detective Stories. By Cleveland Moffett. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper.

Regina; or, the Sins of the Fathers. By Herman Sudermann. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The Abduction of Princess Chriemhild. By Le Roy F. Griffin. 12mo. New York: Robert Lewis Weed Company. $1.25.

The Heterodox Marriage of a New Woman. By Mary Ives Todd. 12mo. New York: Robert Lewis Weed Company. $1.

In This Our World. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Tales from McClure's: War. By Nelson A. Miles, &c. 24mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 25c.

Materfamilias. By Ada Cambridge. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

"At You All's House." By James Newton Baskett. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

In the Days of King James. By Sidney Herbert Burchell. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird.

The Translation of a Savage. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Falchion. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Trail of the Sword. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Futility. By Morgan Robertson. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

The King's Henchman. Brought to light and edited by William Henry Johnson. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

Javan Ben Seir. By Walter Kennedy. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

[illegible] Edited by [illegible] Carleton. Small quarto. New York: J. Parker White.

The Trespasser. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Study of the Child. By A. K. Taylor, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Democracy and Social Growth in America. Four Lectures. Bernard Moses. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Glimpses of England. By Moses Coit Tyler. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

In Gold We Trust. By A. H. Traupel. 12mo. Philadelphia: William H. Pile's Sons.

Brunetière's Essays in French Literature. 12mo. A Selection Translated by D. Nichol Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Atlantic Monthly. Volume LXXXI. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

London and Londoners. 1898. Edited by Rosalind Pritchard. London: The Scientific Press, Limited.

Uncle Robert's Geography. Part II. On the Farm. By Francis W. Parker and Nellie Lathrop Helm. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 42 cents.

Vibration the Law of Life. By W. H. Williams. 8vo. Denver: The Temple Publishing Company.

Brokenburne. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. Small quarto. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

Juleps & Clover. By M. Vaughan Wilde. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone was very kind to writers and rarely failed to make acknowledgments for the books sent him, "with the compliments of the writer." Publishers frequently printed such missives, and thereby the selling quality of a book (of little merit as often as not) was augmented. One always recalls Dr. Johnson's "The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life." Beaconsfield was not so amenable, and he very probably did not read a fraction of the books sent him. He had, so The Academy says, a kind of stereotyped form of acknowledgment, somewhat ambiguous in phraseology. It read to the effect that he "would lose no time in reading them" and probably he didn't.

Sometimes Mr. Gladstone wrote at length to authors who had sent him their books, but in his later life a postal card sufficed. That must have been a precious letter the author of "John Inglesant" received, with the one sentence in it—"Sat up all night to read it." When Tennyson sent him a copy of "Queen Mary," in 1875, at the conclusion Gladstone writes to the poet: "My judgment is worthless; but I heartily congratulate you on the poem, on the study, and on the grace and ease with which you move in new habiliments."

As to Marie Bashkirtseff Mr. Gladstone wrote in 1889: "This is not a book which will reward the seeker for mere pleasure. Wonder it will stir, but not confidence; admiration, but not loving admiration. Marie Bashkirtseff perhaps repels as much as she attracts." When Thomas Archer sent to Hawarden his "Gladstone and His Contemporaries," the author received this letter of acknowledgment in 1883:

> Sir: I thank you for your obliging gift. I am sensible of the high honor you have done me in giving my name the front place upon a title which embraces a wider and worthier subject, and I do not doubt that I shall find in your pages a valuable contribution to contemporary history. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very faithful and obedt.,
>
> W. E. GLADSTONE."

In 1886 the Messrs. Cassell printed a third issue of Macaulay's "Warren Hastings," and Mr. Gladstone, having had a copy sent him, wrote:

> Gentlemen: I have received with pleasure your attractive reprint of Lord Macaulay's article on "Warren Hastings." This reprint at the low price of threepence affords a new and gratifying indication of the place which the enterprise and capital of this country may hope prospectively to occupy in the great book trade of the world. I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
>
> W. E. GLADSTONE,
>
> Hawarden, Jan. 7, '86.

Mr. Harold Frederic's "In the Valley" brought the following note: "It has a great historical interest from its apparently faithful exhibition of the relations of the different nationalities and races who were so curiously grouped together in and about the State of New York before the war of American Independence." When Dr. Henry van Dyke's "The Poetry of Tennyson" was sent Mr. Gladstone he expressed his "pleasure at this fresh tribute to Lord Tennyson's genius."

Mr. Hall Caine must have felt highly flattered with the recognition of his books, for here are Mr. Gladstone's comments:

> Of "The Manxman": "Though I am no believer in divorce, I have read with great admiration of the power which gives such true life to Manx character."
>
> The "Christian": "I cannot but regard with warm respect and admiration the conduct of one holding your position as an admired and accepted novelist, who stakes himself, so to speak, on so bold a protestation of the things which are unseen as against the things which are seen, and are so terribly effective in chaining us down to the level of our earthly existence. I cordially hope your work may have all the results with a view to which it has obviously been composed."

When the publishers sent Mr. Gladstone the excellent "Animal Life Readers," which inculcated humane treatment of dumb brutes, he wrote:

> "I thank you much for the series of manuals you have sent me. I do not think myself qualified to give an opinion of them from the point of view of natural history, but from [illegible]

Robert Louis Stevenson*

The Collective "Thistle" Editions of His Writings Almost Completed.*

With one more volume, the twenty-second, it is announced that the Thistle edition of Stevenson will be completed. As all possessors of it know, this is an admirable example of intelligent and tasteful publishing, more useful and convenient, and, to our thinking, more artistic than the more ponderous and monumental Edinburgh edition. The last volume will be devoted to a gathering of the comparatively unconsidered trifles of the author; comparatively, not positively, because it is one of the distinctions of Stevenson that even his trifles were considered, and carefully considered, and that nothing left his workshop until it was as good as he could make it. This is a rare distinction among writers. When we consider the physical disadvantages under which all of Stevenson's later work was done, and the need for money under which much of it was done, the distinction becomes in his case moral as well as artistic. During his later years—the years that were passed in the South Seas—he was eminently exposed to the temptation which he himself has mentioned as one of the besetting temptations of the literary career, the temptation "to turn out slovenly pieces of work," and the temptation to do mere pot-boilers was in his case particularly strong, because his reputation was by this time such that he was sure of disposing to advantage of whatever he might write. He resisted it, manfully as well as artistically. To many readers the letters from the South Seas seemed in their first fugitive publication to furnish an exception to this rule. It looked as if he were permitting himself to trade on his reputation. But even these letters, in the revised and connected form in which they appear in Vol. XIX. of the Thistle edition, are seen to constitute a serious attempt to explain Polynesian civilization, or the lack of it, to Western readers. The picturesque presentation of aspects of nature and native life which many readers expected of him was not his main design. He was expected to outdo Melville and Stoddard, and he did not even enter into the competition with them. "In the South Seas" is "hors concours." Such picturesque description as it contains is quite incidental to its main purpose of enabling Europe and America to understand Polynesia. This purpose, as one sees now that the letters are brought together, was pursued consistently and to a result that is valuable as well as interesting. It is scarcely to the purpose to complain that the document is not a picture.

However that may be, the latest two of the volumes contain the last of Stevenson's fiction in the two astonishing fragments of "St. Ives" and "Weir of Hermiston." The interest of each to a critical reader, is immensely enhanced by the other.

"St. Ives" goes, perhaps, nearer than any other of Stevenson's novels to justify Mr. Chapman's theory that Stevenson was simply the cleverest of literary mimics. There is at least no doubt of the original which he had in his mind. His lifelong analysis of Dumas became at the end of his life a synthesis. There is no question of the accuracy of the reproduction. There is the same jostling procession of prodigal adventures, the same complete conventionality of characters, the same enjoyment upon the part of the showman with his puppets, and the same appreciation of their essential absurdity. Puppets they are in each case equally to the author's consciousness. It is as impossible to imagine Stevenson troubling himself about the vitality or even the verisimilitude of St. Ives and Flora and Ronald and "Mr. Rowley" and the two differentiated old Scotchwomen—though these two Stevenson could not help recalling from nature—as to imagine Dumas troubled in his mind whether Porthos or Athos were entirely consistent with himself. The book is as irresponsible as Dumas, or for that matter as the Arabian Nights. When the reader is entertained the writer's purpose is accomplished, and the writer's own huge entertainment is part of the reader's. He must be a very inappreciative reader who is not entertained and a very churlish one who grudges the author his share of the fun.

With all this frank imitation there is the individual quality of Stevenson, the literary quality, just as there was in "Treasure Island," in which the author set out to imitate Cooper and Kingston and Bannatyne. But in this case as in that, the literary quality is unconscious. It escaped. In "St. Ives" it sometimes escapes to the detriment of the story. There is not a literary allusion in "Treasure Island," and some of the literary allusions in "St. Ives," perfectly in character for Mr. Stevenson, are out of character for his hero. Among these one is rendered almost inscrutable by one of the very few lapses in proof reading which the edition shows. Our old Lucretian friend "amari aliquid," suffers a sea change into something very strange as "a mari aliqua." There is that condensed delineation of a landscape or a character which is one of Stevenson's specialties, and there is the note of meditation habitual to him, and these are equally foreign to the vain and volatile hero. But upon the whole the tone proper to the narrator is admirably preserved, and the book is startlingly like a new novel of Dumas. This is a great feat of dexterity, if nothing more. Whoever thinks it easy to do may be commmended to Mr. Quiller Couch's continuation, which is an extremely clever piece of work in itself, and, as St. Ives would say, vastly entertaining. But it does not sustain the tone which his precursor had hit and kept. The tone is suddenly lowered from that of polite comedy to that of roaring farce. The continuation is an interesting piece of work, but "St. Ives" remains a fragment.

As we have said, the contrast of this fragment with the other fragment of "Weir of Hermiston," adds immensely to the interest of each. "St. Ives" is a tour de force of literary juggling. It is not without significance that the dying writer should have turned, six weeks before his death, from beguiling his illness by practicing his art, to do the work which was "laid upon him." It is as plain that "Weir of Hermiston" is a work long meditated and brooded over and gradually taking shape in the author's mind, as that "St. Ives" is a briliant improvisation. The figures in "St. Ives," excepting two or three in the second plane, are mere puppets. The figures in "Weir of Hermiston" are human beings studied or divined so as to impose upon the reader a sense of their reality, and they are rushing blindly to their doom. The literary skill with which they are presented is unfailing, but it is here a mere means to an end. To have left two such fragments, a highly artificial polite comedy, and a grim tragedy set forth with the simplicity of nature, and to have wrought them both in the shadow of death, is an achievement for which there is no parallel in literary history.

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*THE WORKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Thistle Edition. Vol. XX., "Weir of Hermiston." Vol. XXI., "St. Ives." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Phi Beta Kappa's Room at Yale.

In White Hall at Yale University there was opened a few weeks ago with formal exercise a room that is designed to be the centre of the undergraduate intellectual life of the institution. The Phi Beta Kappa Society, which has branches in all the leading colleges, is unlike most Greek letter societies in that it is honorary. Membership is limited to those upper-class men who have stood highest in the preceding terms. The new room at Yale has been given to the Phi Beta Kappa by the university, rent free, and it has been furnished by the generosity of an anonymous alumnus in New York.

The work was begun some two months ago and was put in charge of a small committee of the senior class, of which Mr. James R. Smith of Hartford was the Chairman. Mr. Smith had a hard room to work with. It was irregular in shape, and the walls were sadly marred by the prominence of unhidden steam pipes. To offset this he had carte blanche from the donor. He engaged a firm of skilled architects, and the room was transformed into an apartment of rare beauty, suggestive in its lines of the interior of a Grecian Doric temple. At the end opposite the door four columns support an entablature modeled after that of the Parthenon. This continues around the room. The thirty-six metopes contain the names in gold leaf of the greatest writers of the world. The list was made up with much care, after consultation with the professors of the different departments of the university and with distinguished men of letters outside. It is, therefore, remarkably representative, and is open to probably as little criticism as a list of this kind can be. The names are as follows: Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, David, Isaiah, Paul, Cicero, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Tacitus, Dante, Cervantes, Montaigne, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Hugo, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Swift, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, and Franklin. The walls are of a soft rich terra cotta color, forming an admirable contrast to the ivory columns. The ceiling is relieved by cross beams, which continue the Doric lines of the entablature.

In the southeast corner of the room an alcove with a broad window seat makes a cozy retreat. Here are the book shelves of the society. The books and pictures (the latter mainly autotypes and platinotypes) have been chosen with almost as much care as the names in the metopes of the entablature. Brentano is reported to have said that the library was the best of its size that he had ever sold. All of the books are in the original except the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, and the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius." This collection is the most unique and important thing in the room. Consisting of only three shelves and making just under a hundred volumes, counting the books of the Bible as one, the whole range of literature has been searched and sifted. That the library may maintain the high character certain restrictions have been put on further receipts of books. A summary of the various groups can be made as follows: Greek, 12 authors; Latin, 8; Italian, 2; Spanish and Portuguese, 3; French, 17; German, 4; English, 25; American, 4, and the Bible. The American volumes are Franklin's autobiography, Emerson's "Representative Men," Lowell's "Literary Essays," and Thoreau's "Walden." In the English group it is interesting to learn that Tennyson is represented only by "Maud," and Browning by "The Ring and the Book." To these selections there will no doubt be objections, though it should be recalled that there were other concrete objects in view than merely the gathering of a representative collection. Stevenson with "Virginibus Puerisque" is the most recent author.

The literary furnishing of the room did not stop with the purchase of books. Hapgood & Hapgood of Hartford, who are the architects, have also gained some reputation as designers of bookplates. Accordingly, the designing of a chapter bookplate was given to them. The first impression from the plate was sent to the writer. It is singularly chaste and beautiful. A heliotype in brown represents on a pedestal of three steps the doorway of a Grecian temple. The central panel contains in classic tablets across a torch of learning the words, "Yale Chapter Phi Beta Kappa." On the metopes over the door are "The Iliad," "Book of Job," "Divine Comedy," "Don Quixote," "King Lear."

The room was open to the whole college during commencement, and it proved to many one of the strongest attractions of the week, for it stands for something new and something very excellent in the undergraduate life of our universities. The purpose is to make it the rallying point for the voluntary intellectual work of studentdom. Admission will be given at any time to all members of the society, graduate and undergraduate, with their friends. The beauty which has been so generously given to the room is no greater than this beauty in its object. The Yale News believes that the modest donor "has done an incalculable service to the Phi Beta Kappa and to scholarship in general at Yale," and it adds a gracious tribute, well deserved, to Mr. Smith.

Naval Memories.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin's Record of a Career of Half a Century.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, retired, is certainly modest. Having it in his power to write a book containing memoirs of so many interesting incidents in the history of our navy, he had to be persuaded to do it. He had read the biography of Charles Biddle of Philadelphia, and wrote to the editor expressing his pleasure at having read the work. The editor, Mr. Henry Biddle, with the cunning of his craft, replied, "As you have probably yourself been so much around the world, you ought to have some record of your travels and adventures, which I doubt not would be very entertaining and interesting." Admiral Franklin admits that such an idea had never occurred to him, but that when he sat down to reflect that he served between fifty and sixty years in the navy and had been through two wars, he concluded that "there might be some incidents in the experiences of all those years that would make it worth while to commit them to writing."

When Admiral Franklin had finished the commission of his experiences to writing, he had put on paper enough matter to fill a substantial volume of about 400 pages, and every page of it is good reading. There is something naïve in the simple and unaffected style of these sailor men when they sit down to write books. You feel that you are close to a strong and frank personality, and even if there were nothing else in the book this quality would make it engaging. But Admiral Franklin's service extended over a period which covers much of the finest history of our navy. He began his sea life as a midshipman on the frigate United States, the glorious old United States that thrashed the Macedonian in the brave days of the war of 1812. He shook hands there with men who had been shipmates with Decatur and had swapped yarns with Hull. His reminiscences go clear back to the days when Isaac Sterrett was First Lieutenant of the United States and Avery, known to readers of Herman Melville as "Mad Jack," was her junior watch officer.

It was in January, 1842, that the frigate set sail from Hampton Roads, and from that date runs the log of the sea experience of the author. There are many interesting anecdotes of midshipman experiences in the early chapters, and one finds himself carried back to the days and scenes made familiar by Herman Melville, who was a shipmate of Franklin on board the United States. The stories of the raid on the Mexican Coast, the visit to Honolulu, and the opera in South America are very interesting and well told. Admiral Franklin pays a warm tribute to Melville and the influence of his "White Jacket" in leading to the abolition of flogging in the navy.

In October, 1847, Admiral Franklin was sent to the Naval Academy, which had up to that time graduated two classes only. He had already had some five years' experience at sea, and had acquired such proficiency in his profession that his Captain had called upon him at times to stand a Lieutenant's watch. The Naval Academy, according to his account, was a very primitive place, and the Commandant, Capt. Upshur, had a very troublesome time with a lot of reckless young fellows who were too old to be treated as boys and too young to be managed as men.

The future Admiral spent nine months at the academy, passed the examinations, and went to sea again, this time on a Coast Survey steamer. He was at hand, of course, when the civil war began and served through it all with great distinction. He was a personal observer of the effects of the changes from wooden ships to iron ships and from sail power to steam. He was present in Hampton Roads when the Monitor met the Merrimac, and he saw some incidents there which have not been fully reported by any other writer. He was in command of the dispatch boat Dacotah, and was lying below Norfolk after the memorable iron-clad duel. The writer says:

> The toils were gradually gathering around the fatal Merrimac. The situation was such that she could not expect to hold out much longer. Norfolk either had fallen into our hands or was soon to do so, and it seemed that there was no place of refuge where she could feel secure or avoid the danger of capture. She came down, however, one evening toward dark, and anchored about nightfall. It happened that we were the picket boat for that night, and were consequently considerably in advance of the rest of the fleet. I was called at midnight, and it was reported to me that the Merrimac was on fire. I went immediately on deck and there she was, all in flames. The Confederates had decided to abandon her, and to prevent our getting possession they wisely set her on fire. It was a beautiful sight to us in more senses than one. She had been a thorn in our side for a long time, and we were glad to have her well out of the way. I remained on deck for the rest of the night watching her burning. Gradually the casemate grew hotter and hotter until finally it became red hot, so that we could distinctly mark its outlines, and it remained in this condition for fully half an hour, when, with a tremendous explosion, the Merrimac went into the air and was seen no more.

The narrator was sent the next morning to report to the flagship what he had seen. He says:

> When I ran alongside the Minnesota, I found she was at night, or rather I should say, early morning quarters. The Admiral was ranging around the quarter deck in a long night shirt, which reached almost to his feet. Any one who knew Admiral Goldsborough can well imagine that he appeared to me like the ghost of some departed giant. He was surprised to see me, and when I told him my story he exclaimed in the most tragic manner, "Are you certain of what you tell me?" To this I replied: "As certain as I am that I am standing here, for I watched her burn for four long hours, and I know that the Merrimac exists no longer."

Admiral Franklin narrates an amusing sequel to his witnessing the destruction of the Merrimac. He writes:

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*MEMORIES OF A REAR ADMIRAL. By S. R. Franklin. New York: Harper & Brothers.

> I happened to have some business on board the flagship after she reached there, [Norfolk,] and while on board the Flag Officer said to me: "One of the officers of the Merrimac is here on leave, and he declares emphatically that the Merrimac has not been destroyed." I replied that I did not care what he said, that there was no more doubt in my mind that the bones of the Merrimac were now at the bottom of the sea than that I was living at the moment. He then said: "Oh, I am perfectly satisfied with the correctness of what you reported, but let him enjoy his delusion."

It was not long after this that Franklin was ordered with the Dacotah to New Orleans with dispatches for Admiral Farragut, whom he found on the famous old Hartford anchored in front of the city. At this point in his narrative the author pauses to pay his tribute to the great commander of the civil war:

> He was buoyant in spirits, as indeed he always was; I do not think I ever saw him depressed about anything, and I saw a good deal of him from time to time during my long service in the Gulf and in the neighborhood of New Orleans. I think Farragut was the pluckiest man I ever knew. I think he was absolutely insensible to fear; indeed, that feeling did not enter into his make-up as a man at all. I do not believe that he could appreciate the meaning of the word. I do not mean that he was so influenced in this way as to destroy his judgment and cause him to take unnecessary risks, for he had a great abundance of naval wisdom, and knew well when to take great chances to accomplish great ends. He was par excellence the man for the times, as his glorious deeds have abundantly demonstrated.

Admiral Franklin does not go into details in regard to the immortal battle of Mobile Bay, but he tells some interesting incidents connected with it. He himself ran Grant's Pass, which connected Mississippi Sound with Mobile Bay, in a small boat, and pleased Admiral Farragut greatly by doing so, but he recounts the adventure in a very modest style. After the war Admiral Franklin was on the Pacific Coast for a long period, and his book contains a pleasing account of his stay there. He went North and made a trip up the Fraser River. Subsequently he was in command of a vessel which conveyed an astronomical expedition to Siberia, and, having a sailor's eye, he saw many things worth remembering. After that he went to Honolulu once more, and his chapter on that visit contains excellent sketches of the Dominis family and Lydia, better known as Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen.

In short, Admiral Franklin, who naturally makes no attempts at literary cleverness, has produced a book which has a substantial value. It is interesting because it is the record of a life filled with vigorous and significant action. It is valuable because it contains personal recollections of events of enormous importance in the history of this country. The later chapters of the book form a delightful record of personal impressions of places not unfamiliar to the traveler, but whose doors are not always so wide open as they are to the commanding officer of a man-of-war.

Funds the National Academy Needs.

It appears by the tastefully illustrated and well-printed little pamphlet recently issued by the Academy of Design that the institution requires some $50,000 in excess of what it has now in hand to even build the schools to be attached to the new buildings and a part of the building which is to face on Amsterdam Avenue. The new building itself, if built of the finest and best material, in the best manner, and made fire-proof, would cost not less than $800,000. The Committee on Ways and Means, which is composed of J. Carroll Beckwith, as Chairman; J. C. Nicol, as Secretary; J. G. Brown, Harry W. Watrous, Lockwood De Forest, and James D. Smillie, hopes to secure the $50,000 through the issuance of this pamphlet and in other ways, so that the schools at least may be housed within another year or so. It is not probable from this showing that the academy itself will be able to move from its present quarters for the next two or three years. It is understood, however, that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which owns the present building, and has thus far renewed the lease for two years, is willing to continue to renew this lease on the same terms until the academy shall be able to secure sufficient funds to remove to its new building on Cathedral Parkway Drive.

The pamphlet which gives this information as to the financial affairs of the academy also contains some very interesting literary and historical material regarding the old institution. Daniel Huntington's historical sketch, which traces the development of the academy from the founding of the Academy of Art under the title of the New York Academy of Fine Arts in 1802, through the New York Drawing Association, and the first exhibition of the National Academy of Arts of Design in 1828, the Century Club, and the Art Union, to the final establishment on a permanent basis of the present organization in 1841, is particularly interesting and valuable. Mr. Beckwith's sketch of the history of the department of schools and Mr. Nicol's plea for the formation of a historical gallery and the enlargement of the library are also interesting and timely. It is to be hoped that the New York art public will respond promptly and generously to this appeal of the Committee on Ways and Means of the National Academy. It is time that the institution should have a new home, and now that its site has been selected on the new and beautiful west side, its removal from its present inadequate and badly placed building should not be delayed through want of funds.

"Alfred Tennyson: His Homes, His Friends, and His Work," by Elisabeth L. Cary, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication in August.

The Survival of Romance.

Anthony Hope's Newest Impossible but Stirring Tale of Zenda.*

In the latest work of "realistic" fiction by Mr. W. D. Howells, (which except in the verity of its minute descriptions of commonplace, everyday life is all as unlikely as "Amadis" or "Oliver Twist,") a husband and wife of a recently developed New England type are talking over some changes in the plot of a play the man is writing. A comparatively unimportant modification of the original plan that intrudes itself is rejected by both with scorn because it would be "romantic." The reader pauses here in amazement. The transcript of the human mind thus presented by Mr. Howells may be strictly true, but it is not easily accepted. We all know that he, personally, has horror and contempt for the "romantic," and the anaemic literary man whom he employs as protagonist in this tale might well share his employer's prejudices. But that a young woman, even of this cold, flat, repressed type, who could be sufficiently sentimental and emotional to sacrifice some pride and luxury for the sake of marrying a poor young man of no social importance, present or prospective, could actually be schooled to express so much dislike for the "romantic," much less to feel it, seems incredible.

Still, we know that contempt for the "romantic," in life as well as in art, is abroad, and Mr. Howells certainly knows the people and things he writes about. Bernard Shaw, who is never as moderate and "sane" as his American contemporary, carries his hatred of romance still further. He declares that its influence pervades modern institutions and checks progress; he finds it corrupting the Church, the law courts, the army and social life. But Shaw by his extravagance can make any cause he advocates seem droll and illogical. I fancy that the opponents of romance have some reason and justice on their side. Romance was founded on an exalted conception of duty and devotion, practically illustrated no more clearly by the first of the Crusaders than by our infantrymen and unmounted cavalrymen in the chaparral before Santiago. In legend and fiction no higher types of hero ever appeared than may be found in history. There have been many Galahads and Dobbins in real life. But the romantic is easily perverted, and perverted romantic ideas probably are troublesome influences in artistic development, the formation of human character, and the spread of civilization. After all, the Galahads and Dobbins are exceptions, and a practical, sensible man is apt to be more useful to his community and his time than one who possesses the most striking qualities of a hero of romance. That the sentimentality bred of a misapplication of romantic ideals does make itself too frequently felt in everyday life is indisputable; while too much romance reading tends to impair the moral vision. The theory that men are either wholly good or wholly bad, upon which much romance is founded, the belief that good men will never flinch in the face of danger, and that bad men can never swim or shoot straight, will not work in everyday life. Without subscribing to the tenets of "realists" or "naturalists," one may frankly admit that with a great deal of good romance and romantic ideas have done a great deal of harm.

Yet romance survives, lustily, and the love of it seems inborn in the human breast. A decade or two of "advanced" fiction has not driven romantic literature from the market, or perceptibly decreased the demand for it. No work of fiction of this year has been followed with keener interest in its periodical publication, or awaited in book form more eagerly, than Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," which is romance in its most flagrant form, as impossible as "The Tale of the One-Eyed Calendar," and "The Gunmaker of Moscow," lacking the "inevitableness" of approved modern fiction, delightfully stirring and irresponsible. "Rupert of Hentzau" is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and for a wonder is as vigorous and powerful as its original. As to whether it is as graceful, as pleasingly sentimental, as logical, according to the logic of romance, or as "nice" as "The Prisoner of Zenda," are other questions, all of which I should be inclined to answer in the negative. For, in spite of the scoffers, "The Prisoner of Zenda" is an uncommonly fine story, with the saving grace of humor which gives it zest and strengthens greatly the impression of verity good romance must produce on the mind. There is scarcely a touch of humor in "Rupert of Hentzau." But the new story is well-wrought, with a succession of stirring incidents, with adventures as ingeniously thought out and graphically described as any in Dumas; it is all coherent and readable, and it will help to rest many tired minds, to hold for a brief spell the thoughts of many a weary man and woman away from the burdensome cares of the world.

When I was reading "The King's Jackal" the other day it seemed to me that, indeed, Romance was dead, and that her pale, elusive ghost must soon cease walking under the exhortations of "naturalism." But "Rupert of Hentzau" seems to bring Romance to life again, if not with all her old glory, yet with vigor and a promise of further usefulness. Under Anthony Hope's potent spell we are back again in Zenda and Strelsau, with wicked, handsome Rupert as crafty, daring, and bloodthirsty, and, being a "villain" of romance, as [illegible] as ever; with Sapt and Fritz, who are still companionable, resourceful, and brave, and some new folks one is glad to meet.

Only Rudolf Rassendyll and Princess Flavia seem to have lost some of their personal charm. They are central figures in some excellently devised scenes, but his adventures on the dramatic stage have clearly spoiled this remote but British relative of the royal Elphbergs. His sense of humor has deserted him altogether, and his daring is what it never used to be, until Edward Sothern and George Alexander took him up—theatrical. Moreover, he and his Princess, now a Queen, are not living up to their own standard of morality and romantic justice. They bravely, tragically separated because they decided love was not all. Now they seem to have changed their minds. The Queen, assuredly, concludes that for her love is very nearly all. Only the merest accident prevents her from becoming a party to a horribly fraudulent transaction, the imagining of which is worthy of the most depraved and veracious "realist."

And the climax is clearly an afterthought, too, for the dull rascal Bauer seems but a poor instrument, when the whole field of romance was open, to choose as the deus ex machina. I firmly believe that Anthony Hope was thoughtlessly hurrying onward to the "happy ending," which in this case would have been deplorable, when his conscience asserted itself and compelled him to bring his romance to a more fitting close and his hero to as noble a death as the exigencies of the plan of publication in installments would permit.

Yet I must admit that these impressions do not disturb the mind while one is reading the book. What one permits himself to think afterward, makes very little difference, provided the story holds his attention until the last word of the last chapter.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

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*RUPERT OF HENTZAU. [illegible] By Anthony Hope. [illegible]

The Rodin Balzac Again.

In a brief editorial article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 9 we drew some attention to Auguste Rodin's ébauche for a statue of Balzac, and said with all sincerity, with the memory of M. Rodin's previous work before us, that the sculptor "with infinite art has produced a strong resemblance of Balzac, with nothing commonplace about it."

After noting the description of the statue from the pen of Eliot Gregory, published in THE REVIEW of June 11, "constant readers" and our other friends may imagine that we are now sorry for what we said three months ago.

However, we have since then had an opportunity to view an excellent photograph of the ébauche, and we repeat that there is a "strong resemblance"; nor is there anything commonplace about it. In fact, to those persons who regard Balzac through the light of "La Peau de Chagrin" and other nightmares, the spiritual likeness must be overpowering. It could not be expected, however, that La Société des Gens des Lettres would look upon it in that way. Auguste Rodin, as a sculptor, is probably the greatest anatomist that France has produced; to this attribute he adds a symbolistic element that, while tremendously sensational, is not altogether pleasing.

Gabriel Mourey, who knows Rodin and his work, wrote an appreciative étude on the sculptor for the last number of The Studio. Several half-tones of Rodin sculptures go with the text, and eminently show the Frenchman at his best and when freed from his symbolistic hobby.

What "Edition" Means.

Many persons interested in books would like to know the significance of a new "edition" or "impression." We hear that Richard Harding Davis's "The King's Jackal" had gone into a new edition before it was published; that Mrs. Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale" enjoyed a second impression within one week after its appearance, while within a short time "The Pride of Jennico" passed on to its sixth, and "The Celebrity" to its fifth, while they are now contending as to which shall be first at the presses again. As was recently remarked in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, this season will be recalled as one of new editions. Among recent announcements have been "The Gadfly," in its eleventh; "The Prisoner of Zenda," whose jump into editions and out has been hard to keep track of as has that of "Trilby" and other novels, whose strides into public favor can hardly be recorded by editions, so brief is the time between them. The presses are said to prance in their enthusiasm. The same may, of course, be said of Hall Caine's novels, and of "Seats of the Mighty," "The Seven Seas," and many others that people are talking about every day.

As to the meaning of the word "edition," that usually depends upon the character of the work and of the publisher. One thousand copies is usually included in one "edition" or "reprint" of the cloth-bound novel. Thus, when it is announced that Mr. Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune" is in its fifty-fifth edition, it probably means that very nearly 55,000 copies of that fascinating book have been sold.

Apropos of new editions, we are reminded by the thousands of copies of "The Red Badge of Courage" and of "Uncle Remus" that have been read and are being read by the public, that the later books of neither Mr. Crane nor Mr. Harris have ever achieved a similar success.

Noah Brooks will write the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "American Men of Energy" series. The work, which will appear some time in the Fall, will be entitled "Henry Knox, a Soldier of the Revolution." In this series "Benjamin Franklin," by Edward Robins, has already been published, and "Israel Putnam," by [illegible], is announced for early publication.

Reviews of Books.

Andrew Lang on Religion.*

We have all been more or less aware of the versatility of Andrew Lang. For some time he has lightly touched musical literary notes in many departments, and his audiencial readers have been exceedingly varied. He has written authoritatively on such topics as modern mythology, custom and myth, Homer and the epic, dreams and ghosts, letters to dead authors, books and bookmen, letters on literature, ballads of books, essays in little, angling sketches, book plate and other forms of collecting, and has also made excursions into the field of fiction. We have already been prepared, therefore, to expect more from Mr. Lang than from an author who has only written his first book.

His present study on "The Making of Religion" comes, however, somewhat in the nature of a surprise even to those in whom this feeling has seldom been awakened. A fascinating field is at once found in the subject of Mr. Lang's present volume. The geologist finds a three-told footprint on the Triassic sandstone, and from this as a premise he step by step evolves as a conclusion an account of the Trias, its life, the geologic conditions that prevailed, even restoring the bird or reptile that, wandering along the antediluvian lake or seashore, the river bank or waterway, left a few tracks that in the process of time hardened into the eternal rock. It is not so simple a thing at the distance of thousands of years to reanimate dead bones and recreate fragments so that we can look upon results with reasonable certainty that absolute and unassailable conclusions have been reached. But it is just this sort of labor that Mr. Lang has undertaken in "The Making of Religion."

Briefly the conclusions reached may thus be stated:

"Man derived the conception of 'spirit' or 'soul' from his reflections on the phenomena of sleep, dreams, death, shadow, and from the experiences of trance and hallucination. Worshipping first the departed souls of his kindred, man later extended the doctrine of spiritual beings in many directions. Ghosts or other spiritual existences fashioned on the same lines prospered till they became gods. Finally, as the result of a variety of processes, one of these gods became supreme, and, at last, was regarded as the one only God. Meanwhile man retained his belief in the existence of his own soul, surviving after the death of the body, and so reached the conception of immortality."

Mr. Lang frankly states that the conclusions or results do not all appear conclusive from his point of view, but the topic is no mean one out of which as a region, as a central point, around which has been grouped miracle, prophecy, vision, &c., and from which has been derived the great religions Christianity and Islam. The contrast and comparison of the barbaric with the civilized beliefs and experiences about a religion so dimly understood and yet so fertile in potent influences cannot be unscientific, and whatever be the final result must take the character of a contribution to history, even if such history be that of characteristic human error.

The horizon boundary in the present book is indeed a very wide one. Such themes as hypnotism, telepathy, anthropology, psychology, ethnology, and crystal gazing cannot be dismissed with but a few lines. The persistent and exclusive reader of fiction obtaining by chance a copy of this work will simply be overwhelmed. The explanation of much of the phenomena frequently noted in the pages of the present book is not so easy as the presentation and portrayal of such phenomena. Take the subject of crystal gazing, for example. This practice has a very great ethnologic antiquity and existed in Australia, New Zealand, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Polynesia, and among the Incas, not to speak of the Middle and recent European ages.

In Polynesia, when any one has been robbed, the priest, after praying, has a hole dug in the floor of the native house and filled with water. Then he gazes into the water, over which the god is supposed to place the spirit of the thief. The image of the thief was, according to their account, reflected in the water, and, being perceived by the priest, he named the individual or the parties. That similar hallucinatory pictures are really seen by a fair percentage of educated Europeans in water, glass balls, and so forth has frequently been experimentally confirmed—this much we know—but for the cause of which we are compelled still to seek an explanation consistent with the recognized laws of nature. The same is true of the divining rod and some other mystic wonders.

An elementary attempt at a scientific test of the supernatural was made by Saul when he disguised himself before his conference with the witch of Endor. Croesus the King followed in his footsteps in the case of his tests of the clairvoyance of the oracles of Greece. Large contributions have since been made to our knowledge of such subjects by Hume, Kant, Swedenborg, Max Müller, Huxley, Spencer, and many others.

In considering work in such a field as that now covered by Mr. Lang we are brought into contact with the figures of esoteric Buddhists, occultists, Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, and astrologers, all of whom flit across the field of vision, no matter how dissimilar they are. A great mass of almost startlingly curious and often fascinating material has been gathered into the compass of the present book. It cannot all be instantly digested even by the specialists who are workers in the various phases of the subject, and much less by the amateur. It will afford to many that novelty which is ever the subject of persistent search, and it will act as a tonic to those subject to ennui if they will turn and peruse the pages with critical care and thought.

A Sequel to "The Reds of the Midi."*

Continuing her translation from the Provençal of the historical romance of Félix Gras, Catharine A. Janvier gives us in "The Terror" the further adventures in Paris and Avignon, and on the road between the two cities, of some of the friends of old Pascal, (young Pascalet in those days,) who is frequently mentioned in these pages, but never appears in person in the new story. Little Adeline, left in the care of the blacksmith Sergeant and his wife, who in turn are cared for kindly by Planchot, the joiner, and his wife, is still the heroine. Her awful mother (a starved peasant's idea of an aristocrat) and the fiendish Jacarasse also figure in the story so vividly that one feels glad when the climax of their villainy is reached and they are borne away to slaughter.

The dominating rascal, however, is the hypocritical Calisto, the fellow who killed his master and stole his property, and is now trying to get possession of the little Comtesse d'Ambrun. Indeed, he does get possession of her, and how she gets safely away from him is a good story, as good as any told of those dreadful times by Alexandre Dumas or Victor Hugo.

Gras conducts his narrative of hairbreadth escapes and carnage in a bold, free, but sincere way, and with a lovingly lingering touch on the incidental domestic scenes. He is not the finest kind of an artist, and his needless dwelling on painful details of bloodshed seems to indicate the simplicity and crudity of his nature. But stories of the French Revolution are never nice, and surely these savage, treacherous brutes Gras brings before us are not worse than the Spanish soldiers who fired on our wounded men and their surgeons and nurses in the field hospitals before Santiago. Truth is still stranger than fiction. The portrayal of Marat in this story is particularly horrible—a thing to dream about—and the gross savagery of the scene of the execution of Louis XVI. is set forth in bold primary colors. In the translation there are one or two curious slips, such as the use of "without" for "unless" and the employment as an equivalent for Provençal patois of such a hopelessly inharmonious phrase as "a dead giveaway."

A Gallant Horse Boy.*

Mr. R. D. Chetwode writes a romance of the times of Harry of England and Francis of France, the hero being one Jacques, who begins life as drudge to a charcoal burner in the forest. The master is a cruel one, and Jacques would have been killed but for the Mère Tapin, the charcoal burner's wife. Just before the Mère Tapin dies she tells the lad the mystery of his birth. His father was an English knight her husband had murdered for his money, and Jacques's real name is John of Strathbourne. The woman gives him a letter which proves Jacques's identity and one poor ring which she had saved from the spoils. Jacques can neither read nor write. Then he starts on his adventures. He becomes a farm boy and sees for the first time that high-born demoiselle Edmée, the daughter of the Marquis of Suresne. He even saves her from a fall from her horse. Jacques, or John, is captured by robbers, the Company of the Thousand Devils, who ravage the country. Mlle. Edmée has been taken prisoner, and for a joke the robber chief marries John and Edmée, but the young lady spurns the horse boy. John, who is the most chivalrous of lads, helps Edmée to escape, and then the two part, presumably forever. John finds out in time who was his father, a poor but honorable English gentleman. The lad learns how to read and write, and next goes to the wars. In Italy he finds Edmée in the Court of the Duke of Ispavi. But Edmée scorns him. John, who loves the proud girl, fights bravely for her, and once more saves her life, for the Court of Ispavi is a hotbed of treason. Lorenzo of Milan for his prowess dubs John a knight, and now Edmée goes back to France, the King claiming her presence, insisting, since she is an heiress to a great domain, that she shall select a husband. John, sadly battered and shabby, scarce able to stand, so badly wounded is he, comes to Paris. He is present at the ceremonial of Edmée's betrothal. Then Edmée, who may choose as she pleases, comes to the good English knight and says with quivering lips, "Your Highness, I make my choice here, Monsieur Jean, my husband."

This romance is written in a good, sound, and hearty manner, and is imbued with a true chivalrous feeling. Mr. Chetwode gives his fighting men strong arms, and the combats have no semblance to sham fights. Edmée is a demoiselle of high lineage, and, though the incidents have all the color of the long past, human affections remain ever the same, and so "John of Strathbourne" has an excellent natural quality.

A Wholesome Story.*

Following Mrs. Dorr's charming story of Queen Anne's reign, "In Kings' Houses," comes an almost equally charming historical romance of the life of the Princess Elizabeth and her brother Henry, Prince of Wales, entitled "The Young Queen of Hearts," and written by Emma Marshall, the author of "In the Choir of Westminster Abbey," "Castle Meadow," and "The White King's Daughter."

Like Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Marshall has told the story of the inner life of two royal children in a refined and graceful way, and has drawn a truthful and interesting picture of the stirring times in which her hero and heroine figured. She has taken most of the incidents in the life of the Princess Elizabeth from Mrs. Everett Green's "Lives of the Princesses of England," and for those which relate to Prince Henry from Mr. T. F. Henderson's article on Prince Henry in the "Dictionary of National Biography." While most of the persons introduced are historical, two of the chief characters in the book, the keeper Edmonds and his daughter Kate, the author states, are wholly imaginary.

The scene of the story is laid chiefly at Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, and the time is 1603 to 1613. There is a pretty love story between Katherine Edmonds and Paul Miles, which runs its pleasant way along, but older readers will find the book's chief value in the side lights that it throws on the history of the time. The death of Prince Henry, in 1613, one day after the seventh aniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth three months later to Frederick, Prince Palatine, close the story. No one within the walls of Whitehall Chapel on the day of this bridal had any presentiment of the sorrows which it presaged, and yet it might have been supposed that the outside discontent and the way in which the Roman Catholics looked on the death of Prince Henry as a judgment on the establishment of James upon the throne and his giving his daughter in marriage to a Protestant Prince, might have suggested woes to come. Then came the departure of the Prince and Princess after the King had refused to grant their request for the liberation of Lord Grey from the Tower, their visit to Canterbury, Elizabeth's leavetaking with her brother Charles, and her departure for Germany, where she vanished from the stage of English history.

Mrs. Marshall has written a good, wholesome story, and one that can be commended to readers of all ages.

Kenneth Grahame's Delightful Volume.*

When "The Golden Age" was read for the first time the fine qualities of Kenneth Grahame were discovered, and naturally the question was asked, What other works by Kenneth Grahame are we to enjoy? "Pagan Papers" was the answer, and these were issued in England some five years ago, and the book was scarce. So Mr. John Lane has most sagely made a second edition of the volume, which, as far as we are concerned, is virtually a first American one.

Do not let the title, "Pagan Papers," deter you, for Kenneth Grahame writes of to-day, of the present moment, with a reference every here and there to the past, and he may cap a chapter with a quotation from Marcus Aurelius, but just as likely he will take one from Rabelais. What the book is made up of is some nineteen short papers—essays we would not call them. The romance of any passing situation seizes on Kenneth Grahame's fancy, be he journeying by rail or on the road, and these are topics which bud and bloom, and you follow him in his rapturous mood. How good is his "Non Libri Sed Liberi," and how book collectors will enjoy the fun of it and join him in their anger as far as the binder is concerned. "Each morn the maiden binds her hair, each Spring the honeysuckle binds the cottage porch, each Autumn the harvester binds his sheaves, each Winter the iron frost binds lake and stream, and still the bookbinder he bindeth not. Then a secret voice whispereth, 'Arise, be a man, and slay him.'"

Can there be a prettier bit than this, one's intimacy with dogs? There is this wide margin between the tramp and the loafer: There are mutual antipathies between the dog and the tramp, but the sweetest confidence betwixt the loafer and all dogs:

> "A true Loafer should * * * respectfully greet each several village dog. Arcades Ambo—Loafers likewise—they lie there in the warm dust, each outside his own door, ready to return the smallest courtesy. Their own lords and masters are not given to the exchange of compliments or to greetings in the market place. The dog is generally the better gentleman, and he is aware of it, and he duly appreciates the Loafer, who is not too proud to pause a moment, change the news, and pass the time of day. He will mark his sense of attention by rising from his dust divan and accompanying his caller some steps on the way. * * * So, by easy stages, (the street is not a long one, six dogs will see him out,) the Loafer quits the village, and now the world is before him."

Prime fun is it to trudge along the country road, but there are roads and roads, and you must be of a mind with Pantagruel, who sagely remarked, "Les chemins cheminent, comme animaulx." But the rail—what chance is there for romance with a continent girded with iron and tethered to wooden sleepers? Then Mr. Kenneth Grahame tells of the Prince who rode all day—mind you, "all day"—and slept in the forest that night, and came, say it was next day, to a brand-new unknown land, and he married the Princess there and dwelt contented for many a long year, till one day he thought, "I will look upon my father's face again, though the leagues be long to my own land." Then, on the return, one day was passed on horseback, and he is back again, and his father welcomes him. Romance! Pshaw! Four hours on a trolley to-day would have carried the Prince home, and yet, and yet "a man's stride remains the true standard of distance—an eternal and unalterable scale." Why should the excellent Renan have written "Le monde marche vers une sorte d'Americanisme"? Well, it is good to be able to forget at times bothering surroundings and to breathe a fresher air, and to be just a little of a vagabond, approaching man's primeval ways, as the author of "Pagan Papers" explains it. Yes, we be all "toilers and swinkers," (consult your Chaucer for "swinker,") but let us smoke a pipe now and then and think over "the memories of holidays past," with "the hopes for holidays to come." To conclude, since "The Golden Age" we have not read any book which is more fascinating than this same author's "Pagan Papers."

An Ancient New York Village.*

In Cherry Valley is seen a fine type of the interior village, once an important centre of trade and travel, but which the influence of railways and canals has relegated to less important rank. Early in this century Cherry Valley was the home of distinguished lawyers and legislators; it was an important point on a great line of travel, and it had historical rank in Revolutionary annals which made its name familiar to every schoolboy. But when the Mohawk Valley came to be traversed by a canal and railways, the turnpike on which was Cherry Valley lost its eminence as the great highway from Albany to Buffalo, the legal talent went elsewhere, and a general check to its growth set in.

Cherry Valley in its time was the furthest point of settlement in New York west of the Hudson. It became the parent of many other settlements along the head waters of the Susquehanna. It was the early home of more than one man who won distinction in larger fields. Mr. Sawyer has gathered together in this volume the annals of its century and a half of life and he has done this with care, discrimination, orderliness, and accuracy. Among local histories it is entitled to an honorable place. Students of the circumstances in which New York State was settled and developed will find it valuable—they not less than those whose interest may be more intimate and personal.

Eight Short Stories.*

Mr. Lynn Roby Meekins's "Some of Our People," a collection of eight short stories, has a smack and savor of its own, and with perhaps a distinct Maryland flavoring, you get a whiff of terrapin, as in "The Returns from St. Mary's," wherein the Major tells his journalistic and political experiences. The newspaper man will relish the story of how that sharp reporter Dave Ross did his best to get the news for his own paper, but Devlin, the man on the other side, outwitted him. It was a strategic move for Ross to tear up the planking of the bridge, so that Devlin's vehicle could not cross it with the news, but Devlin was a horseman and a fox hunter, so he mounted his good steed and jumped the chasm, and then Dave was nowhere.

"The Hero in the Flesh" is a capital story. There was the stuff of a good soldier in Oliver Cromwell Cheston, but he was too fat. Kings and Marshals have ridden over battlefields in coaches, and so did Cheston in a buggy when the civil war broke out. Poor Cheston! He rose from the seat of his vehicle, and was hit. As his faithful driver Jim explained it, "He was obleeged to be hit. Blind men could er hit him. * * * I guess de reason no more was killed was 'cause he stopped 'em. I know he was a sight heavier when we had to lift him up. He was just weighted with lead. * * * Mars Oliver just 'bleeged to stop 'em, 'cause dare ain't no room for 'em ter git by, 'en he stood right up en' took 'em all, till natcherally he fell down." Brave corpulency! and so Oliver died. And the girl he loved, Mary Cartwell, became the bride of a thinner man. In "An Offensive Partisan" Mr. Meekins exposes the ways of the politician, and the picture he paints is the semblance of many a city or country party manager. "Abner" is a pretty story, with true effects and amusing interludes. "Some of Our People" is an essentially clever book.

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*THE MAKING OF RELIGION. By Andrew Lang, M. A., LL. D., St. Andrews. Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Sometime Gifford Lecturer in the University of St. Andrews. Cloth. Uncut edges. 8vo. Pages, 380. Price, $4. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*JOHN OF STRATHBOURNE. By R. D. Chetwode. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HEARTS. By Mrs. Emma Marshall. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*PAGAN PAPERS. By Kenneth Grahame. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

HISTORY OF CHERRY VALLEY, FROM 1740 TO 1898. By John Sawyer. 8vo. Cherry Valley, N. Y.: Gazette Print.

*SOME OF OUR PEOPLE. By Lynn Roby Meekins. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company.

Economic Questions.*

Mr. Justice, in treating the economic questions, begins by stating that at the very threshhold of political economy we are confused because of the ambiguity of words, and attempts "to reconcile conditions with certain preconceived theories." The topics treated by the author are the vital ones—wages, profit, interest, rent, overproduction, influence of population, and money and value. In the money and value chapter Mr. Justice repeats the comic incident cited by Prof. Jevons, which runs as follows: There was a French singer who gave a performance at one of the Society Islands. The concert was a decided success, and when the receipts were counted there were "3 pigs, 23 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts, and, besides, considerable quantities of bananas, lemons, and oranges." The cantatrice, had she possessed these returns when in Paris, could have sold them for 4,000 francs, but in the Society Islands they were of no use to her. So she fed her pigs on the bananas and the fruits. How conditions will be bettered the author explains in his final chapter.

College Stories.*

This volume is made up of sketches written by collegiates and comes from Williamstown, Mass. The stories show originality and neatness of touch generally. As its editors write it, some alumnus writes the college book, but then these older men are scarcely in touch with the incidents of the hour. The younger men "may be neither very mature nor very just, but at least they should be interesting as a study." "The Black Sheep" is an amusing story, and it is true that "sometimes the black sheep is not black at all. After he has been out in a kindly shower he comes back to his fellows as white as the rest." How Elsie saved a nice young fellow is duly recorded. But are we to forgive Perkins, who waylaid the cat, the special pet of Mrs. Bancroft, and cut up that cat as a zealous student of biology may? Well, it was not a dog. Supposably Perkins chloroformed the cat. Students of comparative anatomy render local cats fairly rare animals.

Cuba.*

The volume presents the story of Cuba, told from beginning to end, and, without being prolix, gives all necessary information. The authors express their obligations to the Cuban Junta for copies of original letters written by Gomez, Maceo, Masso, and Cisneros, and Senator Thurston has contributed manuscript from his famous speech in the Senate. What brought on the war with Spain is clearly explained. In the compilation of the work the authors have had access to the original documents in the possession of the Cuban Junta. There is a very good map of Cuba.

Written for Children*

This is a very pretty little volume with neat illustrations, and is written for children, being one of the series of "Home and School for Young Children." There are three children, Margery, Harry, and Helen, who listen to the stories as they are read to them, and they ask questions, and many of them are pertinent ones. The author is fond of natural history subjects, and so she describes birds, animals, insects, and plants. The prints are excellent, and "The Little Lovers of Nature" is a sound school book.

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Gladstone was a great letter writer even in his later years. He had hosts of friends whom he had never seen, but with whom he kept up a more or less regular correspondence. Some of these were men who had achieved fame in some profession or in the arts; to them Mr. Gladstone would write serious letters. For many years he attended to his correspondence without the aid of a secretary, until it become so enormous as to preclude his work. Then he took a secretary. Like Dr. Holmes he was fond of his unknown friends, and one had only to show intelligence and suggest ideas to receive more than mere acknowledgment. In fact Mr. Gladstone was such a voluminous correspondent that it is doubtful whether his autograph will be worth much to collectors for many years. The gentle irony of a Conservative journal a few years ago may be recalled. It published this little advertisement: "For sale—autograph letters of Mr. Gladstone, 4 shillings a dozen. Postal cards by the same, 3 shillings a pound." They will hardly drop as low as that in the market. Still, he was a tireless correspondent.

The Child.

Its Development Is More Dependent on Environment than on Heredity.*

Dr. Oppenheim's motto is the Greek line from Menander quoted by St. Paul and familiar to us in the translation, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." It very well expresses the gist of the book, which is that, in regard to human beings, the doctrine of heredity has received altogether too much emphasis, that "the final outcome of children's lives depends almost entirely upon the influences, the nutrition, the environment which the authority of the parents and guardians provide."

That somatic characteristics and traits of mind and character are continually cropping out from distant ancestral sources for generations, and even for centuries, Dr. Oppenheim admits; but these things belong to what he calls "the germ-plasm"; they "are the result of a complicated miscegenesis, and their existence does not in any way depend upon the efforts or the acquired characteristics of parents. We can be sure of very little in conclusions regarding heredity, and must be satisfied with the seemingly indefinite and dim consensus of forces which, in a general way, we call predisposition." Every child comes into the world, not an adult in little, but something wholly different, "a mass of potentialities," and his future is a question of nutrition and environment, nutrition meaning "all the circumstances of life which affect tissue-change"; feeding, rest, amusement, &c., and environment being "the steady source of sense impressions, which, if repeated sufficiently often, produce permanent states of mind."

It is to be doubted whether Dr. Oppenheim gives sufficient weight to heredity, or "predisposition"—the distinction between the two not being quite clearly defined. An interesting society might be formed, similar to the Society for Psychical Research, the purpose of which should be a careful investigation of striking cases of reputed heredity for which environment could not possibly be held responsible. We are of the opinion that the researches of such a society would show that direct parental heredity cannot be so completely eliminated from the problem of the individual as Dr. Oppenheim believes. However that may be, he is undoubtedly right in his assertion that those who have the care of children are only too ready to place upon the convenient scapegoat of heredity their own sins of omission and of commission against the helpless "potentiality" given to their charge.

After treatises on the "Comparative Development of the Child" and the "Comparative Importance of Heredity and Environment" follow admirable chapters upon the training of children. Fully appreciating the spirit of Pestalozzi and of Froebel, Dr. Oppenheim finds much in the kindergarten system which is absurd, useless, and even harmful. With his views on this subject we are in hearty accord. There are kindergartens and kindergartens, but in too many of them the method has overlaid the spirit, and the children themselves dimly feel what a certain bright little boy expressed, that "the kindergarten is a place where they are always pretending to do something and never doing it."

"The Place of Religion" is also a very suggestive chapter, and one which all parents and guardians should "read, mark, and inwardly digest." The author believes that creed religion should be kept in the background during the years of early youth, and that applied ethics should be taught by example. "It will not do to act in one way and instruct children to act in another; to have one standard for one's self and quite another for them. This is what parents and guardians with more or less pretense regularly do."

"The Development of the Child Criminal" and "Institutional Life" are chapters of much value. Large asylums and institutions, with their routines and uniforms, Dr. Oppenheim condemns in unqualified terms. He advocates, instead, a cottage system which seems at once feasible and admirable. He hopes, however, for more frequent adoptions, and says truly that these would be plentiful if women were convinced—as they doubtless will be—of the safety of adopting an infant of unknown parentage. When the community comes to realise that a child's environment is as a rule more important than his heredity, there will be still less necessity for great infant asylums.

The closing chapter on "The Profession of Maternity" impresses us as, upon the whole, rather vague and unsatisfactory. It is somewhat unjust toward the young woman of the present day, whose education is apt to be characterised by an almost excessive thoroughness. It is to be doubted, too, whether a study of "physiology, psychology, hygiene, and biology" will help a young mother as much as a plain, practical book on the care of infants and children. Knowledge of cells and blood corpuscles is certainly both interesting and desirable, but it is questionable whether it has much more direct bearing upon the care of a baby than has the knowledge of a Greek verb. It is to be remembered, too, that to many women the function of motherhood is, of necessity, denied. It would be, therefore, not only useless but cruel to educate all girls to that end. It seems the better way to give a girl's mind the elevation and strength which will enable her to meet all life intelligently, and to see that she has access to a clear and helpful literature of motherhood, if that supreme vocation come to her. Of Dr. Oppenheim's denunciation of "intellectual decorations and trimmings," of "learning valueless pieces of music," of "coquetry and simpering delicacy," of "the fallacious faculty of casual fascination," there can be but one opinion. But, after all, why are these things cultivated? Because men, even intellectual men, like them. That is the bald fact. Masculine tastes must be educated before feminine standards can be universally raised. And one more question is suggested by this able and valuable volume: Why does no one ever write upon "The Profession of Paternity"? Upon the whole, who rules more impulsively, the father or the mother? Who is the more likely to err through excess of indulgence when the children are young, and undue harshness as they approach maturity? Where has usually run the line of cleavage separating the prodigal from his home? It is to be hoped that Dr. Oppenheim will not forget the fathers in the second edition, sure soon to be demanded, of his scholarly and sympathetic work.

Stories by Miss Wilkins.

The Sentiment and Tragedy of Old New England Life.*

The tragic note in Miss Wilkins's stories of life in New England is ever the deepest and surest; and her tragedy has to do not so much with death, which is often a welcome and almost cheerful ending to the barren, lonesome lives she describes, as with the irony and inexorableness of Fate, the influence of which is as potent in her stories as in Greek drama. As studies of superficial and peculiar traits of character, and the humorous or relatively picturesque sides of Yankee life, her tales may be generally as good as any others; they are certainly no better, at their very best, than Miss Jewett's. They have, as surely, been equaled in graphic skill and verity by other writers working in the same field. Similarly, the sordid side, the meanness and poverty of old New England, has been treated of as truthfully and as artistically by other writers since Sylvester Judd.

But Miss Wilkins is almost alone, among contemporary writers, and may fairly be called the successor of Hawthorne, in depicting the tragedy of New England. Not only in "Giles Corey" and her longer novels, but in many of her shorter sketches, even those with a superficially comic or sentimental turn, one feels the spell of the lonesomeness, the almost unendurable monotony, and is made to feel that the essentials of this life are a hopeless, undefinable yearning and a patient acceptance of Fate. Nowadays we take no account of Fate. Men work out their own destinies. But Miss Wilkins's New Englanders, with a fair share of homely virtue, and an inherited religion of small comforting qualities, are seen to bow their heads to the suppositltiously inevitable.

In the first of these new tales the French and Indians are attacking a Massachusetts Bay settlement. The snowdrifts are dyed red. The cold morning sun shines on mutilated cadavers. Some of the surviving women lose their minds. The incidental love story is purely conventional; but it is all well wrought and vivid. The pathos, however, is as irresistible if not quite as distinct in the somewhat whimsical tale of "The Buckley Lady," which is forced to a prettily romantic climax, while the story of "Evelina's Garden," with all its accessories of fine millinery, resplendent hollyhocks, and the perfume of lavender, is more surely tragic, in the true sense, so far as it concerns the lives of Evelina Adams and the elder Thomas Merriam than all the bloodshed in the tale called "Silence." The same quality, too, is dominant in "A New England Prophet," the subject of which another writer might well have treated in a broadly farcical way, with equal success. Miss Wilkins keeps us alive to the pity of it all even when the dumb oracle who gives forth the warnings of destruction and judgment expresses his hunger for bread and molasses, and when the disappointed Millerites, clad in their white gowns, wend their way homeward in the gray morning light.

In one of her other stories, "The Little Maid at the Door," Miss Wilkins returns to the neighborhood of Salem in the era of witchcraft. This, however, is a fantastical and somewhat overwrought achievement, chiefly of value because of the reflection of the dominant spirit in that dread hour (as the poet feels it, not as the historian comprehends it) in a few of its pages. The incident upon which it is based is surely not typical, while the doings of Goodwife Ann Bayley seem unaccountable even in view of the illogical nature of woman and the tender quality of the female heart. Another tale, that of beautiful Lydia Hersey of East Bridgewater and her lovers, is merely a love story of a designedly comical trend, but the comedy in Miss Wilkins's work is never buoyant. Gayety is not her forte.

Home Reading for High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you a list of books which I prepared, with the help of several prominent educators, to direct the reading of young people of high-school age into interesting and profitable channels. It is not presented with the idea that it is a complete list, by any means; nor as a list of "best books"; but it is offered with the hope that it will suggest a line of reading, not too heavy and not too light, that will combine pleasure with culture.

F. S. KEDZIE.

New Haven, Conn., June 28, 1898.

Biography—Brooks, Noah, "Abraham Lincoln"; Froude, J. A., "Julius Caesar," and "Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle"; Fuller, Margaret, "Memoirs"; Gaskell, Mrs., "Charlotte Brontë"; Greeley, "Recollections"; Herndon, W. H., "Abraham Lincoln"; Lockhart, "Sir Walter Scott"; Lodge, H. C., "Alexander Hamilton"; Longfellow, S. "Henry W. Longfellow"; Macaulay, "Johnson," "Bunyan," "Lord Clive"; Oliphant, M. O. W., "Joan of Arc"; Plutarch, "Lives of Illustrious Men"; Scudder, H. E., "George Washington"; Southey, "Horatio Nelson"; Warner, C. D., "Washington Irving"; Willard, Frances, "Glimpses of Fifty Years"; Wilson, W., "George Washington."

Fiction—Alcott, L. M., "Little Women"; Aldrich, "Marjorie Daw," "Prudence Palfrey," and "Story of a Bad Boy"; "Arabian Nights"; Björnson, B., "A Happy Boy," "Arne," and "Synnöve Solbakken"; Bulwer-Lytton, "Last Days of Pompeii"; Cervantes, "Don Quixote"; Cooper, "Last of the Mohicans," "The Pilot," and "The Spy"; Craik, D. M., "John Halifax, Gentleman"; Dana, R. H., "Two Years Before the Mast"; Davis, R. H., "Gallegher" and "Soldiers of Fortune"; Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe"; Dickens, "Bleak House," "Christmas Stories," "David Copperfield," "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Tale of Two Cities"; Dodge, M. M., "Hans Brinker"; Ebers, George, "Bride of the Nile"; Eliot, George, "Romola" and "Scenes of Clerical Life"; Hugo, "Les Misérables"; Hughes, Thomas, "Tom Brown's Schooldays"; Irving, "Bracebridge Hall" and "Knickerbocker's New York"; Kingsley, Charles, "Hypatia" and "Westward, Ho!"; Kipling, "Captains Courageous," "First Jungle Book," and "Second Jungle Book"; Porter, J., "Scottish Chiefs"; Scott, "Bride of Lammermoor," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Monastery," "Talisman," and "Quentin Durward"; Stevenson, "Black Arrow," "David Balfour," "Kidnapped," "Master of Ballantrae," and "Treasure Island"; Stowe, H. B., "Oldtown Folks" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Swift, "Gulliver's Travels"; Thackeray, "Henry Esmond"; Topelius, Z., "Times of Gustav Adolf"; Twain, Mark, "Tom Sawyer"; Warner, C. D., "Being A Boy."

History—Bancroft, "History of the United States"; Creasy, E. S., "Fifteen Decisive Battles"; Fiske, John, "History of the United States"; Grant, "Personal Memoirs"; Green, J. R., "Short History of English People"; Hale, E. E., "A Man Without A Country"; Hugo, "Ninety-three"; Irving, "Conquest of Granada"; Judson, H. P., "Europe in the Nineteenth Century"; Latimer, E. W., "England in the Nineteenth Century"; Lincoln, "Speeches"; Mackenzie, J., "History of Scotland"; Oliphant, M. O. W., "Makers of Florence"; Parkman, "Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "New France."

Literature—Burroughs, J., "A Year in the Fields"; Emerson, "Nature"; Fields, J. T., "Yesterdays with Authors"; Gayley, C. M., "Classic Myths"; Hawthorne, "House of the Seven Gables"; Holmes, "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"; Lowell, "My Garden Acquaintance"; Mitchell, "Reveries of a Bachelor"; Morris, H. S., "Tales from Ten Poets"; Plato, "Apology"; Ruskin, "Ethics of the Dust"; Thoreau, "Walden"; Van Dyke, H., "Little Rivers"; Warner, C. D., "Backlog Studies."

Poetry—Arnold, M., "Sohrab and Rustum"; Burns, "Afton Water" and "Cotter's Saturday Night"; Field, Eugene, "Love Songs" and "Second Book of Verse"; Goldsmith, "Deserted Village" and "The Traveler"; Gray, "Elegy" and "Lang, Leaf, and Myers"; Homer's Iliad, "Odyssey," (Palmer); Longfellow, "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "Miles Standish"; Lowell, "Biglow Papers"; Macaulay, "Lays of Ancient Rome"; Scott, "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion"; Shakespeare, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," and "Merchant of Venice"; Tennyson, "Enoch Arden," "Idylls of the King," "May Queen," and "Princess"; Whittier, "Snowbound."

Science, Astronomy—Ball, R. S., "Star Land"; Proctor, R., "Other Worlds than Ours"; Birds—Baily, W. L., "Our Own Birds"; Chapman, F. M., "Bird Life"; Miller, O. T., "Upon the Treetops." Geology—Kingsley, C., Town Geology; Winchell, A., "Walks and Talks"; Insects—Comstock, J. H., "Manual for Study of Insects"; Gibson, W. H., "My Studio Neighbors" and "Sharp Eyes." General—Atkinson, P., "Electricity for Everybody"; Burroughs, "Riverby"; Dana, W. S., "How to Know the Wild Flowers"; Darwin, C., "Naturalist's Voyage Around the World"; Thoreau, "Maine Woods"; White, G., "Natural History of Selborne," (two volumes.)

Self-Culture—Mathews, W., "Getting On in the World"; Munger, T. T., "On the Threshold"; Ruskin, "Sesame and Lilies."

Social Questions—Bellamy, E., "Looking Backward"; Dole, C. T., "The American Citizen"; Fiske, John, "Civil Government"; Harrison, B., "This Country of Ours"; Henderson, C. R., "The Social Spirit in America"; Meriwether, L., "The Tramp at Home"; Riis, J. A., "How the Other Half Lives"; Wyckoff, W. A., "The Workers."

Travel—Lowell, "Moosehead Journey"; Nansen, "Farthest North"; Parkman, "Oregon Trail"; Stanley, "How I Found Livingstone"; Twain, Mark, "Following the Equator"; Warner, C. D., "My Winter on the Nile," "On Horseback," and "Saunterings."

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Noah Brooks will write the third volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons' "American Men of Energy" series. The work, which will appear some time in the Fall, will be entitled "Thomas Knox: a Soldier of the Revolution." In this series "Benjamin Franklin" by Edward Robins has already been published, and "Israel Putnam," by William Farrand Livingston, is announced for early appearance.

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*AN EQUITABLE EXCHANGE SYSTEM. By Alfred R. Justice. Philadelphia: Alfred J. Ferris.

*WILLIAMS SKETCHES. By Arthur Ketchum, Percival H. Truman, Henry R. Cooper. Edited by Herbert H. Lehman. Williamstown, Mass.: Isaac H. Vrooman, Jr.

*CUBA AT A GLANCE. By Emma Kaufman and Anne O'Hagan. New York: R. H. Russell.

*THREE LITTLE LOVERS OF NATURE. By [illegible]

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. By Nathan Oppenheim, Attending Physician to the Children's Department of Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary. The Macmillan Company.

*SILENCE AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary E. Wilkins. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Librarians' Topics.

Largest of All Meetings of Their Association Held This Week—Points from Some of the Papers Read.

LAKEWOOD-ON-CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 8.—The annual meeting of the American Library Association, which closes here to-morrow after a session lasting since Monday, has been the largest that the association has ever held. The number of persons registered as present is only a few short of 500. This exceeds by more than a hundred the largest previous attendance, which was 363, reached at Cleveland in 1896. Last year the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and the attendance was 315. Beginning in 1876 with an attendance of 103, the number who have been present each year has varied widely. From only 32 in the Catskill Mountains meeting in 1888, the range has embraced various totals, rising to the record of about 500 made this year.

Delegates are citing causes for the unprecedented success at Lakewood. One reason probably lies in the fact that Lakewood is more centrally situated as to geographical distribution of membership than any other place yet chosen. It was a similar cause which gave to Cleveland its leading place previous to the present year. But Lakewood has splendidly outdone Cleveland, and yet in geographical matters it could scarcely be said to have marked advantages over Cleveland, while in railway facilities it may distinctly be said to have no appreciable standing in the presence of the Ohio city. Only by one route can Lakewood be comfortably reached—the Erie. The traveler who attempts others will find himself waiting for hours in dingy stations, making frequent changes with uncertain connections, and now riding on a train, now on a boat, now on a trolley. The special circumstance, then, which has given Lakewood this leadership over Cleveland lies in its attractions as a resort and the good management of the committees. Before coming here I confess to have known nothing of it except as a name. In all this region of country Chautauqua dominates everything. But in learning what Lakewood is one meets with a revelation. Situated at the southern end of Chautauqua Lake, whereas the Chautauqua Assembly grounds are at the northern end, it stands embowered in trees, among which rise many cottages and two spacious hotels close to the water. A trolley line takes one across country to Jamestown and steamboats every hour take one to the many resorts along the lake shore.

Owing to its seclusion and the nearness of all hotels and boarding houses to the place where the librarians have held their sessions, there has been no difficulty in keeping the persons in attendance a compact body, with every one within easy reach. The result has been ample time for holding all the meetings and for exhaustive discussion of many topics, with occasions available for excursions on the lake, a trip to Niagara, an evening garden party on a lawn acres in extent, beautifully shaded and ornamented with hedges, beds of fern and beds of periwinkle in almost tropical profusion, the whole territory lighted by some thousands of swinging colored lanterns, and, for a trip to Chautauqua, where in the vast auditorium one session of the convention has been held.

Lakewood is but a small village, distant only a few miles from Jamestown, from which place was secured the excellent local management that has contributed in marked degree to the success of the meeting. Jamestown has a flourishing and excellent institution in the Prendergast Library, of which Miss Hazeltine, Chairman of the local committee, is librarian. Many delegates would be glad to return to Lakewood for another yearly meeting, but it is the policy of the association to migrate each year long distances. It seems probable that next year's meeting will be held in Atlanta, Ga.

Naturally a gathering like this has been mainly interested in the practical detail side of the librarian's work. Most meetings have dealt entirely with topics of little general interest—the devices by which labor is saved, records are made better, and system is extended and preserved. It is a subject of fair criticism whether these topics might not be left to discussion in smaller groups of librarians and more time be given to larger themes from which ideas could be derived tending to widen and elevate the spirit and purposes of librarians. In that direction, however, something really inspiring has been done at this gathering. Bishop John H. Vincent, the Chancellor of the Chautauqua Assembly, in an address to the whole body of delegates, spoke with a real gift of inspiration and charmed every one. Other address on topics broader than were most of those set down were made by Prof. R. G. Moulton, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and others.

A large part of the usefulness of these meetings comes from the influence in the direction of wise inspiration that they exert. In this way it is felt that a meeting in the South, and in a town so important a centre as is Atlanta, cannot fail to give decided benefits to the cause of libraries in all the Southern States. But it will be necessary to hold an Atlanta meeting in some other month than July or August because of the inimical weather conditions. May is the month recommended by delegates from the South.

Reading Rooms and What They Cost

From a Paper by H. C. Wellman, Librarian, Brookline, Mass.

The type of delivery station almost universal is that located in a store and administered by the proprietor. He receives the books returned and forwards them with the cards to be discharged at the central library. He also hands out the books charged and sent to him from the central library. Under this arrangement the responsibility of the proprietor is at a minimum, consisting in handing out and receiving books and forwarding them, together with fines, cards, and applications for registration. In many cases he is not even required to compute fines, but the account is sent to him daily from the central library.

For such service he sometimes receives a fixed sum, ranging from almost nothing to as high as $250 per year, the amount most often paid being perhaps in the neighborhood of $100. It is becoming more common now to pay station agents according to their circulation. Here, too, rates vary. Jersey City pays one-third of a cent for each book or borrower's card sent to the library. Newark pays one cent for each volume circulated up to 1,000 volumes per month, and half a cent for each volume additional. The rate at the Chicago Public Library has been $10 per month for 500 volumes or less, $2 a hundred from 500 to 1,000 volumes, and $1 for each 100 volumes over 1,000. At St. Louis, I am told, the free advertising consequent on keeping a station is sufficient to create competition for the privilege among storekeepers, without any other remuneration. A compensation based on circulation seems to be preferred by those librarians who have had experience with both.

Many libraries in connection with a delivery system maintain branch reading rooms. These differ from stations in being located in rooms hired by the library, and in being administered by a regular library employe. Besides providing periodicals, they frequently contain reference books and sometimes books for circulation. In Boston a reading room can be supported at an average cost of $1,000 per year. Besides offering attractive quarters for reading to persons without good homes, the reading room has a great advantage over the station in affording opportunity for personal work by a skillful attendant in guiding the choice of reading.

The collections of books in branch libraries vary in size from 3,000 or 4,000 to 35,000 volumes. In Boston, where exchange is easy and the great central reservoir may be drawn on, 15,000 volumes are considered a fair average. It is intended to keep this collection fresh by discarding or transferring to the central library books which pass out of date.

At Boston, although many of the branch collections were built up separately, uniformity is attempted now, and consequently each new title is purchased for all of the nine larger branches with the exception of a very few special books which seem to be required by the peculiarities of certain districts only. Elsewhere strict uniformity is not usually sought.

The introduction of open shelves in branches is the most pronounced tendency of the times. Books rare or costly will naturally be preserved in the central library, while books located at the branches will all be suitable for the general reader. For these reasons a branch offers the best possible field for the success of the open-shelf system. At Pittsburg the branches now building are constructed with this in view. At Philadelphia free access is general throughout branches and central library. At New York and Boston open shelves are provided in the branches recently organized, while alterations are being instituted to facilitate their introduction in others previously closed. At the Enoch Pratt Free Library the shelves at the branches are closed, and the librarian emphasizes his disapproval of allowing free access. With this exception opinion seems unanimously to favor open shelves.

In comparing the advantages of branches and stations the greater cost of branches is frequently cited in a vague way. To give the matter definiteness I have compiled statistics showing the cost per volume of circulation last year at certain branches and stations. Under branches I have omitted the cost of books and binding, since this item cannot be estimated for stations. If I have read the printed reports correctly the figures are as follows:

COST PER VOLUME CIRCULATED THROUGH STATIONS.

Public Library of Newark	2.2c
Public Library of Chicago	2.3c
Public Library of Boston	3.7c

COST PER VOLUME CIRCULATED BY BRANCHES.

Free Library, Philadelphia	2.9c
Free Circulating Library, New York	4.9c
Public Library, Boston	5.9c

In comparing these figures, it must be remembered, first, that the cost of charging and discharging the books is charged against the branches, but is probably not charged against the stations except in Boston, where this work is done at the stations; second, that in the case of branches the whole cost of all the work done—including reference work, co-operation with the schools, reading room use, &c.—has been charged against the circulation for home use, so that the comparative cost may perhaps roughly measure the amount of such work accomplished in each case. Taking these facts into consideration, it is by no means certain that for circulation alone the cost of a branch need be greatly in excess of the cost of a station, while for the amount of service rendered, if such a comparison is allowable, the branch may yield—dollar for dollar—better results. The determining factor will in many cases be found in the geographical distribution of population. Where comparatively isolated districts exist, with a large population grouped around prominent and accessible centres, there the opportunity will offer for establishing a strong, far-reaching branch; while with a dense population, stretching continuously, without well-defined centres, frequent delivery stations may be preferred.

New Ideas in Library Buildings.

From a Paper by William E. Foster, Librarian, Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Noticeable is the increasing tendency, on the part of library boards, to recognize that the librarian himself is—or ought to be—the expert authority to be consulted within the field of technical library details. An ideal way of bringing the librarian into closest contact with every sucessive step in the planning and construction of the building is by making him either the Secretary or a member of the committee, board, or other sub-organization of the governing body which has the immediate charge of erecting the building. Should this be done at the very outset, before even the building lot has been secured, the resulting benefit will be seen in the fact that each separate division of the general subject, as it comes up, will be considered, discussed, and finally agreed upon, in the light of the suggestions which the librarian is able to bring forward. This has been done in the case of the New York, Newark, and Providence public library buildings.

Mention should be made of several recent architectural competitions which are of exceptional interest. The first of these is that of the New York Public Library. The preliminary arrangements were conducted by a committee of the board (with a special advisory committee of three, consisting of the executive officer of the library, Dr. Billings; Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, and Mr. Bernard R. Green of the Library of Congress.) It is not pleasant to be obliged to add, that owing to a peculiarly unenlightened course of action which the New York City Controller has felt obliged to adopt, this admirable building remains unbuilt, and not even begun. A letter from Dr. Billings, dated May 19, 1898, says: "The matter is now before the Department of Public Parks and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it is impossible to say when action will be taken. I think it probable that ultimately the necessary funds will be granted and the work go on to complete the contract made by the city, but this may not be done before next Fall, or possibly not for a year."

One of the most elaborate schemes of architectural competition is that embodied in the pamphlet of thirty-nine pages, entitled "Programme for International Competition for the Phebe Hearst Architectural Plan of the University of California," (including a library building for 750,000 volumes,) which is dated "Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 3, 1897," and which was distributed to architects and others in both continents early in 1898. The estimated cost of the building is not stated, but the fact that the sum of $50,000 has been set apart simply for the purposes of this competition, including the payment of the awards, makes this a noteworthy architectural incident.

Among instances of buildings not yet begun, but now in the earliest stages of preparation, there may be named the New York State Library at Albany, (now moving for a location distinct from the State Capitol;) the Cleveland Public Library, (now making comparison of plans,) and the St. Louis Public Library (which on March 24 last, purchased a lot 324 by 282 feet for its new building.) To these should be added the New York Public Library and the Jersey City Public Library, neither of which has yet advanced beyond the stage of securing plans.

Seven libraries, costing in each instance more than $100,000, are now in process of construction, namely, the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library, the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.; the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.; the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum, and the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library.

The record of noteworthy library buildings which have been opened to the public since Jan. 1, 1895, is a striking one. It includes the Boston Public Library, Jan. 31, 1895; the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Nov. 5, 1895; the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, May 26, 1896; the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, Feb. 11, 1897; the Hart Memorial Library, Troy, N. Y., May 12, 1897; the Kansas City Public Library, Sept. 1, 1897; the Chicago Public Library, Oct. 9, 1897; the Columbia University Library, Oct. 12, 1897; the Library of Congress, Nov. 1, 1897, and the Princeton University Library, Nov. 7, 1897.

Several of the public libraries above named show a striking resemblance in general type of architecture. It is obviously only a superficial observation which would classify them as "reproducing" the architecture of the Boston Public Library building. It would be more correct to say that both the Boston Public Library and the others named below show strongly the influence of the Sainte Geneviève Library in Paris, as that, in turn, shows the influence of some of the Italian palaces of the Renaissance, such as the Pitti Palace at Florence, or the Pompeii Palace at Verona.

This is a phenomenon which should possess not only interest but instructiveness for both the librarians and the architect who are studying the future of library architecture. Some of the subordinate bearings may be stated as follows:

1. The architectural strong point of this type seems to consist in the symmetry and simplicity of its outlines; in the main, two parallel lines extended horizontally only so far as symmetry demands. It does not include such a feature as a tower as one of its outgrowths, and it seems to embody the counsel of an eminent English architect, quoted in a recent paper: "If you have height, do all you can to emphasize it and make it tell," and similarly, if you have length, emphasize that. In this case it is length that is emphasized and made effective.

2. Provided the other dimensions are so pronounced as to preserve the symmetry above indicated, this is an architectural type that even lends itself well to buildings of so great a height as the Chicago Public Library. This is a building whose fenestration—practically only two horizontal lines of window spaces—gives the spectator at first no real conception of its true size, its height being ninety feet. Much the same may be said of the New York Public Library, though this is classified under another heading below.

3. It is also a treatment which lends itself equally well, so far as architectural considerations are concerned, to very different treatments of the ground spaces, including the quadrangle, as in the Boston Public Library; the interior courts in buildings treated like the Library of Congress; the stack in the interior of the building, as in the Chicago Public Library; the stack built parallel to the main building, or even absorbed in it, architecturally, as in the Fall River instance, and the stack built at right angles to the main building, as in the Kansas City, Newark, and Providence instances. In the last-named instance—Providence—where the stack building is compelled, by the nature of the library lot, to be a prominent architectural feature, the treatment of this "refreshing" problem—to quote Mr. Russell Sturgis—has been conspicuously successful, from an architectural as well as a practical point of view.

4. It is a type of architecture which lends itself well to the demands of purely practical considerations, such as lighting, ventilation, and arrangement.

While it is true, as stated above, that this is a type which possesses many obvious advantages for library purposes, it does not by any means follow that it should be regarded as the exclusively "library" architectural type. When such a feature as a dome is rendered necessary, it combines well with the other features of this type, but, when prominently in sight, with the inevitable result of something distinctly different in effect. This may be seen in the Library of Congress, the Wisconsin State Historical Society building, the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum, and other instances. The Columbia University Library building, one of the most exquisitely beautiful buildings recently erected in American for any purpose, while it is of the Renaissance style of architecture, has nothing in common with the type above referred to, the dome in this instance being one which very distinctly emphasizes height.

Finally, in touching on the details of library arrangement, it should be said that the library building of the future will of necessity cover more space than has been planned for in the past, quite independently of the question of the constantly increasing number of volumes. Rooms such as the children's reading room, the art room, and the lecture room are here to stay, and must be reckoned with in plans for any library of the larger size. But, more than that, provision must be made for a large use of the books on the premises, in such rooms as study rooms, reference rooms, class rooms, &c.

It is evident from a study of these recent buildings that the stack is not yet eliminated as a feature in library arrangement and construction. Yet it is noteworthy that the movement in the direction of open shelves is very well intrenched, even in those libraries which have a stack. Thus, to take what is perhaps an average case—the Providence Public Library will have at least two-fifths of its volumes elsewhere than in the stack, these volumes being accessible on open shelves, in such rooms as the reference room, the art room, the patent room, the medical library, the educational library, &c., (and an even more striking result has been reached in the Newark building.)

One other feature of library arrangement should here be mentioned, namely, the delivery room. It seems like a truism to say that it should be in close contact with the stack, yet the experience of one of the largest libraries in the country shows that the statement is not wholly unnecessary. Acting on the principle that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, we might naturally wish not only to place the delivery desk at the intersection of all the lines in a horizontal plane, as in the Library of Congress, but also at the centre, so far as the vertical lines are concerned. The library of Cornell University makes an interesting approach to this ideal. The delivery desk is not only at the point of junction of two stacks running at right angles to each other, but it is midway of the distance from top to bottom of the seven-story stack, owing to the sharp descent of the hill on which it is built. The Providence Public Library cannot reproduce these conditions, owing to the much less decided slope of the hill, but it makes as close an approximation to it as it can. The delivery room projects into the stack itself, as a tenon extends into a mortise, so that there are stack floors above and below the delivery desk, as well as just beyond it.

Open Book Shelves and the Stealing of Books.

From a Paper by John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The most satisfactory remark to be made on the subject of open shelves is that the adoption of that system is largely on the increase, and that an instance of reversion from an open-shelf institution to a practice of closed shelves is very rare. Hardly a librarian who has adopted open shelves would entertain the idea of returning to old-fashioned methods, now that he and the public whom he serves have found the advantages of free access by readers to the books they wish to consult. It is remarkable that from the moment when the system was first adopted, wherever a letter or a speech is found upon the subject, little or no variation of the arguments for and against the system can be found. The great satisfaction felt by the public and the enormous increase in the circulation of books for home reading are advanced on the one side, and on the other there is brought up the plea of danger from thieves, mutilation of books, confusion on the shelves, and the use of books unfit for indiscriminate consultation; but notwithstanding the cries by alarmists the movement is making very rapid progress.

The reports of losses from the open shelves are not in any way serious. The injury to a library from loss and mutilation of books cannot be shown to be any greater on absolutely free and open shelves than on those carefully guarded by lock and key or by such methods as are still adopted here and there to prevent the people from using the books they have paid for. The best motto for a library is, "This library is under the protection of the public." Experience shows every day that the people will not see wrong done without interfering, and the attention of attendants is continually called to careless or worse use of books. Mr. Higginson, at the Massachusetts Library Club, hit the point exactly when speaking upon this subject, and quoting Sir Philip Sydney, he remarked: "Suspicion is the way to lose that which you fear to lose."

The Librarian of the Clerkenwell Library, London, reports that the percentage of lost books from the open shelves is insignificant. The report from the Minneapolis Public Library shows that its loss per annum was some 150 books. And yet Chicago, with closed shelves, spoke of 170, and Mr. Putnam found only 47 out of 6,000 books in Bates Hall missing after ten months' use, adding, as is no doubt the truth, that he believed many of them were merely mislaid. The differences of loss in free and closed libraries are really immaterial. It is satisfactory to know that the New York Free Circulating Library is making the experiment of open shelves and is in hopes of having the plan adopted throughout their entire system. We are all familiar with the report of the success of the free-shelf system at Buffalo; and Mr. Elmendorf was thoroughly justified in adding that the success of the movement at Buffalo had gone far to solve the question of open shelves.

Experience shows that the loss from theft is very small, and where a theft occurs it is almost invariably the act of some one deliberate and persistent thief. One man in Philadelphia stole eighty-four books; he visited nine of the principal libraries of the city, and made his selection of useful works on engineering. The books were recovered because a reader in the same house found out what was going on and notified one of the librarians where the books were. The librarian sent and fetched away the books, distributing them among the various libraries. The general public are not thieves. Thieves from libraries are a class like burglars. One man commits a large number of burglaries and creates a great deal of trouble; but this does not prove that the whole population of a village or town is burglariously inclined. The benefit of open shelves is indisputable, and the probable loss of two or three hundred books per annum at a total cost of perhaps $150 may be considered small, if the salaries which would be required for one and possibly two more assistants, not to mention page boys, &c., had to be paid. Libraries must be compared not merely according to the number of volumes in their possession, but according to the number of books circulated. If a library with a circulation of 125 books a day loses 10 books a year, that is as much in proportion as if a library with a circulation of 2,500 books a day loses 200, the circulation of the latter being twenty times larger than the former.

It must be remembered also that the loss of books by theft and from other causes is merely a part, and a very small part, of the general loss in a public library with a large circulation. The general loss from wear and tear, the number of books worn out (absolutely torn to shreds from constant use) alone, would be at least ten times the number of all books unaccounted for in the year. The number of books mutilated is certainly no greater in a library with open shelves than in a closed shelf library; because if a man wants to save himself the labor of copying by cutting out bodily what he wants he will do so as much in one library as he will in the other. The number of books thus mutilated, to my personal knowledge, is fully equal, if not greater, than the number of books mislaid, lost, stolen, or otherwise unaccounted for.

The true solution, as it occurs to me, for the management of public libraries is to have reference rooms and shelves for general books on classified subjects such as history, travel, fiction, and biography, absolutely open; and to have separate rooms or places in which can be stored valuable books that it would be impossible to leave to be handled largely from curiosity, and which could become injured from undue handling. Several copies of the Globe Shakespeare might properly be placed upon free shelves, but Halliwell-Phillips's edition, the fac similes of the quartos, and the fac simile of the first folio, might be properly remitted to a closed shelf.

What the Blind Read.

From a paper by H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

A library contemplating supplying books for blind readers is not only confronted with the serious problem of the system, or systems, of print which it will furnish, but it should also carefully study the question of the probable demand for such books. The United States census of 1890 gives the average number of blind persons of all ages in a population of 1,000,000 for the whole United States as 805; for the North Atlantic division as 777, and the North Central division as 783. In all probability a considerable number of these are of extreme old age and so would never become readers of library books. The latest census of Michigan gave the State a population, June 1, 1894, of 2,241,641. Of this population, 1,484 are reported blind. But of the blind, 56 were under ten years of age, and 503 were over seventy years, leaving 925 between the ages of ten and seventy years who might become possible readers of library books. The same census shows 86 blind persons between ten and seventy years of age, in Wayne County, in which the City of Detroit is situated.

In 1896 the Detroit Public Library placed upon its shelves 110 volumes for the blind. Of these, 66 volumes, all printed in the Braille type, were purchased at a cost of $105. Forty-four volumes, all in line letter of either the Boston or Philadelphia pattern, were donated by blind friends. Special efforts were made to advertise the fact that the library had a supply of books for the blind. The newspapers were very kind in this matter, and through their instrumentality the names and addresses of many blind persons were obtained and personal interviews were had with them. No restrictions were placed on the use of the books and no formalities were required. They were loaned out upon cards, or they were allowed to be taken without any security, and to be taken outside the city, anywhere in the county. The Michigan School for the Blind kindly donated a number of copies of the Braille alphabet upon separate sheets, and these were loaned to persons who did not know that system and wished to learn it. The library statistics of 1897 showed the use of seventy-seven books, all in the Braillie type. The number of different persons using them I cannot give definitely, but certainly it was less than twenty

The taste of our blind readers thus far appears to run to poetry and works which stimulate the imagination. Shakespeare's plays are always in demand, and the poems of Byron, Longfellow, Bryant, and Lowell show more use than any volumes of history or theology. The blind children, even those well along in age, seem most delighted with the tales from the "Thousand-and-one Nights," with Cinderella, and similar literature, commonly absorbed by the average child when quite young.

United Museums and Libraries.

From a Paper by Mary Medlicott, Reference Librarian, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

In these days when the public library is often called "the people's university," we see more and more that the three sister branches of literature, art, and science must be found working hand in hand for the instruction and education of the people. Also, in these days of technical training and object lessons for all classes of scholars, from the very youngest of kindergartners to the most advanced of women's clubs, it is not enough to provide books for reading or even for study. We need to illustrate such study by the sight and the handling of the very things we study about.

We are doing some work in connection with our own library that may be of interest in these lines—though probably we are only taking the very initial steps in this line of work—for such work grows wonderfully when you once begin it.

When the library was moved into its own home in 1871 the museum was given one room in the same building. In 1895 the new museum of art and science immediately adjoining our library, and forming part of it, was opened to the public. Now in 1898 we are in the midst of erecting a third building for a museum of natural history, leaving building No. 2 for an art museum, with lecture rooms, &c. Thus the acorn is growing into the oak, with far-reaching branches and roots.

I have said the museum is under the same care and management as the library. The librarian is the director of one and all, with a curator and assistants for each museum. The curator of the natural history museum is the head science teacher in the high school.

Library and museum work together, and for purposes of study we call on each other for aid, taking books back and forth when necessary. For our Sunday exhibits of pictures and books in any special line, or on some subject of current interest, we use material the best for the purpose wherever we can find it. In the library we make up lists to aid in geological work done in connection with the natural history museum, or for the use of lecturers on any of these topics, or similar ones, in the lecture rooms of the building. Some specimens of this work may be seen in the exhibit of educational material.

Another instance of co-operation between library and museum may be given. Lately a well-known teacher of a private school in the city died after years of service. Her pupils wished to erect some memorial of her work, and preferred that it should be in connection with the library. The memorial is to take the form of a library for the natural history museum, and it is hoped to make it a working library in this department, containing the best and most valuable books in these branches of science. It will be known as the "Catherine Howard Memorial Library," and will be housed in its own beautiful room in the new natural history museum. It is another instance of the saying that to him who hath more shall be given.

Library Schools and Library Work.

From a Paper by W. I. Fletcher. Amherst College Library.

It may well be doubted whether it will ever appear that the men foremost as bibliographers and scholarly librarians, or even as skillful and shrewd and wise librarians, adorning and elevating the calling, owe their power to library school training. If this were true, we would look elsewhere for the results of such training in raising the grade. Nor should we look in vain. It has been somewhat characteristic of our foremost librarians that they were, and worked as, men of genius rather than men of routine. Consequently matters of mere routine were left by them to their subordinates, and in their hands failed to receive the systematic study and attention which they deserved. It will now be found that very much of the detailed work of the larger libraries is in charge of library school graduates, and that their training is showing its influence in distinctly raising the grade of this detailed and routine work, infusing into it system and method, and bringing it into conformity with the best-established practice. A small detail that might be mentioned as illustrative of this point is the almost universal use at present of vertical handwriting in catalogue work, a great improvement, which must be attributed very largely to the influence of the library schools. To the same influence is due much of the progress to be observed in the matter of charging systems, library accounts, &c.

But it is in another field that we shall note the chief influence, or at any rate the most marked and noteworthy influence, of the library schools in "raising the grade." This is in the smaller libraries, of from 8,000 to 20,000 volumes, scattered all over the country which are now in charge of librarians who have been trained in a library school or training class. In libraries of this class the grade of work done all through has been so distinctly raised that the comparison of the average small library of to-day and of twenty years ago is a contrast rather than a comparison. Very many of such libraries are now thoroughly well classified; their catalogues are nearly as good examples of good, systematic work as those of the largest and best libraries. Into these libraries the newest methods in charging systems, information desks, use of books in the schools, bulletins, finding lists, and so on, have been largely introduced. And very much, to be sure not all, but still very much, of this change which has taken place, and is taking place to-day more rapidly than ever, is due to the influence of library schools and training classes. This is, after all, the truest "raising the grade"—not adding to the height of the mountains, to be sure, but filling in the valleys, so that there comes much nearer being a level, not a dead level of conformity, but a very much alive level of attainment and usefulness apparent in the library work of the country.

Free Lectures in New York.

From an Address by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures.

How does the work of the free lectures serve the end of which we speak? By creating missionaries of light and truth. By establishing intellectual power houses, whose light becomes eternal, that is given freely to all, that illumines with its radiance the home of the poorest as well as the richest, that gives a new trend to many a human being and brings a new hope to many a soul.

The facts of the lecture course, for the past season, may interest you, may serve to give you an idea of the vastness of this peripatetic university. The season opened on Oct. 18, 1897. This year's course was longer than any preceding one, commencing as it did earlier than usual by about three weeks and continuing by the action of the Board of Education one month longer. The course began during the heated contest for the control of the Government of the new city, and closes while the Nation is engaged, as no nation ever was before in war, not for greed or treasure, but a war that has as its motive the impelling force of a great popular feeling on behalf of justice and humanity.

Lectures were given in forty-one different places, distributed over what is now known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in all 1,595 different lectures were given. About 175 lecturers participated, and the total attendance reached 509,000. These figures, however, do not convey the real significance of the movement. The continuity of interest is the most satisfactory sign. The demand for the lectures, the many expressions of pleasure and of benefit derived, all indicate that this scheme for adult education has come to stay. Eight years ago, 185 lectures were given in six places, and about 25,000 was the total attendance; now forty places and an attendance of half a million. Has not an intellectual appetite been created and, like other appetites, does it not grow by what it feeds on? The audiences that roll up the half million of volunteers responding to the bugle call of education represent all the varied elements that make up our heterogeneous metropolitan life, and as I firmly believe that the great war now upon us, sad and deplorable as war is, has unified, as no other force could, the varied elements of our Nation, so slowly but surely through the medium of these lectures a great solidarity, a better civic pride, a truer Americanism is being developed. How could it be otherwise, if you survey what has been presented to these half a million of learners by the two hundred teachers? Every realm of human knowledge is represented. My aim has been to get the best information possible and to present it in popular form, so that the truth may reach the largest number.

Considering the serious nature of the subjects treated the result of the course is most gratifying. It has proved that the people are awakening to the fact that education is a continuous performance. that the school gives but the alphabet, that the words must be formed during life. One further feature of last season's work, just begun, deserves more than a passing notice. The experiment was made of bringing the library into close connection with the lectures. Books relating to the topics treated at the various lectures were borrowed from the Free Circulating Libraries and lent to such of the auditors as desired to continue their reading. Never were there enough books to satisfy the demand and all the books were given without any of the customary safeguards used by libraries; all the books have been safely returned.

So much for the past. What of the future? The problem grows with its growth. To give sixteen hundred lectures each year, to have each individual lecture interesting to a mixed audience, to maintain a high ideal and still be popular, to express scientific truth and still aim at technicalities is indeed a most difficult task. Perhaps the solution can only be formed in the calling into life of a body of men who shall devote themselves to this work of popular education.

The fact has been established that the people will come, that the Nation will go to school. During the coming year I shall suggest to our committee the wisdom of establishing two kinds of lectures, one for larger audiences, where subjects that appeal to large bodies can be treated, and at the other more special in their nature and where those only will come who are interested in that particular subject; that the entire Winter, at any particular centre, be devoted to but one or two subjects, and that a definite course of reading or study be followed. I am sure that by this time we have prepared some such body of students. The division which I have suggested will satisfy those who are already prepared for higher study and those who are just entering on the appreciation of the delights of intellectual pleasure. For believing, as I do, in the educational purpose and value of these lectures, I also believe to an extent in their wisdom from the recreative side.

One thing can positively be said as a result of this lecture movement, for it is a movement, since it is full of life, that there is a constantly growing element in this New York of ours that is looking for intellectual and spiritual guidance, who welcome the knowledge of the scientist, are moved by the skill of the artist, are touched by the words of the orator, and inspired by all to loftier lives. And it seems to me that the men who spend their lives in accumulating knowledge, in adding to the world's treasury of wisdom, should find the greatest delight in its dissimulation. It has given me the greatest pleasure to receive letters from university professors, who looked at the beginning with some slight scorn in the attempt to popularize knowledge, in which they now admit their change of view. They certainly have carried out the advice of one of the speakers at a certain college dinner to some professors, "that they should rise superior to their own superiority."

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It is popular education that must give the great body its ideals. The civil war was a campaign of education. A sound finance will be the result of education, and the war in which we are now engaged, coming as it does to darken the closing days of the century, is, too, a campaign of education. An advance in the reasons for going to war has been established, another step made toward the care of the under dog, and another move toward the time when the "war drum shall throb no longer and the battle flag be furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Children's Reading.

From a Paper by Caroline M. Hewins, Public Library, Hartford, Conn.

Five years ago, in answer to questions on children's reading for the World's Library Congress in Chicago, two libraries, Brookline and Chelsea, Mass., reported that they had children's reading rooms. Three others, Waterbury, Conn.; the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and the Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Library, expected to have them soon. The two already in existence were, I think, reading rooms only, with current magazines for children and bound volumes of illustrated papers.

Reports came from 122 libraries this year which do a special work for children. Of these, 29 have children's rooms, or will have them within three months; 9 have library leagues, 8 hope to have them soon, and 8 use the Maxson book mark; 40 send book list, annotated or otherwise. Among those deserving special mention for well-prepared lists are Cleveland and Evanston, and the most noteworthy work that Cleveland has put forth during the year is the book of references for third-grade teachers compiled by Miss Prentice.

A report on children's reading would be incomplete without references to the many letters on the subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART and New York Sun this year. Some of them are foolish, some amateurish, but a good list for boys and girls could be made from them if they were sifted down.

The library of the late John Stensfeld of Leeds, containing many volumes of Yorkshire logography, was recently disposed of by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The Gentleman's Magazine from the commencement, in 1731, to June, 1868, 228 volumes, with the general indexes, brought £24 10s.; Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," new edition by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, and a "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," by Sir H. Ellis, together ten volumes on large paper, 1817-30—£40; Harleian Society Publications, "Visitations" and "Registers," 1869-93—£28; H. Holbein, "Alphabet of Death," 1856, printed on China paper and bound in human skin, with a weird design combining a skull and an owl—£10; Charles Lever, "Arthur O'Leary," 1844, first edition, with inscription on the title, "To my oldest and dearest friend, Alexander Spencer, from Charles Lever"—£17 5s.; a fine collection of engraved portraits, about 3,200 in number, nearly all English, in 28 cloth cases—£46; "The English Dance of Death," with 73 colored plates by Rowlandson, 1815, first edition, with the original paper labels bound in—£12 15s.; a set of the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, 1842-7, 17 volumes extended to 33 volumes by the addition of numerous illustrations—£50; a set of Notes and Queries from the commencement, in 1849, to 1882, 70 volumes—£19; Manning and Bray, "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1804-14, large paper—£19; and "Military Costumes of Europe, Exhibited in a Series of Highly Finished Military Figures in the Uniforms of Their Several Corps," 1822, large paper—£[illegible]

A Strange Career.

Alexander Gardner. Born on the Shore of Lake Superior, Who Served Ranjit Singh.*

Alexander Gardner, whilom "Colonel of Artillery" in the service of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, his biographer makes out to have been born "somewhere on the shore of Lake Superior." That for a locality is certainly vague. His parentage was said to have been Scotch, and that is not unlikely, seeing that he was a kind of Dugald Dalgetty. His mother was of mixed Irish and Spanish descent. Granted that Gardner was born in America, and was a bold adventurer at that, he is not the only example of that sort, for years ago there was a Pennsylvania man, said to have been born a Quaker, who plunged into the Middle East among the Afghans, became a soldier there, and wrote a strange book detailing his adventures.

Gardner in 1813 is believed to have been in Egypt, and then, according to his own account, he went to Erzeroum, Trebizond, the Caucasus, Astrakhan, and entered the Russian service. For thirteen years he wandered over Central Asia, seeking fortune on the shores of the Oxus, then reached Candahar, then Cabul, and then Herat. Settling for a while, he now called the doughty Ranjit Singh his lord and protector.

Gardner's life for years was that of an adventurous freebooter, ready to fight for anybody. At Cabul, then ruled by the Ameer Dost Mohammed, his sword was drawn for the Sirdar Habibulla, and he led a company of horse. The Sirdar gave Gardner a wife and a castle on a mountain top, and our "American" got a taste of feudal life. For two years and a half Gardner lived in the saddle, and forays were carried to within the suburbs of Cabul. The actions of the chiefs must have been barbarous, if Gardner's accounts are truthful.

Finally Habibulla got the worst of it, and Gardner here tells a tragic story. He had left his wife and his little boy in his castello all safe and sound; then he learned when in the field that his master had been put to flight, and this is what Gardner saw when he came back:

> "There lay four mangled corpses—my wife, my boy, and two little eunuch youths. I had left them all thoughtless and happy but five days before. The bodies had been decently covered up by the faithful mullah, but the right hand of the hapless young mother could be seen, and clenched in it the reeking katar with which she had stabbed herself to the heart after handing over the child to the priest for protection. Her room had been broken open, and, mortally self-wounded as she was, the assassin nearly severed her head from her body with their long Afghan knives or sabres. The mullah had tried to escape with the child, but had been cut across the hand and arm, as aforesaid, and the boy seized and barbarously murdered. There he lay by the side of his mother. I sank on my knees and involuntarily offered up a prayer for vengeance to the Most High God. Seeing my attitude, the mullah, in a low solemn tone, breathed the Mohammedan prayers proper for the presence of the dead, in which my sowars, who had silently followed with bent heads, fervently joined. Tear after tear trickled down the pallid and withered cheeks of the priest as he concluded. Rising, I forced myself and him away from the room, gave him all the money I had for the interment of the dead, and, with fevered brain, rode away forever from my once happy mountain home."

It was later on that Gardner swore allegiance to the "Lion of the Punjab," Ranjit Singh. The new master must have expected a good deal of his American contingent, and believed that he possessed all possible attainments, so one day he gave him orders to construct a steamboat. Such a command became imperative. Gardner tells about this big order in a diverting manner, and how the business was satisfactorily managed.

> "Having heard of steamers, Ranjit Singh desired to have one; and, believing that a foreigner could do anything, asked Gen. Ventura if he was a good blacksmith, and desired him, without waiting for a reply, to make him a steamer at once. The General protested, but it was as much as his position was worth. Ranjit said he was a fool, and Gen. Ventura promised to make one, and boldly asked for 40,000 rupees. He came to me and begged my aid. I read up all I could about paddle-boat building, and succeeded in turning out a wondrous sort of two-decked barge, with paddle wheels to be worked by hand. I may mention that when the 40,000 rupees were sent by the hands of the bais (the personal attendants of the Ranjit) they demanded 15,000 rupees out of it. We knew it was better not to murmur, but to give it, as people of that sort were not to be offended. Ranjit Singh clapped his hands, as was his wont, in ecstacy with the boat, in the sides of which I had made port holes, which bristled with swivel guns. This boat was launched on the Ravi, but with the utmost efforts of the exhausted wheelturners would not go more than ten yards or so up the stream. However, Ranjit Singh was delighted. I had built fore and aft cabins, and he filled them with nautch girls, and there was a great tamasha. He sent us 20,000 rupees in addition, of which the bais took 5,000; the cost of the boat could not have been more than 2,000. This was the first and only steamer built for the Sikh monarchy. Ranjit Singh was quite satisfied with the fact of the boat moving up the stream, however slowly, without sails or oars; he had equalled the achievements of the West in science, and that was all he desired. The picnic was not unaccompanied by strong drinks, and I received at the end of the celebration a further present of a shawl and 3,000 rupees."

There can be no question that Gardner had thoroughly transformed his nature, for he was ready to carry out any cruel or inhuman order Ranjit Singh commanded, and so there are some ugly stories, telling how the Colonel of artillery cut off offenders' noses with a razor. His biographer does not mention this, but Englishmen who have long memories record this barbarity. Some of the stories found in the volume are ugly enough. Two obnoxious personages, Sher Singh and Dhyan Singh, were to be gotten rid of. These are Gardner's own words:

> "Grief and fury seized the troops. Hira Singh inflamed the rage of his army by fervent appeals, and excited their cupidity by lavish promises of money. The excitement was wound up to frenzy by the conduct of the young and exquisitely lovely wife of Dhyan Singh. This lady vowed she would not become suttee until she had the heads of Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh. I myself laid their heads at the feet of Dhyan Singh's corpse that evening."

Here is the description of that horrible act of suttee:

> "The suttee of his widow then took place, and seldom, if ever, have I been so powerfully affected as at the self-immolation of the gentle and lovely girl whose love for her husband passed all bounds. * * * She thanked her brave avengers, and declared that she would tell of their good deeds to her husband when in heaven. Great efforts were made in the assembly to prevent the sacrifice of a sweet little maiden of nine or ten years of age who had been passionately attached to the murdered Rajah. When not allowed to get upon the pyre, she vowed she would not live, slipped from the hands of those who would hold her, rushed to the battlements of the city, and threw herself from them. We picked her up more dead than alive, and the beautiful devotee, seated on the pyre, at last consented to take the child in her lap to share her doom. They placed her husband's diamond aigrette in her turban, and she then fastened it with her own hands in the turban of her stepson, Hira Singh. Then, smiling on those around, she lit the pyre, the flames of which glistened on the arms and accoutrements, and even, it seemed to me, on the swimming eyes of the soldiery. So perished the widow of Dhyan Singh with thirteen of her female slaves."

When the "Lion of the Punjab" ceased growling, the English having throttled him, Gardner attached himself to Gholah Singh. Usually the final departure from life of a man like Gardner is a violent one; but the Colonel of artillery retired to Cashmere, and died there quite peacefully at an advanced age in 1877. The volume is curious as giving many details of native life in India in the first half of this century. We disagree entirely with Sir Richard Temple, for Gardner was by no means "an example" worthy of being followed.

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*MEMOIRS OF ALEXANDER GARDNER, COLONEL OF ARTILLERY IN THE SERVICE OF MAHA-RAJAH RANJIT SINGH. Edited by Major Hugh Pearse. With an introduction by Sir Richard Temple. Blackwood.

Here and There.

In The Bookman is described a remarkable find made by Mr. R. B. Adams of Buffalo. Some years ago Mr. Adams bought in Edinburgh an edition of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," the London one of 1788. On the fly leaf there was written:

"I well remember this edition of Gibbon's History in my Grand Mother's House in Burns street, Dumfries; feel satisfied it was the edition belonging to the poet, Robert Burns. (Signed) SARAH (BURNS) HUTCHINSON, Whitehill, Oct. 1, 1875."

On another fly leaf are the signatures "Robert burns," "robert," and "Robert Burns," written by the poet's eldest son. On one page is written "W. N. Burns, Calcutta, 1808." But most interesting of all, according to The Bookman, is this:

"There is a reference in the text to Pope and his translation of the 'Iliad,' upon which Gibbon makes comment in a footnote: 'The rights, powers, and pretensions of the sovereigns of Olympus are very clearly described in the fifteenth book of the 'Iliad'; in the Greek original, I mean; for Mr. Pope, without perceiving it, has improved the theology of Homer." On the margin under this, in faded ink, is written: "damned vagabond, he often spoils the original I find."

With the Burns-Dunlop correspondence, the handwriting has now been compared; and it is positive that the comment "damned vagabond" is Burns's. A more characteristic souvenir of Robert Burns it would be hard to find.

An English paper describes a Milton relic which seems to be authentic. It is a little tortoise-shell case, some four inches long, one and one-half broad, and half an inch deep or thick, containing tablets, three ivory leaves, and a pair of dividers. At the bottom, which is of steel, there is a nearly circular raised part, which was used by the poet for sealing his letters. On one of the tablets is written the date "1727," and that was the date when Milton's third wife died. On another tablet can be read: "Mr. Richard Lovekin." There is a paper accompanying the tortoise-shell case, an affidavit written and signed by Lovekin in 1742, which describes the tortoise-shell case minutely, and how it came into his possession: "Given me by my aunt, Mrs. Milton, widow of the poet Milton, some time before her death, who informed me that the cases * * * belonged to her deceased husband, Mr. Milton." The history of the tortoise-shell case is, then, that it once belonged to Elizabeth Minshall, (sometimes spelled Minshull,) who was Milton's third wife. Milton died in 1674, and then Mrs. Milton went to Wistaston, a village not far from Nanturch. Elizabeth was the poet's "Betty."

In Notes and Queries there is the following: "In 'A Key to English Antiquities,' (Sheffield: W. Townsend,) there is an interesting account of the tombs of the Washington family at Adwick-le-Street. The oldest is dated 1579, to "Dominus Jacobus Washington, armiger," and on his breast he bears a shield with stars and stripes upon it. As it can hardly be a mere coincidence that the flag which owed its being to a greater Washington two centuries later bore the same emblems on its folds, I doubt not that 'N. & Q.' will kindly point out the connection." Mr. Hugh Hastings, in his study of the American flag, (see Times's Saturday Review of June 11,) gives the points of similarity between "Old Glory," with the Stars and Stripes, and the armorial bearings of the Washingtons. He shows, too, that long before our Revolution the flag of the East India Company bore the stripes. The resemblance, then, to the Washington coat of arms, striking as it may seem to be, must have been purely accidental. It is not likely that, understanding as we do the character of the Father of His Country, he would have sanctioned the use of his armorial bearings for the flag of the United States.

Canon Malcolm MacColl had an antipathy for Lord Beaconsfield, and never forgave a barbed arrow Disraeli once shot at him. Some may remember a vindictive article written in The Spectator twenty years ago, the author of which was Canon MacColl, for there never was a warmer advocate of Russia than was then, or is now, the Canon. Priding himself on his article, the author told Mr. Gladstone of his performance, and insisted that Disraeli was guided entirely by his "political animosities." Mr. Gladstone's reply to the irascible Canon was as follows: "I am sure you are wrong. My belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no political animosities; and I think I ought to know, for I have sat opposite to him as an opponent for a good many years. What is true is that he would spare no effort to trample on me while I was an opponent. But that was part of his game. Now that I am no longer opposite him as an official opponent, my belief is that Lord Beaconsfield has no animosity against me at all, as I have certainly none against him. Indeed, there are traits in his character and career for which I shall always honor him; his gallant defense of his race, for example; his devotion to his wife, and his splendid parliamentary pluck." It is to be placed to the credit of the Canon that he tells all this in The Fortnightly Review.

Ouida, in The Fortnightly Review, becomes hysterical over the wrongs done to Italy. Her complaints are not directed toward the heavy taxation Italy suffers from, or the high price for the staff of life, which is bread; but it is the aesthetic side of the country, which, she declares, has been ruined, that makes Italy such a piteous spectacle. She sobs over the new rules for the sanitation of Venice and other Italian cities. "The plea of health," she declares, "is a falsehood," and the motives for the bettering of Florence and Venice as habitations for human beings she calls "an all-around game of grab." "It is not the habitations of the Italians which have anything to do with it," she cries; "it is their habits." "Water never touches their bodies," she says. Their food is bad. "Their general habits are unwholesome and injurious." There never was such a tirade. Ouida forgets that you never can have a clean pig without a clean pigsty. Any Chicagoan, and Chicago is Ouida's bête noire, could tell her that much. Even Japan causes Ouida to take on acute tantrums, for she writes: "Japan is rapidly becoming the rival in vulgarity and hideousness of Chicago."

The Pall Mall Magazine for June has a fine and appropriate cover—on a milk-white ground—are the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, the staves of the two standards, united by a crown of laurel. Under the flags are Longfellow's fine verses, beginning: "Sail on, O Union, strong and great." In an illustrative sense The Pall Mall makes a new departure, with a full-page marine after Van der Velde, and the photogravure, neatly tinted and carefully printed, produces an excellent effect. A notable article, sociological of its kind, is Mr. Holt Schooling's "Crime." This paper is rendered impressive by the charts. As for fiction, there is Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" brought to a conclusion.

For elaborateness, students of the history of the forms and migrations of the signs of the cross are referred to a series of articles to be found in The Westminster Review, the work of Mr. J. F. Hewitt. The researches made by the author of that most erudite and essentially tiresome book, "The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times," are endless. Trying to probe the beginnings of things symbolic leads to confusion. The difficulty in all matter of this kind is to try and show when the sign of the cross took on a sacred character, and we question whether this will ever be fathomed. Time and paper are wasted when the attempt is made to indicate when the first horizontal line was crossed by a perpendicular one. Possibly, but not certainly, early man first made the horizontal one, though that may be nothing but pure speculation. The curved line or the circle must have been an afterthought, or the remote ancestor took a round natural object and traced its configuration in the sand. Mr. Hewitt ransacks the entire past, and leaves the reader who searches for the first sign of the cross, as symbolic, quite as much in the dark as ever. Faith, an admirable quality in religion, has no significance in archaeological research.

Disraeli's epigrams were pointed and double-edged, and this one given by Mr. George Russell in his diary is about as sharp as Disraeli could make it. Some one had asked Disraeli if he had read the Greville memoirs. Now there never had been much amity between him and the Grevilles, and so he said: "I do not feel attracted to them. I knew the author, and he was the most conceited person with whom I have ever been brought in contact, although I have read Cicero and known Bulwer Lytton."

The installation of a hospital room in Tabriz, Persia, in memory of the late Theodore Child is a fitting remembrance of the man. Funds for the purpose indicated were contributed by the many friends of the journalist in England and the United States. There is to be a tablet put in place bearing an inscription in English and Persian.

Comment and Query.

Eusebius Once More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been in hopes that S. W. Green would notice the personal attack of W. A. Carney. A man who confesses that he has never read the author whom he seeks to defend, and yet writes as if he were con amore with that author's inmost thoughts, and who, if nothing else, is an adept in billingsgate, may well be considered by Mr. Green as unworthy even a stray shot.

If Mr. Carney will read Eusebius, he may doubt "the prayerful approach" to a work which asserts that stones shed tears for the impieties of man and that a Bishop of Jerusalem in the third century turned water into oil; and he will further fail to discern any "prayerful approach" in a writer who indirectly confesses that he has suppressed everything that tended to disgrace his religion. The standing of Eusebius as a historian has been well summed up by Dean Milman: "It is deeply to be regretted that the history of this period rests so much on the loose and it must be admitted by no means scrupulous authority of Eusebius."

Compare the note at the end of Chapter XVI. of Gibbon's Rome.

JOHN A. SMITH.

Watertown, N. Y., June 27, 1898.

"Materfamilias."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Cross—Ada Cambridge—makes her latest story something more than a picture of domestic life, with wifely and motherly devotion. The novel is a lesson that the woman who recites it never seems to have learned. The girl who could not live at home after her father's second marriage could just as little live with peace of mind in her own family, though she loved her husband and children. Polly is a good specimen of the self-tormentor who is always having a grievance and making herself miserable over fancied slights and lack of appreciation. One can read between the lines how hard the lives of a family like hers can be made by the jealousies and suspicions of such a woman, devoted as she really was to them. It seems to me that the author's special skill is shown in Polly's entire innocence of her own part in her troubles, as she lets her tell her own story. And also that the moral is no tag, but lives in and through the little narrative.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, Mass., June 27, 1898.

Mr. Hart's "Hints on Portraits," &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell one where "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them," by Charles Henry Hart, noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for June 18, can be found, or who is going to be the publisher?

Mr. Hart's writings are so interesting and reliable that I should like to have this work in my collection of his other articles published by the different magazines. W.

New York, June 22, 1898.

[Mr. Hart's "Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them" is to be had of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.—ED.]

Coventry Patmore.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will some reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW inform me briefly through the correspondence columns what has been the recent critical estimate of Coventry Patmore's poetry? I refer more especially to newspaper comment, library patronage, and popular opinion, than to such references in contemporaries as that of Ruskin, or to the prominence given to Patmore in Palgrave's second series of the "Golden Treasury," my business having prevented me at the time of his death from reading the opinions which at that time took, no doubt, a form cognizable by the careful observers of popular taste. As a desultory reader of modern literature, whose time is very limited, I am compelled to depend for the suggestion of new fields on the newspapers, which, for other reasons, I follow when I am where they are. It strikes me as rather remarkable that Patmore should be entirely unknown to me through newspaper comment. Palgrave's tribute to his art was my first introduction, and I should also like to ask what has been the general opinion of Palgrave's recognition of Patmore. It seems to me that Patmore is a sort of Jane Austen in verse. He is often as prosy as Wordsworth when prosy, and often as vivid as Marvell. His catalogue of flames at the end of Mary and Mildred should be a crux of Jane Austenese. His railway train in Sahara, the Amelia, (quoted in Palgrave,) the former for plastic particularization, the latter for humor, will give any chance reader of this note who, like me, knew not that such an arch craftsman was till lately with us, a taste of his quality. I may be allowed perhaps to quote the little railway miniature:

> "The bell rang, and with shrieks like death,
> Link catching link, the long array,
> With ponderous pulse and fiery breath,
> Proud of its burthen, swept away;
>
> "And through the lingering crowd I broke,
> Sought the hillside, and thence, heartsick,
> Beheld, far off, the little smoke
> Along the landscape kindling quick."

I wonder if this isn't as good as Kipling? People who like that [illegible] of the right word, which is the soul of style, will find, especially in these days when words are hauled out of [illegible] glossaries for the trappings of verse and its [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in Patmore, as I have done.

W. B.

[illegible], N. Y., June [illegible], 1898.

[illegible] of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW he will find in the number for Feb. 20, 1897, an article based on Edmund Gosse's paper on Patmore printed in The Contemporary Review. Gosse's article appeared in The Contemporary for February or March of the same year. An unfavorable notice of Patmore was printed in Blackwood for September, 1844—but that was a long time ago, and Patmore outlived the onslaught.—ED.]

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review of Mr. G. Wyndham's book, "The Poems of Shakespeare," in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 11th inst., you write:

"It is altogether unnecessary to speak of the beauties of these works at the present day, though no conscientious commentator can afford to neglect an opportunity to urge every one to study the sonnets of Shakespeare and be wise."

And in regard to the texts you quote the note of the publishers of the volume that they are "Freed from the ignorant emendations of the eighteenth century." The above advice is very good, for it is more light and a clearer insight into the poet's meaning than is sought and desired by all the readers of the Shakespeare poems and plays.

And although the views and opinions set forth imperfectly in the inclosed clipping [on "Bacon and Shakespeare"] are probably opposite to Mr. Wyndham's book, I venture to forward the same for inspection, not for publication or display, but merely to exemplify one result of a study of the sonnets, &c., of Shakespeare from a new point of view.

Although I may belong to the "crack-brained Baconists," to whom you refer in your comments on "Dr. Furness's Work," you will be good-natured enough to let losers have their say when they get nothing else in the controversy. The lines from the 23d sonnet, and your advice of studying "the sonnets to the wise" are of the same import in my judgment, and even though some may divine or arrive at a different conclusion from the many, the same state of affairs in regard to other important questions in this world's history occurred before, when the few were right and the many were wrong. As a well-pleased reader of your "Saturday Review," I am happy to congratulate you on its continued improvement and success.

JOHN DUGGAN.

Dunmore, Penn., June 22, 1898.

A Hint to American Bishops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 191 of Dean Farrar's "Men I Have Known" he quotes the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury as follows:

"My house is always full of Bishops at the Lambeth Conference—every American Bishop comes with his family and stays three days. The work of it and the preparation for it, which is absolutely immense and incessant, begins months before and deepens daily till it is over, and leaves one worn out and disgusted."

I wonder how many American Bishops I can reach through this letter. I beg of them not to repair to Lambeth Palace any more with their families, consisting for most part of four or five unruly kids with two or three half-grown-up incumbrances. If our Bishops must go where they are not wanted, on the principle that they cease to be men when they become Bishops, then let them go as bachelors and thus lessen by one-fifth the toil of the Archbishop's hospitality. Besides, celibacy is the thing now. If each Bishop brings his wife and, say, only four terrors of children, this would make a company of 400 persons, for most part disturbing and disorderly in character, to provide for and entertain during three whole days, the burden being scattered through one month—the Archbishop locking the gates on the blessed 1st of August.

Is it any surprise that the relations of England with America have seemed strained after one of these episcopal visitations, coming down on the Archbishop like a plague of wild locusts?

Is it, either, any surprise to read the plain intimation from Dean Farrar that these toils of hospitality shortened the life of the last Archbishop?

OLIVER DOLIVER.

New York, June 30, 1898.

William Morris and Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to call attention to several rather misleading statements in Mr. Roger Riordan's article on "Burne-Jones and Morris" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 25?

(1) Mr. Riordan's statement that Morris "somewhat blindly began to ally himself with the Socialists" is not borne out by facts. Morris joined the Democratic Federation in 1881 with a very definite understanding of the principles of Socialism, and the manifesto which he wrote for that body in collaboration with H. M. Hyndman (the present leader of the Social Democratic Party in Great Britain) shows that he had accepted not only the economic proposals of Socialism, but also its historical justification.

(2) "The Dream of John Ball," (not John Bull,) which first appeared in Morris's Socialist paper, The Commonweal, was not a vision of the future, but a romance dealing with the English peasant revolt of the fourteenth century.

(3) In his catalogue of the "incongruous ideas" which make up English Socialism, Mr. Riordan omits what has always been its central principle, viz., the common ownership of land and capital. The other reforms mentioned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cialist ideal, without necessarily making Socialism a "hotch-potch."

(4) Mr. Riordan says: "As for any new social order springing up to displace and replace the old, there is nothing of it anywhere to be seen." If he will turn his eyes toward France and Germany and reckon up how many million votes have been cast for Socialism during the past few weeks Mr. Riordan will realize that in Europe at least there already exist forces which are almost certain in the near future to "displace and replace" the competitive commercialism of to-day.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Brooklyn, June 27, 1898.

"Tennyson as a Road Builder."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why, no, Mr. Editor, please, the Rochester roller man was clearly right in his selection of a name for his roller, because it is plainly evident how the suggestion came to him. What could one better compare a smoothly rolled beautiful lawn to than the verse of a poet? Whose verse, then, as smoothly perfect as Tennyson's? And when all "pebbles" were rolled out of sight, after the passing of the perfect roller, what other poet's name could possibly occur to one when it would be so natural then to think of TENNIS ON it?

FLORENCE E. ANGLE.

New York, June 25, 1898.

A Dialect Dictionary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me whether a "Dictionary of Colloquial and Dialectic English Words" has ever been published? In writing New England stories I have use for many of those quaint words which I often hear country people use. The origin of such words is often found by searching our standard dictionaries, and is very interesting. It seems as though in the interest of philology such words should be scientifically arranged and analyzed. Among the words to which I refer are these: "Maugre," from the French "malgré." My grandfather used to say, "I feel a little maugre," (disagreeable.) The word is used in the "Ballad of Chevy Chase": "In the maugre of doughty Douglas," meaning "in spite of," which is akin to the first meaning. "Meaching," meaning skulking, is used here in New England. It is also derived from the French "mucher," to conceal. A variation is "miche." Hamlet says of his play: "Marry, this is micking mallecho." Anoither word, "nincompoop," I find comes from the Latin "Non compos mentis." "Pilgarlic" I have heard used as a verb—although the dictionary only gives it as a noun—to rush carelessly around, as nearly as I can make out by its use. I find that there was a jig danced in England during the seventeenth century called a "garlic," and attribute the origin of the word to this. "Old Harry" for "old hairy"; "Bugger," from a Bulgarian heretic, who was supposed to be capable of any evil deed, are common expressions. "Snub" seems to be quite a respectable colloquialism, and well it may be, as it is as old as the time of Chaucer, who says of the parson's correction of his backsliding parishioner:

"Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nonce."

I should be glad to hear from any who may be interested in this study.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW, Ph. D.

Kibbe, Conn.

First American Edition of Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a copy of Shakespeare's works in eight volumes. It was published in Boston by Munroe & Francis, the first volume in 1802, the last in 1804. It was published by subscription, a list of the subscribers appearing in Vol. VIII. Is there any earlier American edition?

A. A. PLAISTED.

Waterville, Me., July 6, 1898.

[The first edition of Shakespeare's works published in America was issued from the press of Samuel Johnson, Philadelphia, in 1795-6.—Ed.]

Writers of Country Tales.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have several of Mr. Rowland E. Robinson's works, "Sam Lovel's Camps," "Uncle Lisha's Outing," &c., and would like to know the name of one or more authors who write in the same vein.

THOMAS CLEARY.

New York, June 11, 1898.

[Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Eleanor Wilkins, Alice Morse Earle, and (at times) Edward Eggleston write in a similar vein.—Ed.]

Religious Dogmas Compared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me of any books in which the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church are compared with those of the Protestant Church?

I should like to know of one from both a Roman Catholic and a Protestant standpoint, and I would prefer books that treated the subject from a historical rather than a religious point of view.

DOGMA.

Newport, R. I., May 31, 1898.

[The reader who religiously reads Cardinal Gibbons's "Faith of Our Fathers" and Cardinal Newman's "Certain Difficulties Felt by Anglicans in Catholic Teaching Considered" may get a fair comprehension of the subject from a Roman Catholic point of view. While Newman's "The Via Media of the Anglican Church," written before the author became a Roman Catholic, offers interesting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] man Catholic Claims" and "The Ministry of the Christian Church."—Ed.]

Publisher's Name Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please let me know, either by mail or through the columns of your Saturday Review, (of which I am a constant reader,) by whom the following book is published: "The Passing Thoughts of a Workingman," by Cloudsly, I believe?

Although I have made many attempts, I have not succeeded in finding out by whom the book is published.

SOPHIE MAY.

New York, June 20, 1898.

"Death and the Devil."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me when and where was "Death and the Devil" published? The author of it is Green, or some such name.

GUSTAV ZIMMERMANN.

New York City, May 18, 1898.

[Our correspondent may possibly mean "Death, the Devil, and the Doctor on the War," by Samuel Silsbee, which was first published in 1862 by the Wilstack & Elbert Printing and Lithographing Company of Hannibal, Mo.—Ed.]

"Superstitions and Force."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you tell me at your convenience, through the columns of your Saturday number, whether there is any book published on "torture"? I am looking for a book descriptive of different modes of torture practiced by Spaniards, Chinese, African, Indian, or others. I have read Motley and Prescott on the Spanish atrocities in the Netherlands and South America. If you can help me on what is not a very nice subject I shall feel very much indebted to you.

HOMER ADAMS.

New York, June 22, 1898.

[The best book on this subject that the editor knows of is "Superstition and Force: Essays on the Wager of Law, Wager of Battle, Ordeal and Torture," by Henry C. Lea. Mr. Lea is the highest possible authority on every subject which he has written about.—ED.]

Ladies' Shakespeare Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a student of Shakespeare, some of my lady friends, who are forming themselves into a Shakespeare Club, have asked my advice as to the conducting of such a club.

Now, I confess that I am not familiar with the details of management, and will feel greatly obliged to any of your fair readers who will enlighten me on the subject.

J. A.

Montreal, June 28, 1898.

Two Questions and Two Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you answer through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW these two questions: 1. Who was the first Commodore of the American Navy? 2. Is Stevenson's middle name pronounced Lou-e or Lou-is?

A. ELY.

New York, June 21, 1898.

[1. Esek Hopkins, appointed Dec. 22, 1775. 2. Loo-e.—ED.]

Poe's "Conchologist's First Book."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poe's "Conchologist's First Book" was sold to me at Bangs & Co.'s, 18th May, 1898, for $1.75. It has the book marks, viz: Brinley, 6640.

R. S. TAFT.

Burlington, Vt., June 22, 1898.

Mr. John Knowles, the editor of The Nineteenth Century, writes of his acknowledgments to Mr. Gladstone as a contributor to his publication:

> He was a model contributor. He was one of those whose every word was eagerly waited for and listened to; and he was trustworthy to the uttermost in punctually fulfilling all that he undertook to do. He never once failed to keep his promise, to the letter and to the instant. However overwhelmed he might be with other cares, if he had given his word, his editor might have comfortably slept until the appointed hour, so sure he was to make his word good.
>
> When once he had taken to a subject, it presently took possession of him, to the exclusion of everything else; and then the overwhelming enthusiasm which filled him infected his auditor until it was difficult to preserve an independent and critical standpoint. But whenever this was preserved, his earnest endeavor was to grasp and follow and appreciate any adverse view, and to give every weight to it, insomuch that sometimes when high matters were concerned the critic almost trembled lest his crude comments might wrongly affect the final utterance of the oracle. Before coming to a decision upon a moot point, he would inform himself to the uttermost, from every source of information, from every kind of evidence, by no means excluding the newspapers. He would always declare that nothing ought to be kept back in discussion—everything ought to be said right out, so that the trial should be exhaustive and complete.

The catalogue of Mr. Gladstone's contributions to The Nineteenth Century is given. Beginning March, 1877, with a paper on "Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," the last one, "The Massacres in Turkey," is of October, 1896. The subjects are of all kinds. There are five on the old Hellenic periods. In 1890 Mr. Gladstone wrote "Mr. Carnegie's Gospel of Wealth," and in 1891 his "Prof. Huxley and the Swine Miracle," which brought forth a reply from Huxley and that clever response of Mr. Gladstone, "Letter of Apology to Huxley." Two famous papers of Mr. Gladstone's were "Queen Elizabeth and the Church of England," (1888,) and "The English Church Under Henry VIII.," (1889.)

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES—WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1125 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Although July is generally supposed to be the publisher's holiday, he probably catches his leisure as he can find it this year, for he has already negotiated for much excellent fiction and there seems to be a steady increase in the sales of novels whose fate, even on or before their day of publication, had predestined them to be successful. The Anglo-American novel in theme, author, or publisher, is more in evidence than ever.

Henry Savage Landor, the explorer who met with such terrible experiences at the hands of the natives of Thibet, has completed his much-heralded work describing his adventures. It is entitled "Experiences in Thibet," and will be profusely illustrated by pictures made from photographs taken by the author under the most trying circumstances. Harper & Brothers are to be the publishers, it is believed.

Marion Crawford has for the nonce turned from the novel of this day and is at work on two books which will appeal to a different public than that pleased by mere fiction; one is on Italian history, containing many interesting stories and legends from the ancient to the present time; the other is a romance of the second crusade, of which the scenes are laid in England, Italy, and Palestine. The Italo-American author is at present with relatives at Reef Point, Bar Harbor, where he writes every morning from 7 until 10.

The Williams & Wilkins Company of Baltimore have just published a book of tales by Lynn R. Meekins, author of "Robb's Island Wreck." A new edition of the last-named book is also announced.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish the life of William Morris, written by J. W. Mackail and illustrated by E. H. New.

Harper & Brothers will bring out before long a book on China by Archibald Colquhoun entitled "China in Transformation." Mr. Colquhoun, who knows the Celestial Empire thoroughly, will discuss for the main part her commercial posibilities, with particular reference to the problem that confronts the Anglo-American and Teutonic races.

In 1848 Châteaubriand, the French poet, died at St. Malo, where the Rance flows into the English Channel, the site that has given the scene to so many French romances. On Aug. 7 next, the fiftieth anniversary of his death, a party of Parisian literary men will pay their tribute to the dead poet on the Isle of Grand Bé. The Archbishop of Rennes will probably preside at the religious part of the ceremony, and M. Brunetière of the French Academy will deliver a eulogistic address.

Joseph A. Altsheler, whose British-American novels, "A Soldier of Manhattan," and "Saratoga," are, in spite of their Revolutionary scenes of '76, quite as widely read in England as in America, has just written another, which will probably be brought out in the Autumn by D. Appleton & Company. The new work is also a historical novel dealing with the relations of Great Britain and the United States in the years 1811-15. One of the principal characters is an American Loyalist, expelled from America at the close of the War of Independence, and returning with the English Army in 1812. Mr. Altsheler has also written two novels of a similar character; one, the scene of which is laid in the civil war, entitled, "The Last Rebel," is to appear in Lippincott's, and the other, dealing with the Revolution, is called, "My Captain."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication in August "The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America," by Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California.

It is expected that a tenth edition of Richard Le Gallienne's "The Quest of the Golden Girl" will be announced within the month. John Lane, at the Bodley Head, is the publisher. "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Graham, issued by the same house, has already gone into its tenth impression.

A new romantic historical novel by Louis Tracy will appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in October. It is entitled "The Lost Provinces." Mr. Tracy, it will be recalled, is the author of "An American Emperor" and "The Final War."

The first volume of "Mexico; a Study of Its Geography, Statistics, History, and Its Relations with the United States," by Matias Romero, Minister in Washington from Mexico, is ready from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work will comprise several volumes.

There are perhaps more Americans than Englishmen that will have an eager desire to study an elaborate heraldic work compiled by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, and recently published in Edinburgh. It is entitled "Armorial Families," and its author's excuse is apparently to draw a distinction between good arms and bad, or, in the words of the sub-title, it is "a directory of gentlemen of coat-armor; being the first attempt to show which arms in use at the moment are borne by legal authority."

Mr. Howells recently remarked in his series of papers entitled "American Literary Centres," now running in Literature: "Mr. Aldrich once noticed that whenever an author died in Boston, the New Yorkers thought they had a literary centre; and it is by some such means that the primacy has passed from Boston, even if it has not passed to New York. But still there is enough literature left in the body at Boston to keep her first among equals in some things, if not easily first in all."

The following books which are thought to be pertinent to the time and circumstance will be published during the month by William R. Jenkins: "Handbook of Spanish Phrases, for the Use of Our Army," by F. J. A. Darr; "The Drillmaster in German, Based on Systematic Gradation and Steady Repetition," by S. Deutsch; "Catherine, Catherinette et Catarina," by Arsène Alexandre, arranged with exercises and vocabularies by Agnes Godfrey Gay; "Soldier Songs and Love Songs," by A. H. Laidlow, and "The Examination of Horses as to Soundness and Selection as to Purchase," by Edward Sewell.

Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, the Englishmen who are the fortunate discoverers of the "Logia," or "Sayings of Christ," in Egypt, are about to bring out in London a selection of their Nile literary discoveries. The volume is to contain a large number of texts, accompanied by notes and introductions, with frequent translations. Its principal features are fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of some classics, such as Sappho, Sophocles, &c.

David Dwight Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant" has gone into its second edition. Its eight weeks of existence have been prosperous ones, in fact almost unprecedented for an author's first book, as far as its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., are concerned. Many critics have committed themselves to saying that "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is about the funniest book of the season, but in confining themselves too closely between the covers, they fail to peer outside, where on the back of the cover is her Ladyship's elephant with his coy expression, seated on his hind legs pawing the air, and cramped into a heraldic shield surmounted by a coronet.

Bibliophiles should note the first attempt to make a complete catalogue of the earliest works published in Dublin. The work is entitled "A Catalogue of Early Dublin-printed Books, 1601 to 1700." The compilers and editors are E. R. Dix and Winston Dugan, and the publisher is Bertram Dobell of London and Dublin.

"Leddy Marget," a new novel by Mrs. L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith," "Iva Kildare," &c., has just come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co.

Three important works, more or less of a popular, scientific nature, are announced for early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons: "The Groundwork of Science," by St. George Mivart, F. R. S.; "Rivers of North America," by Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan; "The Sphere of Science," by Frank Sargent Hoffman, Professor of Philosophy in Union College, author of "The Sphere of the State."

Brentano's have recently received from Paris a new and complete life of that universal scholar Ernest Renan, "La Vie de Ernest Renan" by Mary James Darmesteter; in the series "Les Grands Ecrivains Français," there appears a work on Prosper Mérimée, by Augustin Filon, entitled simply "Mérimée"; a new series of Jules Lemaître's "Impressions de Théâtre"; "Etudes de Littérature Contemporaine," by George Pellissier, and "Le Chercheur de Tares," by Catulle Mendès.

A very elaborate edition of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will appear before long from the press of Henry Holt & Co. The editor is Arthur H. Palmer, Professor in Yale University. Prof. Palmer's work includes, besides introduction, notes, and a vocabulary, a full commentary on historical and geographical references, on words, phrases, and allusions which give local color to the drama, on the development and structure of the plot, and on the characters.

W. Marsham Adams has completed his work, "The Book of the Master," a study of the Great Pyramid, and it will be published before long by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Among the early Fall announcements of Lee & Shepard are: "Pauline Wyman," a tale for girls, by Sophie May, author of "The Doctor's Daughter," "Our Helen," "Quinnebasset Girls," &c.; "Songs of War and Peace," by Sam Walter Foss; "John Hancock, His Book," by Abram English Brown, author of "Beneath Old Rooftrees," "Beside Old Hearthstones," &c.

Georg Ebers, the well-known German novelist, whose works have been translated into nearly every European language, is lying seriously ill at his home in Tutzing, on the Starnberger-See. To American readers he is known principally through his "An Egyptian Princess," ("Eine Aegyptische Königstochter.") But this is by no means his only notable novel, nor does his fame in his own country rest on his works of fiction alone. He is well known as an archaeologist, and among Egyptological students his contributions to the literature of Egyptology have earned for him an almost universal reputation.

The Literary World suggests that we call that brave soldier-novelist, who is bound for the Philippines with Gen. Merritt, Captain General King. Doubtless we may hope for a new series of war tales the equal of "The General's Double," "The Deserter from the Ranks," "Capt. Blake," and "Waring's Peril." The Lippincotts, who publish these, announce a new tale for boys by "Capt." King, which he calls "From School to Battlefield."

London publishers and booksellers are still grumbling at the dullness of the trade, and the word has gone forth that the demand for Gladstone literature over there has ceased. Nevertheless, it is announced that Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is selling extremely well in the West End, as is Maurice Hewlett's finely written old English story of "The Forest Lovers." Charles Camp Tarelli's book of poems, published by the Macmillan Company, is also receiving much but varied criticism.

Robert Herrick, the author of "The Gospel of Freedom," should not be confounded with that eminent divine and very excellent English poet Robert Herrick, who a little over two centuries ago passed on to fame and to the silent majority. Some of the elder Herrick's poems are very good verse; they stick in one's memory, and it is quite natural to believe their author very much alive. But Robert Herrick the novelist and essayist is a totally different person. He is a graduate of Harvard and at present is a professor in Chicago University—very American, in fact.

In an article on "Life in Manila," published in The Youth's Companion last week, Charles B. Howard says: "The big white ant and little red ant seem particularly fond of tooth powder, and not a vestige would be left in the morning if a washstand rested directly upon the floor. Tiny little green and yellow lizards used to dart about among the books on the table, after the lamps were lighted, devouring the insects, which swarmed around the lights. Occasionally one of these lizards would drop from the ceiling, alighting with a resounding smack.'"

Lions and Archaeology

Mr. Seton-Karr's Experience in Both Fields of Hunting in Somaliland

Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, whose discovery of paleolithic remains in Africa has made him a reputation among recent archaeologists, shows the advantages that only the man can take who keeps his eyes wide open. The best story on the training of a habit of observation is due to Mrs. Barbauld. Two little lads go out for a walk. One comes home and has seen nothing. The other, who is sharp, and uses his eyes for a purpose, tells of the infinite number of objects he met with. A case in point is of a lad in Brooklyn who not long ago watched a cart dumping a load of gravel in the street, the road bed being under repairs. The little man had quick eyes, saw something unusual drop out of the cart, and hunting in the gravel pile, found there the largest fossil shark tooth yet discovered.

Mr. Seton-Karr tells how he first came across an early flint implement in Africa. He was hunting a lion and following the spoor. His eyes were fixed on the ground, when he caught sight of a stone implement. This is Mr. Seton-Karr's story of the discovery, as told by him in Travel:

"I at once saw that it was a paleolithic instrument, and a perfect type of the well-known implements that have been found frequently in Europe and Asia, but which had hitherto never been discovered in Africa. This, however, supplied the missing link, and afforded me a perfect instance of the continuity of the human race. Sir John Evans was much pleased with my account of what I had seen, as he considered that it seemed to elucidate the course by which human civilization, such as it was, if not indeed the human race, proceeded westward from its early home in the East; so that the discovery aided in bridging over the interval between paleolithic man in Britain and in India, and added another link to the chain of evidence by which the original cradle of the human family may eventually be identified, and tended to prove the unity of race between the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and Europe in paleolithic times."

The hunting country was in Somaliland, a great rolling upland some 3,000 feet above the sea. Then it at once struck Mr. Seton-Karr that the implement he had found had been carried down to the lower ground by a rush of water, and that amid the hills must be the true mine for paleolithic implements. His researches were rewarded, for he discovered tools and weapons made of stone in immense quantities. There were axes, hammers, grinding stones, scrapers, awls, drills, and borers. He sought for evidences of fire making, and, sure enough, there turned up iron pyrites. There were stone javelin heads and slingstones.

Mr. Seton-Karr believes that just here was once the Garden of Eden, but it is questionable whether Somaliland ever was Paradise. Nevertheless, if Darwin is to be credited, he wrote that it was probable that our earliest progenitors lived on the African continent. But our poetical conceptions of what might have been Eden become somewhat disturbed when we learn that this part of Somaliland contains a great deal of gold, and in their frenzy to acquire the yellow metal the Edenites were actuated by the same greed as is exhibited by their descendants in the Klondike to-day. It is not, then, the theologian who will settle these questions of the early sojourn of man, but rather the geologist and the archaeologist.

Mr. Seton-Karr, having, then, distinguished himself by these remarkable finds in Africa, now seeks something else, and the objects he is bent on discovering are not those to be ticketed and labeled by the curator of a museum, but gems which are to glitter on the bosom of beauty. All ancient history and modern geological research tend to show that once on a time emeralds were found in Egypt. In search of these emeralds or the emerald mines Mr. Seton-Karr set off from Assouan. He tells how he came to a sandy plateau sloping toward the Red Sea, and found there an old tower, probably of Roman construction. Underneath this tower were "openings of the shafts, with a stream of gray talus full of mica schist." Here must have been an ancient mine. The dangers of the exploration of these old adits were great. Some of them went straight down 500 feet, and the chances of their caving in were constant. Nevertheless the mines were examined, and Mr. Seton-Karr writes that he found a sufficient number of gems to warrant his taking out a concession from the Egyptian Government for the further working and development of the mines. There were evidently more emeralds than those which came into the explorer's possession, because he tells that his followers offered emeralds for sale at the bazaar and they were arrested for theft.

This discovery of a mine of emeralds in Egypt sounds something like a page taken from fiction such as the authors of "She" or "Treasure Island" might have written, but it throws, too, a glamour of romance over the usual dry work of the archaeologist. In the United States we may still hope to find a store of gold, some cache of value, for it is within the possibilities that the aborigines in what are to-day known as Georgia and the Carolinas must have come across auriferous deposits. We all bear in mind the Chiriqui finds of some thirty years ago. The archaeologist working away in the old Indian mounds of Ohio or Tennessee often comes across what were once fine pearls, but the carbonate of lime in the pearls has been disintegrated through the long lapse of time, and no trace of the beautiful iridescence of the pearl is visible.

Mr. Seton-Karr found the stone implements, then, in Somaliland, but the lion he was following got away, for he adds that the natives "were quite disgusted with him," and his reputation as a hunter was quite lost.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1898

FEATURES:

Chief of a Great Railway

Full page portrait of S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

First New York Regiment

Double-page picture of Lieut. Col. Stacpole's battalion, taken at Fort Hamilton.

Hospital Ship Relief

Group pictures of the nurses and scenes preparatory to departure for Santiago.

The Gloucester

Striking pictures on board this auxiliary gunboat.

At Camp Alger

Picture of the vaccination of recruits.

La Bourgogne

Picture of the French steamer wrecked off Cape Sable on Monday morning, July 4.

Daiquiri

Three fine pictures on and descriptive article of the landing place of American troops in Gen. Shafter's expedition to Cuba.

Manila

A photograph of the city from the sea. Interior of the Grand Cathedral at Manila during services.

A Great General's Grandsons

Portraits of the son of Gen. Frederick Grant, just appointed a West Point Cadet by President McKinley, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris, of Gen. Lee's staff.

In Diplomatic Circles

First portrait taken of the wife of the Chinese Ambassador at Washington. Portrait of the new Russian Ambassador.

Captain General Blanco

Portrait of the Commander of the Spanish forces operating in Cuba.

The New York Aquarium

Illustrated historical article by Amos K. Fiske.

New Police Commissioner

Portrait of Henry E. Abell.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Books, autographs, and prints bought and sold; libraries valued or purchased. Large catalogue, just issued, gratis. GEO. D. SMITH, 4 East 42d St., New York City.

The war spirit seems to color everything. The other day two gamins were looking at a poster containing Gibson's large picture of Rudolph Rassendyl riding through the Streets of Ruritania—which is to form one of the illustrations in Henry Holt & Co.'s edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda." One of them said to the other he thought it must be a picture of Roosevelt and the other thought the R. R. (Rudolph Rex) on the saddle cloth stood for "Rough Riders."